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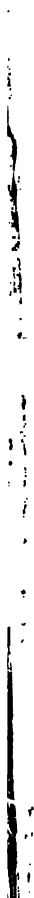
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**THE POEMS
OF
WILLIAM DUNBAR**

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS WAREHOUSE,

C. F. CLAY, MANAGER.

London: FETTER LANE, E.C.

Glasgow: 50, WELLINGTON STREET.



Leipzig: F. A. BROCKHAUS.

New York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

Bombay and Calcutta: MACMILLAN AND CO., LTD.

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THE POEMS
OF
WILLIAM DUNBAR

WITH INTRODUCTION, NOTES
AND GLOSSARY

BY

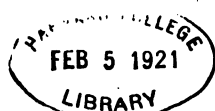
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Cambridge :
at the University Press
1907

12434. 29.15



Castle fund

Cambridge:

PRINTED BY JOHN CLAY, M.A.

AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

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DEDICATED TO
ADOLPHUS W. WARD, Litt.D.,
MASTER OF PETERHOUSE,
IN SINCERE ADMIRATION FOR HIS PROFOUND
SCHOLARSHIP, LITERARY ACCOMPLISHMENT AND
CRITICAL ACUMEN; AND IN GRATITUDE
FOR MUCH KINDNESS,
BY
H. BELLYSE BAILDON.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION, &c.	xi
 TEXT	
1. A New Year's Gift to the King	1
2. The Tod and the Lamb	2
3. Ane Brash of Wowing	4
4. Dunbar's Dirige to the King at Stirling	6
5. Aganis the Solistaris in Court	9
6. The tua Mariit Wemen and the Wedo	10 ^A
7. The Ballad of Kynd Kittok	23
8. The twa Cummeris	25
9. Of the Ladyis Solistaris at Court	26
10. In Prays of Woman	28
11. Tydingis fra the Session	29
12. The Devil's Inquest	31
13. To the Merchantis of Edinburgh	34
14. In Honour of the City of London	36
15. To the Princess Margaret on her Arrival at Holyrood	38
16. The Thrissill and the Rois	39 ^X
17. The Goldin Terge	45
18. Beauty and the Presoneir	53
19. To a Ladye	56
20. To a Ladye. Quhone he list to feyne	57
21. Inconstancy of Luve	58
22. To the Queen Margaret	59
23. Of a Dance in the Quenis Chalmer	60
24. To the Quene	62
25. The Dance of the Sevin Deidly Synnis	63 ^X
26. The Justis betwix the Teljeour and the Sowtar	67
27. Amendis to the Teljouris and Sowtaris	70
28. The Flyting of Dunbar and Kennedy	71
29. The Droichis Part of the Play. An Interlude	89
30. Of James Dog, Kepar of the Quenis Wardrop	94
31. Of the said James. Quhen he had pleisit him	95
32. Of Sir Thomas Norray	96
33. Of ane Blak-Moir	97 ^X

	PAGE
34. Aganis Tressone. Ane Epitaph for Donald Owre.	98
35. The Testament of Mr Andro Kennedy	100
36. The Birth of Antichrist	104
37. The Fenzeit Freir of Tungland	105
38. Complaint to the King aganis Mure	109
39. Welcome to the Lord Treasurer	110
40. To the Lordis of the Kingis chacker	111
41. To the King	112
42. On his Heid-Ake. To the King	113
43. To the King. That he war Johne Thomsounis Man	113
44. Ane his awin Ennemy	115
45. The Visitation of St Francis	116
46. The Dream	117
47. In Asking sowld Discretioun be	121
48. Of Discretioun in Geving	123
49. Of Discretioun in Taking	125
50. To the King. Quhen mony Benefices vakit	126
51. To the King	127
52. Schir, 3it remembir as of befoir	128
53. Of the Warldis Instabilitie. To the King	131
54. Dunbar's Complaint. To the King	134
55. Dunbar's Remonstrance. To the King	136
56. To the King. The Petition of the Gray Horse, Auld Dunbar	139
57. Of men evill to pleis	141
58. None may assure in this World	142
59. Of the Changes of Lyfe	145
60. Lament for the Makaris. Quhen he wes seik	146
61. The Ballad of Lord Bernart Stewart, Lord of Aubigny	150
62. Elegy on the Death of Bernard Stewart, Lord of Aubigny	153
63. Blyth Aberdein	154
64. How sall I governe me	156
65. Of Deming	158
66. Of Covetyce	160
67. A General Satyre	162
68. Learning vain without Guid Lyfe. Written at Oxinfurde	165
69. Gude Counsale	165
70. Rewl of Anis Self	166
71. Meditatioun in Wyntir	168
72. Erdly Joy returnis in Pane	170
73. Of Content	171
74. Best to be Blyth	173
75. Advice to spend anis awin Gude	174
76. No Tressour availis without Glaidnes	176
77. To the Quene Dowager	177

Table of Contents

ix

	PAGE
78. The Merle and the Nychtingaill	178
79. Of Luve Erdly and Divine	182
80. The Maner of Passing to Confessioun	185
81. The Tabill of Confessioun	187
82. Ane Orisoun	193
83. Of the Nativitie of Christ	193
84. Ane Ballat of our Lady	195
85. Ane Ballat of our Lady	197
86. The Passioun of Christ	199
87. Of the Resurrection of Christ	203
88. Ane Orisoun. Quhen the Gouvernour past in to France	204
89. Of Manis Mortalitie	206
90. Of Lyfe	207
91. Of the Warldis Vanity	207

Poems sometimes attributed to Dunbar, but of doubtful authorship.

I. (92) The Freiris of Berwik	211
II. (93) Counsale in Luve	224
III. (94) Advyce to Lavaris	225
IV. (95) Balade. (Of Unstedfastness.)	226
V. (96) The Danger of Wrying	227
VI. (97) Ballate aganis Evill Women	228
VII. (98) The Lordis of Scotland to the Gouvernour in France	230
VIII. (99) Do for thy self quhill thou art heir	231
IX. (100) Of the Nativitie of Christ	233
X. (101) Jerusalem reioiss for Joy	235
XI. (102) The Sterne is rissin of our Redemptioun	236
XII. (103) Of the Resurrection of Christ	237

NOTES	239
-----------------	-----

GLOSSARY	299
--------------------	-----

ABBREVIATIONS.

LANGUAGES.

A.-S., Anglo-Saxon.
M.E., Middle English.
M.S., Middle Scots.
N.E., Modern English.
N.S., Modern Scots.
Ger., German.
Fr., French.

Du., Dutch.
Dan., Danish.
Ice., Icelandic.
Gael., Gaelic.
O.Fr., Old French.
Nor.F., Norman French.

AUTHORITIES.

S.T.S., Scottish Text Society.
Sch., Professor Schipper.
L., Laing.
J., Jamieson's Dictionary.

N.E.D., New English Dictionary.
E.E.T.S., Early English Text
Society.

GRAMMAR.

a., adjective.
adv., adverb.
a. pron., adjectival pronoun.
attr., attributive.
aux. v., auxiliary verb.
conj., conjunction.
fig., figurative.
imp., imperative.
inf., infinitive.
interj., interjection.
num. a., numeral adjective.
pers., person.
personif., personified.
pl., plural.

posses., possessive.
ppl. a., participial adjective.
pr. n., proper name.
prep., preposition.
pron., pronoun.
pr. pp., present participle.
pr. t., present tense.
pt. pp., past participle.
pt. t., past tense.
rel. pron., relative pronoun.
sb., substantive.
v., verb.
vbl. sb., verbal substantive.

INTRODUCTION.

THE object of the present edition of the great Scottish poet William Dunbar is to bring his works within easy reach of all serious students and lovers of what is best in our literature. And the desirability, we may almost say the necessity, for such an edition arises from the fact that the existing admirable library editions—that of the Scottish Text Society, that of the Imperial Academy of Sciences, Vienna (Professor Schipper), and David Laing's edition, excellent, in its time, but now largely superseded—are now all difficult and costly to procure, and contain either far more or, occasionally, rather less than is necessary or desirable for the purposes of the present volume. To all these, however, the present edition is necessarily deeply indebted; and the editor desires especially to return his grateful and cordial thanks for the generous permission accorded him by the above-mentioned Societies to make use of their storehouses of information on the subject of his labours. He has been at pains to acknowledge his indebtedness in all cases where the information made use of was not common to sources as accessible to him as to his predecessors. If he has involuntarily failed to do this in any particular instance, he trusts that the omission will be pardoned. But it may be as well to mention that acknowledgments of indebtedness to the edition of the Scottish Text Society are sometimes made under the name of the Society (S.T.S.), and at others under the names of the editors of the several volumes, viz. Drs Mackay, Gregor, and Small.

The editor has not entered with detail into the innumerable possible discussions of variations or suggested readings of the

text, except in passages where the reading is of great moment as to the *meaning* of the author. For the scholar or the very advanced student such discussions are indeed desirable, and are to be found in full in what I have called the library editions of Dunbar, but for the ordinary reader or student they seem only a source of hindrance and perplexity. In the following list of the sources for which we have to depend on Dunbar's text will show how particularly complex such questions are in this special instance; while space has thus been saved for really elucidatory notes.

MSS. OF DUNBAR'S POEMS.

I. The Asloan ms. (referred to as A), written in 1515, formerly belonging to the family of Boswell of Auchinleck Ayrshire, now in possession of Lord Talbot de Malahide, who married a Miss Boswell, in Dublin. This collection has many poems besides Dunbar's; but unfortunately something like one half has been destroyed. There is a transcript of part of it by George Chalmers, now preserved in the Library of Edinburgh University as part of the Laing collection.

II. The Bannatyne ms. (B). This ms., prepared by George Bannatyne, is now at the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, numbered 19 : 1 : 1 in the Catalogue. This collection, like the above, contains many poems besides those of Dunbar, and as sometimes the signature is omitted, doubt naturally arises with regard to the authorship of certain poems. The ms. has been reprinted for the Hunterian Club (1873-81), Nos. xvi, xxxii., xl., xlvi., l. and lvi. of its *Transactions*.

III. The Maitland ms. (M), collected by Sir Richard Maitland of Lethington shortly after 1586, is in the Pepysian Library, Magdalene College, Cambridge. This also contains poems by Sir Richard Maitland, Gawin Douglas, &c., as well as by Dunbar.

IV. The Reidpath ms. (R). This is also a miscellaneous collection of ancient Scottish poems made about 1662-3, and is in the University Library at Cambridge.

V. The Makculloch ms. (Mak) is in the University

Library at Edinburgh, and was originally a book of Latin notes on Philosophy by Magnus Makculloch, a student of the University of Louvain, 1477. But its first possessor, after the writer, has inserted on the blank leaves certain Scots poems by Henryson, Dunbar, &c., usually with the author's names.

VI. The British Museum ms. Cotton, Vitellius, A xvi. (B.M. V). This contains 'a Chronicle of England,' in which Dunbar's poem on London, 'London, thou art of townes A pier se,' is quoted.

VII. The British Museum ms. appendix to Royal mss., *i.e.* Casley's Catalogue of the ms. of the King's Library, No. 58 (B.M. R). This is a collection of English and other songs set to music in the time of Henry VIII. It contains an anonymous poem to Princess Margaret on her arrival at Holyrood, along with the music and a rude drawing of a man's head, which may be that of Dunbar, and, if so, is the only likeness we have. It is generally agreed that this poem is Dunbar's.

VIII. British Museum ms. Bibl. Arundel 285 (B.M. A). A collection of Scottish prose and poetry made in the sixteenth century.

IX. The Aberdeen ms. volume of Sasines in the Town-clerk's office, Aberdeen (R.S. A). In this ms. between two deeds are inserted Dunbar's *The tua Cummeris*, and the lines *To the Queen Margaret*, 'Gladethe thoue Queyne of Scottis regioun,' &c.

With these mss. it will be convenient to class :

X. The old print of Chepman and Myllar (ChM) of the year 1508 now in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh (H. 30. a). This seems to be a mere binding together of printed matter, having no intimate connection, except that it was issued from this, the earliest of Scottish printing-presses. It contains *The Goldin Terge*, *The Flyting of Dunbar and Kennedy*, *The Ballad of Lord Bernart Stewart*, a part of *The tua Mariit Wemen and the Wedo*, *Lament for the Makaris*, *The Ballad of Kynd Kittok*, and *The Testament of Mr Andro Kennedy*, all by Dunbar. From this a reprint was made under the superintendence

of David Laing, and missing parts were supplied from other sources.

The above list gives the whole of the *original sources* which we have for Dunbar's works. The editions which follow are necessarily founded upon these.

1. *The Evergreen* of Allan Ramsay. Edinburgh. Ruddiman, 1724. Contains twenty-four poems by Dunbar.

2. *Ancient Scottish Poems, published from the MS. of George Bannatyne*, by Lord Hailes. Edinburgh. Printed by A. Murray and J. Cochrane for J. Balfour, 12mo., 1770. Reprinted at Leeds, 1817, 8vo. Contains thirty-two poems by Dunbar.

3. *Ancient Scotch Poems, never before in print, but now published from the Manuscript Collections of Sir Richard Maitland of Lethington, Knight*, by John Pinkerton. London and Edinburgh, 1786. Contains twenty-two poems by Dunbar and *The Freiris of Berwik*.

4. *Chronicle of Scottish Poetry, from the thirteenth century to the Union of the Crowns*, by J. Sibbald. Edinburgh, 1802. Contains forty-four poems by Dunbar and *The Freiris of Berwik*.

We now come, with the exception of some comparatively unimportant reprints, mentioned fully in Dr Mackay's Introduction to the S.T.S. volumes, to the *first complete edition* of Dunbar's works by David Laing, entitled, *The Poems of William Dunbar, now first collected, with notes, and a Memoir of his life*. Edinburgh, 1834¹. This is in two volumes, with a supplement, published in 1865. This was, until the appearance of the S.T.S. edition and that of Professor Schipper, the *one* standard edition of Dunbar, and undoubtedly affords the foundation upon which all subsequent editors have largely built. It would, indeed, be difficult for lovers of old Scottish literature to overestimate their indebtedness to David Laing, in this as in many other instances.

The next edition published was a condensed and partly

¹ Both the S.T.S. edition and Professor Schipper give 1824 as the date of Laing's issue, but the real date is 1834.

modernised version, edited by James Paterson, which is given by both Professor Schipper and Dr Mackay as published in 1863 by Stillie; but I have by me a copy dated 1860, published by Nimmo, Edinburgh; Simpkin, Marshall and Co., London. This edition helped to make Dunbar accessible to the general reader, but is not suited for the student, still less for the scholar.

Of Professor Schipper's German edition of Dunbar, *William Dunbar, sein Leben und seine Gedichte*, von Dr J. Schipper, Professor der englischen Philologie an der K. K. Universität in Wien (Berlin, Oppenheim, 1884), Dr Mackay writes: 'This is the best book that has been written on Dunbar, and the German translations of his poems are executed with a skill and fidelity which Dunbar himself would have admired.'

Then, as the latest contribution towards the knowledge of the pronunciation of Middle Scottish in Dunbar's time I may mention my own *Dissertation on the Rimes in the authentic poems of William Dunbar*, which was my Doctor's thesis in the University of Freiburg-im-Breisgau, and was also printed in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*, 1899. London, Williams and Norgate; Edinburgh, R. Grant and Sons.

For more complete and elaborate bibliographies of Dunbar the reader must be referred to the editions of Professor Schipper and the Scottish Text Society. But what has here been given will be sufficient to indicate to the student the great difficulties which face editors and scholars in determining all the absolutely best readings of the text. The present editor has spared no pains in consulting all the competent authorities, and, while availing himself of their learning and expert knowledge, in selecting in all cases of dispute what seemed to his own judgment the reading most likely to be correct; nor has he hesitated to make suggestions of his own where they seemed probable and expedient. But especial care has been taken to distinguish all such suggestions, as well as any matter in the Notes originated by the present editor, by the sign ED. In accordance with the express wish of the Syndics of the

Cambridge University Press, the editor has made no omissions from the text adopted.

WHAT WE KNOW OF WILLIAM DUNBAR'S LIFE.

In the space at my disposal it would not be possible, or indeed advisable, to attempt to give a full and elaborate account of everything known or conjectured about Dunbar. For such an account the student must be referred to such works as the Scottish Text Society's edition, where all that is known or can reasonably be surmised about Dunbar is so admirably set forth by my esteemed friend, Dr Æneas Mackay, in his Introduction, which must I think for a long time remain the standard Life of William Dunbar. Professor Schipper's work, as already referred to, gives a Life of Dunbar; but his edition for the Academy of Sciences, Vienna, furnishes no consecutive narrative, and we have to cull the facts of Dunbar's life from the editor's introductory notes to the several sections into which he divides the poems.

Neither the date nor the exact place of Dunbar's birth is known, and the first record we have of him is that he graduated as Bachelor of Arts at St Andrews' University in 1477. As students went to college and graduated at a much earlier age than now, it is generally thought that Dunbar was probably about seventeen in 1477, and was consequently born about 1460. Earlier he may have been born, but hardly later. He was pretty certainly a native of East Lothian, and claimed in his *Flyting with Walter Kennedy* to be a cadet of the noble house of Dunbar, founded by Gospatrick, the first Earl, in the reign of Malcolm Canmore. He was probably right in this claim, in spite of Kennedy's facetious ridicule of it, and it is probable that Dunbar owed his access to the Scottish Court, in part at any rate, to his gentle birth. Means of his own he never seems to have had, and there is no mention either in his poems or in any other record of any of his relations. Had he had any claims on the Earl of Dunbar, we should probably

find him addressing him in poetical begging-epistles, as he did the King, the Queen, and Lords of the Treasury. It seems thus probable that Dunbar either was an orphan at an early age or was for some other reason long estranged from his relations. This and his celibacy prevented Dunbar's domestic affections from ever being properly cultivated, and no doubt contributed to the bitterness and sense of isolation which we find expressed in his works.

Dunbar was evidently from the first designed for the Church, as he himself writes

‘I wes in youth on nureiss kne
Dandely, bischop, dandely.’

Some attention was therefore paid to his education, and he was probably sent to school at Haddington to proceed thence to St Andrews' University, which was then one of two Scottish Universities, the other being the recently founded University of Glasgow, with which was associated Dunbar's eminent contemporary poet, Robert Henryson. The Lothians were strongly Protestant or Lollard; and this may account for Kennedy's accusations against Dunbar of Lollardry, two in the *Flyting*, and one in Kennedy's poem, *The Praise of Age*. But in Dunbar's verse we find no Lollard doctrines, but merely satires on the vices of the clergy and the monks, which is no proof of 'Lollardry.' Nor does his irreverent treatment of the services of the Church in his earlier poems prove more than want of seriousness and reverence at that period of his life, a period following closely on one in which, according to his own frank admission, he made a very bad use of his professedly religious calling of a monk. Certainly, in his sacred poems there is little or no scent of Lollard doctrine.

Graduating as Bachelor of Arts in 1477, and Master in 1479, Dunbar probably left the University of St Andrews in the latter year, and shortly after, to his subsequent regret, became a novice in the Observantine branch of the Franciscans, either in Edinburgh or St Andrews, probably the former. He soon apparently set forth on his adventures as a begging friar, as

frankly, almost shamelessly, described by himself, in *The Visitation of St Francis* :

Gif evir my fortoun wes to be a freir,
 The dait thairof is past full mony a jeir ;
 For into every lusty toun and place
 Off all Yngland, from Berwick to Kalice,
 I haif in to thy habeit maid gud cheir.
 In freiris weid full fairly haif I fleichit,
 In it haif I in pulpet gon and preichit
 In Derntoun kirk, and eik in Canterberry ;
 In it I past at Dover our the ferry
 Throw Piccardy, and thair the peple teichit.
 Als lang as I did beir the freiris style,
 In me, God wait, wes mony wrink and wyle ;
 In me wes falset with every wicht to flatter,
 Quhilk mycht be flemit with na haly watter ;
 I wes a reddy all men to begyle.

It may be well to remind the reader here that Dunbar was born to very troublous times, as about the time of his birth James II. died, and before he was thirty, in 1488, James III. was killed at Sauchie during a rebellion of the Barons in favour of the young prince, afterwards Dunbar's patron, James IV., of tragic memory. And even if, as we suppose, Dunbar survived Flodden and his master, he lived on into turbulent and lawless times, as he himself indicates in his later poems.

This is no place in which to attempt even to sketch the stirring historical events of Dunbar's time, either in Scotland or England. On these heads the student must be referred to standard works on British history, or to such special books as *Days of James IV.*, by G. Gregory Smith (London, D. Nutt, 1889).

One general fact must, however, be kept in mind as bearing on Dunbar's own career, not less than on the fortunes and fate of his royal master. This is the strong friendship then existing between Scotland and France, especially as allies against England. So far as I can read the history of those times, Scotland as a kingdom got little benefit from this alliance, either then or later in the age of the English Stuart kings, and their periods of exile and dethronement. But to the

adventurous Scots youth France afforded a friendly field for ambition in the realms either of war or of learning, of which they were not slow to take advantage. Thus Dunbar followed the fashion and made his pilgrimage to France, a journey rendered the easier and the cheaper by his being both a friar and a scholar, though whether he made any use of his latter qualification by disputing in foreign Universities we do not know. We may therefore take it as certain that Dunbar went to France, not long after leaving St Andrews about 1479, and at any rate between that date and his subsequent visit in a different capacity in 1491. He seems to have been busy sowing his 'wild oats,' as most young scholars and friars of that period seem to have done, and there is probably little exaggeration in Kennedy's calling him a 'knycht of the felde,' *i.e.* a highwayman, and one can easily imagine that at times Dunbar may have fallen into company little better than that kept by Villon himself, and so graphically depicted in R. L. Stevenson's *Lodgings for a Night*. We must therefore hope that Dunbar did thus manage to rid himself of these said wild oats, and return to a more reputable life. This is rendered probable, both by his maturer age and the fact that the next mention of him shows him as acting in a capacity of some trust.

There seems no room to doubt that Dunbar sailed with Lord Bothwell and the Bishop of Glasgow in the ship *Katryn*, referred to by Kennedy in the *Flying*, in the suite of these ambassadors to the Court of France, July 16, 1491, and was the 'priest that wrayt the instrumentis and other letteris that past with the Imbassatouris in France,' and for which he received a sum of thirty-six shillings, as recorded in the accounts of the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland on that date. From this and subsequent events recorded concerning Dunbar we may pretty safely conclude that he had ceased to be a friar and monk, a vocation he heartily disliked, and had become a priest, with a view, as we shall see, of obtaining a benefice. That he should obtain a benefice was apparently the intention of the King as well as Dunbar's own ambition; for the next mention of Dunbar in the records (*Privy Seal Register*, Vol. II. fol. 9) is

as follows: 'A Lettre maid to Maister William Dunbar of the gift of ten £ of pensioun to be pait to him of our Souerane Lordis cofferis, be the Thesaurare, for al the dais of his life, or quhil he be promooit be oure Souerane Lord to a benefice of XL £ or aboue &c., de data xvth Augustj, et regni Regis xiiij (1500).' How and upon what Dunbar had subsisted up to the time of the granting of this pension it is difficult to say very precisely. That he had visited many countries he distinctly asserts both in the *Flyting* and in his poem *Of the Warldis Instabilitie*. In the former he says that he had been shipwrecked

'By Holland, Seland, ȝetland, and Northway coist,
In sey desert quhill we wer famist aw;
ȝit come I hame, fals baird, to lay thy boist.'

No. 28, ll. 230-2.

In the other poem he writes that he has served the King

'Nocht I say all be this cuntre,
France, Ingland, Ireland, Almaine,
Bot als be Italie and Spane.'

No. 53, ll. 17-9.

From this we must conclude that, in some capacity or other, Dunbar travelled widely on the King's business and on his charges, although there is no distinct mention of him in the accounts between 1491 and 1500. He may of course have travelled in the suite of some noble, and his expenses may not have been entered as a separate charge. But it is a sad reflection that Dunbar, now, at the latter date fully forty years of age, should have still been in such a dependent position. He was not so fortunate as Chaucer, whose diplomatic position at the English Court seems to have been higher than that of Dunbar in Scotland, and whose secular standing enabled him to hold offices from which Dunbar's clerical profession debarred him.

Dunbar undoubtedly went to London with the Earl of Bothwell, the Bishop of Glasgow, and others in the embassy which arranged the marriage between James IV. and Princess

Margaret, daughter of Henry VII., as he is clearly 'the Rhymer of Scotland' mentioned in Henry's Privy Purse Expenses as receiving two sums of £6. 13s. 4d. each on Dec. 31, 1501, and Jan. 7, 1502, respectively, which seems much more liberal payment than he was in the habit of receiving from James IV. The marriage was duly arranged, and led ultimately to the union of the Crowns in the person of James VI. of Scotland. Dunbar's admiration for the English princess seems to have been genuine and abiding, and the regard seems to have been reciprocated by the young Queen. He wrote two poems to welcome her to Scotland, the fine lines beginning

'Now fayre, fayrest off every fayre,'

No. 15, l. 1.

and the great royal epithalamium, *The Thrissill and the Rois*, undoubtedly the finest royal epithalamium in our literature (No. 16).

It will save further detailed reference to Dunbar's finances if I give a general statement here.

The grant of a perpetual pension of £10 per annum in 1500 was increased to £20 in 1507, and apparently remained at that till August 26th, 1510, when it was further augmented to £80, 'to be paid till he received a benefice of £100 or more.' This pension continued to be paid till May, 1513, when there is a gap in the Treasurer's accounts and no further entry of payments to Dunbar. We must therefore hope, as I think is not unlikely, that he at last received a benefice and probably left the Court. Besides his regular pension he received gifts or perquisites, which are given in detail in the S.T.S. edition (see Introd. p. xxxiii., and Appendix 1. pp. cliv.—clv.).

But there is one of these items worthy of mention here as throwing light on Dunbar's position at the Court, viz. that on March 16th, 1504, he received from the King, on the occasion of his (Dunbar's) first Mass, a present of seven French crowns, or about £5. 18s. in the money of that period. He must therefore have taken priest's orders, and probably acted in the double capacity of Court Chaplain and Poet. Whether

the former office led to the composition of some of his sacred poems I do not know, but I incline to attribute most of these to a later period when he certainly was in a more pious frame of mind, and when he was possibly responsible for the cure of souls in a benefice of his own.

We have now exhausted all the information of any moment afforded by the Royal Accounts so that what became of Dunbar after Flodden must, for the most part, be matter of speculation.

That he survived that great national catastrophe may, I think, be regarded as certain. There is at least no evidence of his being present at the battle, still less of his being among the slain. Indeed, the probabilities are all the other way.

Dunbar, at any rate, being what we would now call Anglo-phil in his sentiments and specially attached to the Queen, both personally and officially, would have no sympathy with the King's quixotic and ill-starred expedition, and would almost certainly remain by the side of his royal mistress, to speak such words of comfort as he could to a princess whose husband and brother were in arms against each other; as he was later to strive to comfort her in her widowhood. In fact these consolatory poems can hardly be by anyone else than Dunbar, and naturally their existence, if this be the case, is proof positive of his survival. The poems referred to are Nos. 77—9 of this edition, the first of which is directly addressed to the Queen-Dowager, while the other two seem designed to turn the Queen's thoughts to the consolations of religion, but she, being only twenty-three, seems to have turned rather to the 'Erdly Love' of the young Earl of Angus, whom she espoused in August, 1514. Such poems, characteristic of Dunbar as they seem to us, along with *An Orisoun. Quhen the Gouvernour past in to France*, No. 88, not to speak of the sacred poems which are in the mood of pious age and even show some decay of power, afford as complete a proof as under the circumstances can be expected that Dunbar lived some years after the fatal day of Flodden.

Various dates have been suggested for Dunbar's actual demise, but none with any degree of certitude (see S.T.S. *Introd.* p. lxiii. *et seq.*). So we can only surmise from the silence regarding him, and the oblivion into which his poems, undoubtedly famous in their day, latterly, and for so long, fell, that he retired from Court, probably to a country benefice, where he died without public notice, fulfilling, we will hope, the Italian proverb to which he refers (see p. 179), and, having been somewhat of a reprobate in his youth, dying an 'old saint.'

We thus come to an end of what we may call the historic references to Dunbar, and for the rest must gather what we can of his life and character from his works themselves.

Of Dunbar's personal appearance we have no pictorial record beyond the rudely-drawn head on the *ms.* of 'Now fayre, fayrest off every fayre,' if that, indeed, be his. And although we should like to picture the poet as of a more pleasing exterior, there is something rather convincing and individual about the crude drawing that pleads for its authenticity. It is a quite credible face for the author of such trenchant satire and Rabelaisian humour, though it hardly suggests the intense lover of natural beauty, the perfect metrical artist, the faithful devotee of a young Queen, or the pious celebrator of Heavenly Love. But it must be borne in mind, as has been indicated, that Dunbar had had a hard and even bitter life, whose sufferings, if they left him finally chastened in soul, may well have stamped their rugged traces on his countenance. In person he was undoubtedly small to the point of being dwarfish, but probably light and limber, if we are to credit his own description of his not very dignified dancing exhibition in the 'Quenis chalmer.' He may indeed have been at times inclined to seek favour with his royal patrons by descending to that buffoonery, which had better have been left to the official Court Jesters. And I am rather inclined to think it possible that Dunbar, while thus creating amusement and gaining applause at the time, may have stood in his own light in the matter of church preferment. Melancholy often at heart, like all great humourists,

Dunbar may well have had his fits of light-hearted and perhaps extravagant merriment, in which his inner sadness found temporary relief, and was at any rate concealed from the unsympathetic gaze of a selfish, coarse and corrupt Court, who could but little understand the hypersensitive nature of the poet. For he too had something of the Cor Cordium, though perhaps with his fondness for satire and even vituperation it seems to show more frequently in the 'hate of hate' than in the love of love. But we must not confuse his vituperation and his hatred, for it seems almost as certain that he had no real hatred for his fellow-poet Kennedy, as that he had a hatred, deep and abiding, for John Damian.

This is hardly the place for an elaborate criticism of Dunbar's works, and as I have already given my views on the subject, especially as comparing him with his great successor, Robert Burns ('Burns and Dunbar,' *Scottish Art and Letters*, Second and Third Quarters, 1903), I must refer my readers to those articles for a fuller treatment of the subject than is desirable or possible here.

But it may be said in general that there can be now no manner of doubt that Dunbar's is the greatest name in Scottish poetry till we come to Burns himself. Indeed, there are respects in which Dunbar was even the superior of Burns—a fact which Burns, had he known more of Dunbar, would have been the first readily and generously to admit; for if he professed indebtedness to men like Fergusson and Allan Ramsay, who are not either of them as great as Dunbar, how much more would he have done homage to the greater genius! Crabbe, in a letter to Scott, terms Dunbar a giant, while Scott writes 'that he was an excellent poet, unrivalled by any which Scotland ever produced.' So that Crabbe classes him with Burns, and Scott apparently even above him, though quite possibly he was not thinking of work so modern as that of Burns. But anyone disputing, as Lowell does, Dunbar's greatness, must be held in this instance at any rate to be endeavouring to get his name enrolled in a quite *Dogberry* criticism. (See S.T.S. *Intro.* p. ix.)

Dunbar, like Burns, and most Scottish poets, has not left behind any monumental works. Indeed the Scottish genius runs to concentration and intensity, and seems as a rule unable to expatiate in the large manner of a Milton, a Spenser, or a Shakespeare. Even if *The Freiris of Berwik* be Dunbar's, which is very doubtful, it would only place him by the side of the author of the Miller's and the Reeve's Tales, and not by that of the poet of the almost epic story of Palamon and Arcite. Yet with Chaucer, his master and predecessor, and with Spenser, to whom he must have helped to pass on the torch of poetic allegory, Dunbar may be often fearlessly compared. In poetic technique he yields to neither, in allegory he is worthy to rank with either of them; in intensity and concentration he is not often equalled by Chaucer; and this same concentration and his great gift of satiric humour make him more vivid and interesting when compared with the more dreamy and decorative manner of Spenser.

While Dunbar was undoubtedly of the school of Chaucer, and yielded to no one in his reverence and esteem for that great master, he, with very slight exceptions, very skilfully avoids figuring as a mere imitator of that master. It was possibly with this object that Dunbar declined to meet Chaucer, where Chaucer is strongest, that is as a narrative poet, as shown chiefly in *The Canterbury Tales*. A great deal of Dunbar's work is what is called *occasional* poetry, a more difficult form to excel in as it tends to fall into mere *vers de société*, and lacks the important assistance of that romantic glamour in which it is so much easier to envelope legend and story than the events of the present. In fact if there is one category under which nearly all Dunbar's poems could be classed, it is that of Occasional poetry, for nearly everything he writes is suggested by, or at any rate applies to, some actual contemporary event or events.

Dunbar thus, though he sat at Chaucer's feet, maintained his strong, intense individuality, both as a man and a poet, and to him we owe more than to anyone else that virile note that characterises Scottish poetry, from his own time to that

of Burns himself. There is, indeed, in Dunbar, the courtier, under the most unfavourable circumstances, some of the same rugged independence of spirit we so prize and celebrate in the democratic Ayrshire peasant.

Perhaps nothing better signalises the greatness of an author than that he should be often as it were instinctively compared to some of the greatest names in literature. As a satirist for instance we naturally associate Dunbar with such names as Juvenal, Horace, and Chaucer, in his satiric vein. Nor can there be denied to Dunbar some of the power and scathing indignation of Juvenal, much of the felicity, shrewdness, and technical excellence of Horace, or some of the power of picturesque and effective description which we associate with Chaucer. Sometimes we are reminded of his forerunner, Villon, and at others we seem almost to taste that curious bitter-sweet or characteristic of Heinrich Heine. In prose his next of kin is clearly Rabelais; and that we naturally associate and even set him mentally alongside such masters of their respective arts and styles is in itself a kind of proof that he is one of the 'greater souls' in the poetic pantheon.

DUNBAR'S LANGUAGE.

Any student of Chaucer—and Chaucer is of course the most read and studied of Middle English writers—will on looking at any page of Dunbar's works at once recognise that much in the spelling, the grammatical forms and the vocabulary mark great divergences from the language of the *Canterbury Tales*.

It is need to describe the language in which Dunbar and his predecessors and immediate successors in the Scottish school of Poetry as Middle Scottish (M.S.), and the term with some little explanation and commentary may well stand. But it should be borne in mind that it was long after Dunbar's time that the term Middle Scottish or Scots language could have been applied to the dialect which he used, because the term Scots then was not in use. And it was not, indeed, till after the Union of the Crowns that the southern dialects of English, as spoken

in Scotland began to rank as a language, and to this day, from the philological point of view, "broad Scotch" is a division of the great English language, however important and distinctive its literature may be. Indeed it seems to be the fact of such men as Dunbar and Burns writing in this vernacular form that has given the Scots tongue, from the *literary* point of view, something of the status of a distinct language. But a distinct language in the philological sense, in the sense that French is distinct from Latin, Dutch from German, or Danish from Norwegian, the Scottish language is not.

The Middle-Scottish of Dunbar's time, and its descendant vernacular forms in later times, form a part of one of the three great divisions of the English tongue, South English (West Saxon), Mid-English (Mercian), and North-English (Northumbrian), and it is naturally to the last of these that it belongs. And in Dunbar's time Scots had not differentiated itself from the Northumbrian south of the Border, even as much as it has now done. Nor must it be forgotten that Dunbar was a Lothian man, and that there was no standard Scotch in the sense that Chaucer's English was or tended to become a standard English, nor has the genius of Burns himself raised the Ayrshire dialect, in which he professedly wrote, into the position of what can be called standard Scotch.

Starting from the conception of Scotch as being a distinct language from English, many quite erroneous ideas have developed themselves, and especially this, that the *staple* of the two tongues is composed of different elements, whereas the staple of the two is identical, being made up of that blend of the Germanic element, as represented by Anglo-Saxon and the cognate Scandinavian languages on the one hand, with Norman or Anglo-French, as the Romance element, supplemented by words taken direct from Latin on the other. Ninety-nine words out of every hundred, on a moderate computation, in Middle English or Middle Scotch of the time we are speaking of, are derived from these same sources. But while originally running back to a common ancestry, they have become, like

all languages differentiated in spelling, pronunciation and grammar, and it is to this differentiation that we must now turn our attention.

But to give this in full would be to write the history of the English language from its earliest forms in Anglo-Saxon onwards to that of Dunbar, which, of course, is an impossible undertaking in the present case.

Still the reader's attention may be drawn to one or two broad and absolutely essential facts.

The first of these may be stated very generally by saying that the sounds indicated by the same letters in Anglo-Saxon and Modern English, N.E. (of which Middle English forms and sounds mark the intermediate stages), are very different in many cases, though not in all. Speaking broadly, for example, the Anglo-Saxon vowels have what we may call the continental values, that is to say, were pronounced approximately as in modern Italian, German or French. This is of course no longer the case, particularly as regards the *long* vowel sounds. Nor is this all; for the root-vowel may be changed, as in words like N.E. *home*, *stone*, &c., which are derived from A.-S. *hām*, *stān*, &c. So that, generally speaking, with regard to long vowels, we have always either a change of sound in the same vowel or the substitution of a different vowel. The short vowels have not, according to a general law of language, changed so much as the long, when they *remained* short. But, by a process of absorption by which one vowel in a preceding syllable absorbs and is modified by another following vowel, which itself becomes silent, we have in such words as *name*, *shame* and so on, an original short *a* in *nama*, *sceamu*, giving us a long modified N.E. *a* (for *ä*).

These instances are given as mere examples of the changes taking place in what became standard English, in passing through the transition from Anglo-Saxon (A.-S.), and through the various phases of Middle English (M.E.) to Modern English (N.E.). But our present object is merely to point out some of the leading peculiarities of Middle Scotch (M.S.), as distinguished from standard M.E. and N.E. so that the reader,

instead of being tripped up by these peculiarities at every turn, or having to generalise for himself or herself, may know at once the significance and the interpretation of these peculiarities.

SPELLING AND PRONUNCIATION OF MIDDLE SCOTCH IN DUNBAR'S TIME.

It may here at once be said that the most *recent* information on these points is to be obtained from three Doctors' Dissertations in three German Universities, viz. (1) That by Professor F. J. Curtis, *On the rimes of the Middle Scotch Romance of Clariodus*, University of Heidelberg (Halle 1894 and *Anglia*, vols. xvi and xvii), (2) *Die Sprache des Bischofs Douglas von Dunkeld*, by Dr Heinrich Gerken, Strassburg 1898, and (3) my own Freiburg (i/B) thesis in the *R.S.E. Transactions*, vol. xxxix, Part III. (No. 25) (Edinburgh, R. Grant and Sons, London, Williams and Norgate, 1899). But for a more extended investigation of the whole subject the student must be referred to the works of Ellis, Sweet, F. Kluge, ten Brink and Luick, the chief of which are enumerated on page 664 of my Dissertation.

OF THE VOWELS.

With regard to *a* in M.S. the chief point to observe is that in many cases where we have an *o* in Southern M.E. and N.E. we have in M.S. and N.S. an *a*; and there are two cases in which we have it very frequently, though not universally. Firstly, that already mentioned of the A.-S. *ā* which becomes *ō* in M.E.¹ and N.E. but remains *a* in M.S. and N.S. Thus we have forms like M.E. and N.E. *home*, *stone*, &c., but M.S. and N.S. *haim* or *hame*, *stain* or *stane*, &c. This brings us to a very peculiar use of the vowel *i* in M.S., viz. that, in conjunction with the other vowels as *ai*, *ei*, *oi* and *ui* it is chiefly a *sign of length* in the vowel-sound as an *e* following a consonant signifies length in the preceding vowel in N.E. Thus N.E. *home*, M.S. *haim*, N.S. *hame*; N.E. *deed* M.S. *deid*; N.E. *rose*

¹ When M.E. is used in this reference it signifies Southern or standard M.E., as distinguished from Northern M.E. or M.S.

a contraction

... A.S. and N.S. *muill* (see *infra* under ... these forms do not exclude the form ... we have also *hame, dede, roce, mule* ... have a long *a*-sound in words like ... from the absorption by a preceding ... representing an original *ā* or *u* in A.S. ... original letters, which in Chaucer was ... the following word, was by Dunbar's ... so that *name, shame, &c.*, spelt also ... ways monosyllables. Thirdly, we have ... as closed syllables in words like ... depending to *ō* in M.E. and N.E. *long*, ... difference is not universal, as we have ... *donk, &c.*, when we might expect ... this seems peculiar to *ō* before *nk*. ... it is pretty clear that *ai* and *a + C + e* ... to be pronounced as in N.E., *i.e.*

... still retained more of the quality of ... out *ah* pronounced quickly, and this ... M.E. of Chaucer's time also.

... we have also an instance in which ... and N.S. where we have in M.E. and

... came mostly from an original *ē* or *æ*, ... by *ei*, and we find it indicated, as ... the spelling *ei* or *e + C + e*.

... that is a very difficult matter, as it ... state of transition from the con- ... so that before certain consonants, ... value, and, before others, the other ... (p. 10). The *ei* spelling would ... and it is noticeable that words ... original *e*-sound are most frequently ... followed by *k* and even other con- ... in North English for the *e* to ... pronounced even now *clark*. ... the vowel *i* with which we have already

had to do, having learnt that in combination with other vowels it is not separately pronounced, nor does it apparently produce a diphthong. We may therefore, almost call it *silent* in these cases, and its silent use is not exhausted here, for before a final *s*, especially in plural forms, *i* like the final *e* in Chaucer and even more generally, may or may not be sounded, according to the exigencies of the verse, and as the Scottish *s*-plurals (and verbal terminations in *s* or *es*) are spelt *is*, instead of M.E. and N.E. *s* or *es*, these cases of optional pronunciation are very numerous.

To come to this letter, when sounded, we find that words coming from an original *i* usually remain long, and those from a *ī* (except when a final *e* is absorbed) remain short in contradistinction to the M.E. *i* before *nd* which became long (so that we still have M.E. and N.E. *behind*, M.S. and N.S. *ahint*). On the other hand before *-ld* it may have been lengthened (*Dissertation*, p. 655, § 77, &c.). But one thing seems certain, and this is true also of M.E., singular as it may seem, that although *e* tended to become in sound the continental *i*, the M.S. and M.E. *i* seems to have retained that sound in spite of the encroachment of *e* for a very long time, for it is not till the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries that we find *i* passing into its present diphthongal condition. But that it was undergoing some change in the time of Dryden and Pope is shown by their riming of *i* with *oi*, which, however it was pronounced, can hardly have had the sound of the continental *i*.

Of the *ō* we have already spoken, but there are further points about this letter that require to be touched upon.

The long *o*-sound is as we have said, indicated by *oi* or *o + C + e*; but *oi* does not always indicate a long *o*-sound; for the letter *o* in Chaucer (by whom of course Dunbar and others were greatly influenced) was often used as in Norman-French to indicate a *u*-sound as in terminations of abstract nouns spelt *on* in N.E. but spelt either *on* or *oun* in M.E. and evidently pronounced as *u*-sounds. From these Nor. F. words the practice spread to words of A.-S. origin as *sonne*, the sun, whose modern spelling and pronunciation goes back to the

A.-S. *sunne*, or *sone*, a son (A.-S. *sunna*), both now in England pronounced alike, with the N.E. *ũ* which *must* come from an original *u*-sound. It was then natural that this practice should affect M.S. when it came to be written or printed, often by southern scribes or printers. So one is not surprised to find that *o*, markedly in the combination *oi* in M.S. is sometimes equivalent to *u*, as *woid* (M.S. and N.S. *wud*) equivalent to *wuid*, which rimes in Dunbar to *gud*, *blude* and *ganestude* (*Dissertation*, p. 658, § 91). We have another trace of this use of *o* in N.E. in the *oo* in *good*, *wood*, &c. which in M.S. would be generally *gud* or *guid*, *wud* or *wuid* or *wōd*.

But what of the pronunciation of *o* when it does stand for a *ō*-sound? The answer seems to be that, in all probability, the *o*-sound was still, as to this day in Yorkshire, broader, deeper and less rounded than the N.E., being therefore more like *au* or like our *o* prolonged as in a word like *on* pronounced long, or as some people do pronounce *gone*, *i.e.* nearly *gawn*. For, if this *o* in M.S. remained for some time unrounded, that would, in a way, leave an opening for a curious development in some Scottish dialects (as for instance that about Stonehaven) where the *quantity and quality* of the *o*-sounds are reversed as regards N.E., as for example a *cloak* is pronounced *clock* and *clock*, *cloak*.

Of the letter *u* (*v*, *w*), after what has gone before, there does not require much to be said. It has still the continental *u*-sound = N.E. *oo*, except when it shows a tendency, in combination with *i*, to the modified sound (Ger. *ü*) of N.S. *ui*, in *guid*, *puir*, *muir*, &c. It consequently, when long, corresponds to N.E. words in *oo* as *luke*, *buke*, or *luik*, *buik*, for *look*, *book*, and so on. But the letter *u* as a vowel, as suggested by the above brackets, is by no means always indicated either in ms. or type by the sign we always now use for the vowel-value. In fact the M.S. practice is almost the reverse of N.E. and the forms *v* and *w* are more frequently used for the vowel-sound than *u* itself, and nothing gives a more strange appearance to a page of M.S. than this practice, as the common word *understood*, looks very queer when printed *wnderstwd*, and conversely nothing simplifies the reading of these texts more than

this bit of knowledge about the practice of scribes and compositors in this respect, and this renders it unnecessary to treat *w* or *v* separately, because in nine cases out of ten, they may be regarded as representing the modern *u*, which conversely has in M.S. often the value of *w*¹ in German, or of *v* in N.E. (For *wh* see *h*.)

It remains then to speak of the vowel *y*. *Y* in M.E. arose generally from a modified *u* (*ü*), but apparently by this time was little, if at all, distinguished in sound from *i*; so that in many cases they are interchangeable; and this is very important, for words spelt with a *y*, where in M.E. or N.E. we expect an *i* or *vice versa*, are at first sight puzzling for the reader to recognise, and he is sometimes obliged to search for a word under both forms of spelling, though in the case of the present glossary the alternative forms are usually both to be found. But there is one important point with regard to the history of the *ȳ* and *ȝ* sounds, viz. that *ȝ* + *nd* *does* undergo lengthening, unlike *ȳ* + *nd*, in M.S.

THE CONSONANTS.

The consonant *b* need not detain us here as it is used in the same way in M.E., M.S. and N.E., and we will only remind the reader that a *v* or *f* in these stages of the language often comes from a *b* or *bb* in A.-S. as in the verb *have*.

But with regard to *c* there is more to be said, because the A.-S. *c*, originally *always* hard and equivalent to our *k*, had different fortunes in the south and in the north of the English-speaking parts of the island.

In the M.E. dialects, with the exception of the Northumbrian, *c* became what is called palatalised before *e* and *i* and *y* to a *ch*, as *church* from A.-S. *cirice* (sounded *kiriike*), whereas in Northumbrian this does not take place; hence the northern form is *kirk*, a form not confined to Scotland as it is frequent in place-names in the north of England. Before the other

¹ *w* in the combination *wr* was, I think, probably silent by this time, as M.S. shows a great tendency to drop or clip sounds which were found troublesome.

vowels *a*, *o* and *u* in A.-S. this palatisation does not take place. The non-palatisation in the north is usually ascribed to Norse influence.

Again *c* in the combination *cg* is also palatalised in the south, passing through the form *gg* (as in Chaucer) into the N.E. form *dg* as A.-S. *brycg*, M.E. *brigge*, N.E. *bridge*, M.S. and N.S. *brig*. In some words we have also the other hard form *ck* as in *rick* which has come into standard English in a different sense to the forms *ridge* and *rigg*, though from the same root, A.-S. *hrycg*. The form *k*, originally the same letter as *c*, has come to be used for a hard *c* when the hardness is not sufficiently indicated by the following vowel. It is also used before *n* as in *know* and was for a long time pronounced as in Ger. *knabe* = boy, knave. It gradually got dropped and is now always silent, but at what time it is not possible quite to determine, as rimes otherwise so helpful in matters of sound do not assist us here. The combination *cw* in M.E. soon became *qu* as A.-S. *cwæn*, *queen*, M.S. *quene*, *quien*, &c. Further the letter *c* in Romance words, following the Nor. *F*. is used for an *s*-sound.

In M.S. and N.S. the combination *ch*, A.-S. guttural *h*, (N.E. *gh*) remains a guttural sound, as in *nicht*, *loch*, N.E. *night*, *lake*. But M.E. had apparently as early as Dunbar's time dropped its gutturals and we find Dunbar himself, when writing Southern English, riming *knyght* and *white* (No. 14, ll. 33, 35) (see *Dissertation*, § 81), the preservation of the gutturals in M.S. and N.S. being probably due to the influence of Gaelic, where the gutturals are numerous.

With regard to *d* all that requires to be said is, firstly, that we sometimes find it (generally as *dd*), where there was originally a *th*-sound, as *mudder*, for *mother*. This disaspiration of the *th* sound is very common in the North of England, where the article *the* generally becomes *t'*, as *t' house* for 'the house.' Secondly, and this will be further referred to under Grammar, in the past tenses and participles of verbs the place of *d* in M.E. and N.E. is taken by *t*, *i.e.* the consonant is *disvoiced*.

F is used much as in M.E. and N.E., being occasionally, as in these, sounded like *v*, as in A.-S.

The letter *g* had two forms in A.-S. *g* and *ȝ*, and in M.S. these are both used, the former being originally a hard *g* and the other soft like our modern *y* consonantal, and in this way it should be pronounced in M.S. But this character has been confused, especially by the early printers, with *z*, as they got into the way of using *z* in the place of *ȝ* as in names like *Menzies*, *Mackenzie*, &c., where the sound was originally a *y*-sound as is still rendered in Scotland in the word *Menzies*, which is pronounced either *Meenis* or *Menyis*. But *g* as in M.E. acquired the sound of the modern *j* as pronounced in Nor. F. in words like *juge* (judge) &c., and the rule for its being pronounced hard is the same as in N.E.

The combination *gh* is used in M.E. as well as *ch* for the old guttural *h*, and while the *ch* is characteristic of M.S., the *gh* is frequently used also. For the combination *cg* see *c*, *supra*.

We in Scotland are very proud of our correct use of the letter *h*, a fact we probably, like the preservation of the guttural *ch* in the vernacular, owe to the influence of Gaelic. But in Dunbar's time *h* was obviously sometimes silent—as in all words of French origin—and was certainly misplaced in writing, if not in speech: for we have it written where it can hardly have been sounded, in such words as *habound* for *abound*, and it is sometimes omitted as in the form *eill* for *heill* (heel) given in one Dunbar ms. *H*, therefore, in M.S. must be regarded as having a certain amount of *instability*, as it is called, as it has in modern English and had in M.E. as early as Chaucer's time, as shown by the elision of the final *e* before words beginning with *h*. The tendency, and correctly so, was to sound the *h* in words of native origin, and to leave it unaspirated in those from Nor. F. This led, naturally, to some confusion, and in N.E. even the most 'correct' speakers aspirate the *h* in words like *hospital*, *humble*, and so on, whereas they ought to be silent as in *heir*, &c.

All this naturally refers to *h* standing by itself at the beginning of words.

At the end of words in M.S. *h* still stands sometimes for its guttural sound, N.S. *ch*, a sound it had lost in contemporary M.E.

With regard to *h* in combination with other consonants it is necessary here to remind the reader that in A.-S. the *h* was written, as it should be, *before* the other consonant thus, *hl*, *hn*, *hr* and *hw*. Of these combinations, there survive in M.E., M.S. and N.E. practically only the *hw*, giving M.E. and N.E. *wh*, and M.S. *quh*, a form of writing which is characteristic of M.S. and North English mss. and printed matter. This form of writing, for that is all that it amounts to in all probability, arose in the mss. from some trick of the northern scribes in writing the *uu* or *vv*, as our *w* was originally written. The reader must therefore take *quh* as equivalent to *wh* except in a few words of Romance origin as *quhair*, a book, N.E. *quire*, in which it is pronounced as spelt. The printers naturally followed the scribes and printed *wh* as *quh*. Later, through southern influence, the practice fell out of use and is only perpetuated in proper names.

For *h* see under *c*, *supra*.

With regard to *l*, the chief thing to be remarked is the strong tendency in M.S. to drop its consonantal quality and *vocalise* it. This is particularly the case with *l* in combination with itself or certain other consonants, particularly *d*, *t*, *f*, *h* and *m*, and this is partly true of M.E. and N.E. as in words like *walk*, *talk*, *psalm*, &c. But in M.S. and N.S. the terminal *ll* is almost universally dropped or vocalised, as *a'* for *all*, *ha'* for *hall*, &c., but it must be borne in mind that these words are pronounced as though spelt *au* or *aw*, that is the *u* element in the *l*-sound is absorbed and produces the *au*-sound. In N.E. only the *first l* is vocalised giving *hall*, pronounced *haul*, and so forth. But whether there was any special reason, such as French influence, except the general tendency to speak with the least possible exertion, which for instance in N.E. leads to the dropping of the trill in terminal *r*-sounds, which is closely analogous to what is practically the dropping of the *l*-trill in Scotch, we do not know.

As to *n* there is little to remark except that M.S. and N.S. do not adopt what is called the parasitical *d* which came into M.E. and remains in N.E. in such words as *dwindle*, A.-S. *dwinian*, M.S. and N.S. *dwine*.

Of the letter *p* nothing need be said and *q* has already been dealt with under *c* and *h*.

Of *r* we need only say that the Scotch *r*-sound is like the continental in being formed in the lower part of the mouth with the tongue-tip turned down, and is either strongly trilled or, being untrilled, gives the Northumbrian 'burr.'

The letter *s* is used as in N.E. and has not the tendency it had in the south, following the A.-S. to become 'soft or voiced' at the beginning of words. M.E. *sh* is often written *sch*.

Of *t* it need only be remarked that, as we shall see under the heading of Grammar, it largely takes the place of *d* in past inflections. *Th*, representing the old þ or ð, may be treated as in N.E. (see under *d*).

For *v* and *w* see under *u* and *h*.

Y in its consonantal form has the same sound as in N.S. and has already largely displaced the A.-S. *ȝ*. (See under *g*.)

GRAMMAR.

With regard to substantives the chief peculiarity lies in the spelling of the *s*-plurals and the possessive case, both of which are spelt *is* or *ys* (where M.E. and N.E. have *es* or *s*, 's or *s'*), where they are, in verse at least, sounded as a separate syllable or not, according to the exigencies of the metre.

With regard to verbs the M.S. naturally agreed with the Northumbrian dialect, of which originally Scotch was a part.

Now in A.-S., at least in West Saxon, the characteristic termination of the present indicative active was *th* (þ, ð). It was not the termination for all persons, but for the 3rd sing. and for the plural, and we have it still in the former, in poetry at any rate, as in the form *loveth*. But in the north the *th* gave place to *s* (sounded in all probability like our *z*), a change easily made, as we see from the fact that foreigners, unable to pronounce *th* properly, usually substitute a *z*-sound. These sounds are both aspirates and labio-dentals and a slight change of position in the tongue-tip is sufficient to substitute the one for the other. Thus people who lisp substitute *th* for *s*. But *th* for most people seems a more troublesome sound to make than *s*, *z*, or *d* and *t*, hence even in A.-S. we have the

nominative of the article beginning with *s* while the other cases begin with *th*. So, as already pointed out, in the north of England *th* often becomes *t*.

Now in M.S. in Dunbar's time, the *s*-termination had come to be used for all persons, singular and plural, of the pres. indic. as in the form *dois* or *doiss*, *does* or *do*; and it will here be observed, as generally noted before in speaking of *i*, we have *i* in M.S. where we would have *e* in M.E. and N.E.

One of those differences between M.E. and N.E. and M.S. which will most strike the reader is the termination of the pres. part. in *and*, where in M.E. we have generally *end*, and in N.E. *ing*.

The other most striking difference is the form of the preterite and past part. in *it*, *yt*, or *t* where in M.E. and N.E. we have usually *ed* or *d*; and *t* only when following another sharp or unvoiced consonant.

These are the *principal* grammatical differences between M.S. and M.E. and N.E., and a knowledge of them will remove the greater part of the difficulty which the student naturally finds at first in reading Middle Scots, and the reader is therefore strongly recommended to study these general remarks on spelling, pronunciation and grammar, before reading the text.

DUNBAR'S VERSIFICATION.

In treating this part of my subject I wish studiously to avoid all unnecessary detail, such as, for instance, an enumeration of all the different forms of stanza or strophe used by Dunbar, because these can be easily noted by the student for himself, as there is really no mystery about the number of stresses or feet per line, or the arrangement of the rimes or alliterations, so long as we know the *principles* on which Dunbar scanned or measured his verse.

Now first of all it is necessary to note that English versification, as distinguished from the classical, and Romance verse, had its origin in the principles of *accent*, or *stress*, and *alliteration* or *head-rime*, and not in *quantity* or in *end-rime*, which, one or both, dominated the others. So that from

Chaucer onwards, and even earlier, English verse was influenced by all these four principles, for, even when our poets were nominally imitating exotic forms, so to speak, the very spirit of the language and the native forms prevented too tame an imitation of foreign models, and thus retained in part at any rate the vigour and movement characteristic of *accented* as distinguished from *quantitative* verse. Hence the discovery of Dryden and his follower Pope, that Chaucer and others were 'rude' in their versification was perhaps the greatest literary mare's nest ever announced. And in this reference it is particularly instructive to observe that one of Dunbar's earliest poems is in alliterative verse.

It is therefore extremely convenient to consider this alliterative poem, *The Tua Mariit Wemen and the Wedo*, first of all as it gives a key to much that follows.

The poem opens thus :

'Apon the *M*idsummer éwin | mirriest of níchtis,
I *m*úvit furth alláne, | neir as *m*ídnicht wes pást,
Besyd ane *g*údlie grein *g*árrh, | full of *g*ay flóuris,
*H*égeit, of ane *h*uge hicht, | with *h*áwthorne treis.'

But before examining and analysing this verse it will be well to set before us a sample of earlier alliterative verse, and nothing can suit our purpose better than the opening lines of *Piers the Plowman*, which indeed seem to have been running in Dunbar's head when writing the above. They are as follows :

'In a *s*ómer sésón | when *s*óft was the *s*ónne,
I *sh*ópe me in *sh*róudes | as *í* a shepe *w*ére,
In *h*ábite as an *é*remite | un*h*óly of *w*órkes
Went *w*yde in *þ*is *w*órld | *w*óndres to *h*ére.'

Let us begin with the latter as being the model which Dunbar probably followed, but not, as we shall see, quite closely.

The law is simple enough as each line is divided by what we may call a *cæsura*, having two accents or stresses in each half and *generally* two alliterations in the first half, marked here by italics, and one in the second; but the alliteration is

less regular than the accentuation, and is usually, but not invariably, on a stressed syllable. With regard to the stress the mere occurrence of the two in each half-line is evidently the essential part of the metric law, the number of unstressed syllables being variable, within certain limits, and this variation is most marked in the opening syllables of the lines which seem to some extent outside the scheme of the metre, and we will find this to some extent true, even in Chaucer and in Shakespeare, in both of whom these initial syllables are sometimes omitted from the metric scheme altogether. So there are usually one or more syllables before the stressed syllable, just as often in music there are at the beginning of a piece, notes not included in the first bar. But, even inside the verse, the accent is so strong that it carries us over a number of unstressed syllables which it would be impossible to scan in quantitative verse. Thus in the *Piers Plowman* quotation, 'habite as an | éremite un-|,' has only the two stresses to eight syllables. On the other hand one stressed syllable may fill out a foot as 'world' in the following line, involving a slight pause—like a rest in music—before the next stressed word, 'wondres.'

Now it is obvious, though this has not been sufficiently noticed, that Dunbar's line is a longer line than Langland's and the question is, how does this arise?

It seems to have arisen in the first instance from Dunbar's taking an even greater licence than did Langland, in regard to the number of unstressed syllables which he uses, especially in the first half-line, so much so that in many cases, in reading his lines, we find it necessary to introduce a third, if minor, stress in the first half-line, making *five* in all. For example, the fourth line quoted has three alliterations, and can be, and possibly ought to be, read with three stresses. A little further on we get a still more striking case:

'I *drew* in *derne* to the *dyk* | to *dirkin* efter myrthis,'

where, unless we are to force the accent on *derne* very much, we must to some extent put a stress (minor, if you like), on *drew*. No one indeed can read this verse of Dunbar's without reading

the first half-line with three stresses, even allowing one to be *unofficial*, so to speak, and occasionally wanting. There can, therefore, be no doubt that Dunbar's line is an expansion of Langland's, and I think no one with a sense of what is rhythmically and metrically fine, if he will read it as I have indicated, but must admit that as a pliant, vigorous and harmonious medium for sustained narration it is a great improvement on Langland's, as all five-foot or five-stress verse is, for this purpose, on four-feet or what is usually termed octosyllabic lines, for we find nearly all our greatest *narrative* poems—not to speak of drama—make use of five-foot or five-stress metres. This verse of Dunbar's is thus brought into relationship to our heroic Blank Verse itself, whose principle in the hands of great writers is not so very different from those on which Dunbar went.

This brings us to two important conclusions regarding Dunbar's versification: firstly, that the principle of stress rather than quantity must always be considered when scanning his verse, and secondly, that he uses, in his rimed verse, alliteration so freely and even regularly that he evidently, to say the least, regarded it as an essential element (as of course it is) in good English versification.

Of course in reading and scanning Dunbar on the accentual principle we must bear in mind, that accents were not stereotyped as they are now to a large extent, but were variable, as they continued to be even in Shakespeare's time.

These remarks on Dunbar's versification should, I think, enable the student to read Dunbar's verse as it should be read, and therefore with enjoyment of its many excellencies and marvellous technique: but for more particular information regarding the strophic and other forms used in such variety by our poet, I must refer the reader to Mr G. P. McNeill's appendix to the S.T.S. edition (Introd. p. clxxii. *et seq.*) and to Professor Schipper's *Altenglische Metrik*, Bonn, 1882—8, an English translation of which I understand will shortly appear.

In arranging the poems, I have adhered to Professor Schipper's scheme, as exemplified in his edition for the Vienna

Academy of Sciences, in the first place because it seems to me to be fully as good as any other, giving the poems as near as may be in groups, and within these groups at least in the probable order of composition. In the second place, adherence to Professor Schipper's order of printing and numbering of pieces and lines has the great advantage for students, that his references to poem and line have the same numbering as that of this edition, and also of my Dissertation on Dunbar's rimes. The doubtful poems are placed at the end of the volume and distinguished by bracketed numbering as (101).

The reader is recommended, when in any difficulty, to refer *both* to the Notes and to the Glossary, and for general rules as to spelling or grammar to the Introduction, as I have endeavoured to avoid all repetition such as occurs in the larger editions, where words are often explained both in the Notes and in the Glossary.

Besides the editions of the Scottish Text Society and the Imperial Academy of Sciences, I am of course greatly indebted to such works as Jamieson's *Scottish Dictionary*, and Murray's *New English Dictionary*, not to mention other books of reference, which I have endeavoured duly to acknowledge.

In addition to the Table of Contents a First-line Index has been added at the end of this volume.

H. BELLYSE BAILDON.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE,

May 17, 1907.

1. A NEW YEAR'S GIFT TO THE KING.

I.

My prince! ma God gif the guid grace,
Joy, glaidnes, confort, and solace,
Play, pleasance, myrth, and mirrie cheir,
In hansell of this guid new 3eir.

II.

God gif to the ane blissed chance, 5
And of all vertew aboundance,
And grace ay for to perseveir,
In hansell of this guid new 3eir.

III.

God gif the guid prosperitie,
Fair fortoun and felicitie, 10
Euir mair in earth quhill thow art heir,
In hansell of this guid new 3eir.

IV.

The heavinlie Lord his help the send,
Thy realme to reull and to defend,
In peace and justice it to steir, 15
In hansell of this guid new 3eir.

V.

God gif the blis quhair euir thow bownes,
And send the many Fraunce crownes,
Hie liberall heart, and handis nocht sweir,
In hansell of this guid new 3eir. 20

Quod Dumbar.

The Poems of William Dunbar

2. THE TOD AND THE LAMB.

I.

This hindir nycht in Dumfermeling,
To me wes tawld ane windir thing;
That lait ane tod wes with ane lame,
And with hir playit, and maid gude game,
Syne till his breist did hir imbrace, 5
And wald haif riddin hir lyk ane rame:
And that me thocht ane ferly cace.

II.

He braisit hir bony body sweit,
And halsit hir with his fordir feit;
Syne schuk his taill, with quhing and zelp, 10
And todlit with hir lyk ane quhelp;
Syne lowrit on growfe and askit grace;
And ay the lame cryd, Lady, help!
And that me thocht ane ferly cace.

III.

The tod wes nowder lene nor skowry, 15
He wes ane lusty reid haird lowry,
The tod taid belst and grit with all;
The silly lame wes all to small
The sic ane tribbill to hald ane bace:
The tod thocht him nocht; ffair mot hir fall! 20
And that me thocht ane ferly cace.

IV.

The tod wes leid, the lame wes quhyte,
The tod wes ane murraill of delyte;
The tod wes ane auld, twch and sklender:
The tod this lame wes jung and tender, 25
The tod spurrit hir with a race,
The tod thocht him nocht for till defend hir:
And that me thocht ane ferly cace.

The Tod and the Lamb

3

V.

He grippit hir abowt the west,
And handlit hir as he had hest; 30
This innocent that nevir trespass,
Tuke hert that scho wes handlit fast,
And lute him kiss hir lusty face;
His girnand gamis hir nocht agast:
And that me thocht ane ferly cace. 35

VI.

He held hir till him be the hals,
And spak full fair thocht he wes fals;
Syne said and swoir to hir be God,
That he suld nocht twich hir prenecod;
The silly thing trowd him, allace! 40
The lame gaif credence to the tod:
And that me thocht ane ferly cace.

VII.

I will no lesingis put in verss,
Lyk as thir jangleris dois reherss,
Bot be quhat maner thay war mard, 45
Quhen licht wes owt and durris wes bard;
I wait nocht gif he gaif hir grace,
Bot all the hollis wes stoppit hard:
And that me thocht ane ferly cace.

VIII.

Quhen men dois fleit in joy maist far, 50
Sone cumis wo, or thay be war;
Quhen carpand wer thir two most crowss,
The wolf he ombesett the houss,
Vpoun the tod to mak ane chace;
The lamb than cheipit lyk a mowss: 55
And that me thocht ane ferly cace.

IX.

Throw hiddowis 3owling of the wowf,
This wylie tod plat down on growf,
And in the silly lambis skin,
He crap als far as he nicht win, 60
And hid him thair ane weill lang space;
The 3owis besyd thay maid na din:
And that me thocht ane ferly cace.

65

70

Bar.

G.

reill,

5

10

15

20

Ane Brash of Wowing

5.

IV.

To hie! quod scho, and gaif ane gowf,
Be still, my cowffyne and my cawf,
My new spaind howphyn fra the sowk;
And all the blythnes of my bowk;
My sweet swanky, saif 3ow allane
Na leid I luvit all this owk;
Fow leiss me that graceless gane.

25

V.

Quod he, My claver, my curledoddy,
My hony soppis, my sweat possoddy,
Be nocht our bustious to your billie,
Be warme hartit and nocht illwillie;
Your halss as quhyt as quhalis bane
Garss ryss on loft my quhillylillie;
3e brek my hairt, my bony ane.

30

35

VI.

Quod scho, My clip, my vnspaynd jyane,
With myderis milk 3it in 3our michane,
My belly huddroun, my sweat hurle bawsy,
My honygukkis, my slawsy gawsy;
3our mysing wald perss ane hairt of stane;
So tak gud confort, my gritheidit slawsy;
Fow leis me that graceles gane.

40

VII.

Quoth he, My kid, my capircal3eane,
My bony bab with the ruch bril3eane,
My tendir girdill, my wally gowdy,
My tirly mirly, my crowdy mowdy;
Quhen that our mowthis dois meit at ane,
My stang dois torkin with 3our towdy;
3e brek my hairt, my bony ane.

45

VIII.

Quoth scho, Now tak me by the hand,
Wylcum! my golk of maryland,
My chirry and my maikles myn3eoun
My sucker sweat as ony vn3eoun,
My strummill stirk, 3it new to spane,
I am applyid to 3our opin3oun;
Fow leis me that graceles gane.

50

55

IX.

He gaif till hir ane appill ruby;
 Gramercy! quod scho, my sweit cowhuby.
 Syne tha twa till ane play began,
 Quhilk that thay call the dirrydan; 60
 Quhill bayth thair bewis did meit in ane.
 Fow wo! quod scho, quhair will 3e, man?
 Fow leis me that graceles gane.
Quod Dunbar (M.R.).

4. DUNBAR'S DIRIGE TO THE KING AT STIRLING.

*The Dregy of Dunbar maid to King
 James the Fyift being in Striuilling.*

We that ar heir in hevins glory,
 To 3ow that ar in purgatory,
 Commendis ws on our hairtly wyiss;
 I mene we folk in parradyis,
 In Edinburch with all mirriness, 5
 To 3ow of Striuilling in distress,
 Quhair nowdir plesance nor delyt is,
 For pety this epistill wrytis.
 O, 3e heremeitis and hankersaidilis,
 That takis your pennance at your tablis, 10
 And eit is nocht meit restoratiue,
 Nor drynkis no wyn comfortatiue,
 Bot aill and that is thyn and small;
 With few coursis into 3our hall,
 But cumpany of lordis and knychtis, 15
 Or ony vder gudly wichtis,
 Solitar walkand 3our [way] allone,
 Seing no thing bot stok and stone;
 Out of 3our panefull purgatory,
 To bring 3ow to the bliss and glory 20
 Of Edinburch, the mirry toun,
 We sall begyn ane cairfull soun;
 Ane dergy devoit and meik,
 The Lord of bliss doing beseik

Dunbar's Dirige to the King at Stirling 7

ȝow to delyuer out of ȝour noy, 25
And bring ȝow sone to Edinburchis ioy,
For to be mirry amangis ws;
And sa the dergy begynis thuss.

Lectio prima.

The Fader, the Sone and Haly Gaist,
The mirthfull Mary, virgene chaist, 30
Of angellis all the ordouris nyne,
And all the hevinly court devyne,
Sone bring ȝow fra the pyne and wo
Of Striuilling, every court-manis fo,
Agane to Edinburchis ioy and bliss, 35
Quhair wirschep, welth and weilfar is,
Pley, plesance and eik honesty:
Say ȝe amen, for cheritie.

Responsio, Tu autem Domine.

Tak consolatioun in ȝour pane,
In tribulatioun tak consolatioun, 40
Out of vexatioun cum hame agane,
Tak consolatioun in ȝour pane.

Jube Domine benedicere.

Oute of distress of Striuilling toun
To Edinburchis bliss, God mak ȝow boun.

Lectio secunda.

Patriarchis, profeitis and appostillis deir, 45
Confessouris, virgynis and marteris cleir,
And all the saitt celestially,
Devotely we vpoun thame call,
That sone out of ȝour panis fell,
ȝe may in hevin heir with ws dwell, 50
To eit swan, cran, pertrik and plever,
And every fische that swymis in rever;
To drynk with ws the new fresche wyne,
That grew upoun the rever of Ryne,
Ffresche fragrant clarettis out of France, 55
Of Angerss and of Orliance,

The Poems of William Dunbar

With mony ane courss of grit dyntie:
Say 3e amen, for cheritie.

Responsorium, Tu autem Domine.

God and Sanct Jeill heir 3ow convoy
Baith sone and weill, God and Sanct Jeill 60
To sonce and seill, solace and joy,
God and Sanct Jeill heir 3ow convoy.

Jube Domine benedicere.

Out of Striuilling panis fell,
In Edinburchis joy sone mot 3e dwell.

Lectio tertia.

We pray to all the Sanctis of hevin, 65
That ar aboif the sterris sevin,
3ow to deliuer (out) of 3our pennance,
That 3e may sone play, sing and dance
Heir in to Edinburch and mak gud cheir,
Quhair welth and weifair is, but weir; 70
And I, that dois 3our panis discryve,
Thinkis for to vissy 3ow belyve;
Nocht in desert with 3ow to dwell,
Bot as the angell Sanct Gabriell
Dois go betwene fra hevinis glory 75
To thame that ar in purgatory,
And in thair tribulatioun
To gif thame consolatioun,
And schaw thame quhen thair panis ar past,
Thay sall till hevin cum at last; 80
And how nane servis to haif sweitness
That nevir taistit bittirness.
And thairfoir how suld 3e consididir
Of Edinburchis bliss, quhen 3e cum hiddir,
Bot gif 3e taistit had befoir 85
Of Striuilling toun the panis soir;
And thairfoir tak in patience
3our pennance and 3our abstinence,
And 3e sall cum, or 3ule begyn,
Into the bliss that we ar in; 90
Quhilk grant the glorius Trinitie;
Say 3e amen, for cheritie.

Dunbar's Dirige to the King at Stirling 9

Responsorium.

Cum hame and dwell no moir in Striuilling;
Frome hiddouss hell cum hame and dwell,
Quhair fische to sell is non bot spirling; 95
Cum hame and dwell no moir in Striuilling.

Et ne nos inducas in temptationem de Striuilling: 6
Sed libera nos a malo illius.

Requiem Edinburgi dona eijs, Domine,
Et lux ipsius luceat eijs. 100

A porta tristitie de Striuilling,
Erue, Domine, animas et corpora eorum.
Credo gustare statim vinum Edinburgi,
In villa viuientium.

Requiescant Edinburgi. Amen. 105
Domine, exaudi orationem meam,
Et clamor meus ad te veniat.

Oremus.

Deus qui iustos et corde humiles
Ex omni eorum tribulatione liberare dignatus es
Libera famulos tuos apud villam de Stirling versantes 110
A penis et tristicis eiusdem,
Et ad Edinburgi gaudia eos perducas,
Vt requiescat Striuilling. Amen.

*Heir endis Dunbaris Dergy to the King,
bydand to lang, in Stirling.* 115

5. AGANIS THE SOLISTARIS IN COURT.

Be dyuerss wayis and operationes
Men makis in court thair solistationes:
Sum be seruice and diligence;
Sum be continvall residence;
Sum on his substance dois abyde, 5
Quhill fortune do for him provyde;
Sum singis; sum dancis; sum tellis storyis;
Sum lait at ewin bringis in the moryis;
Sum flirdis; sum feynjeis; and sum flatteris;
Sum playis the fuill, and all owt clatteris; 10

Sum man, musand be the waw,
 Luikis as he mycht nocht do with aw;
 Sum standis in a nuk, and rownes;
 For covetyce ane vthair neir swownes;
 Sum beris as he wald ga vud 15
 For hait desyr off varldis gud;
 Sum at the mes leweis all devocion,
 And besy labouris for promocion;
 Sum hes thair advocattis in chalmir,
 And takis thame self thairoff no glawmir. 20
 My sempillnes, amang the laiff,
 Wait off na way, sa God me saiff!
 Bot, with ane humble cheir and face,
 Referis me to the kyngis grace:
 Me think his gracious countenance 25
 In ryches is my sufficiance.

Quod Dunbar aganis the solistaris in court.

6. THE TUA MARIIT WEMEN AND THE WEDO.

*Heir beginis the tretis of the tua mariit women and the wedo,
compylit be maister William Dunbar.*

Apon the Midsummer ewin, mirriest of nichtis,
 I muvit furth allane, neir as midnicht wes past,
 Besyd ane gudlie grein garth, full of gay flouris,
 Hegeit, of ane huge hicht, with hawthorne treis;
 Quhairon ane bird, on ane bransche, so birst out hir notis 5
 That neuer ane blythfullar bird was on the beuche hard:
 Quhat throw the sugarat sound of hir sang glaid,
 And throw the savour sanatiue of the sueit flouris,
 I drew in derne to the dyk to dirkin efter mirthis;
 The dew donkit the daill, and dynnit the feulis. 10
 I hard, vnder ane holyn hewinlie grein hewit,
 Ane hie speiche, at my hand, with hautand wourdis;
 With that in haist to the hege so hard I inthrang
 That I was heidit with hawthorne, and with heynd leveis:
 Throw pykis of the plet thorne I presandlie luikit, 15
 Gif ony persoun wald approche within that plesand garding.

The Tua Mar'it Wemen and the Wedo 11

I saw thre gay ladeis sit in ane grein arbeir,
All grathit in to gärlendis of fresche gudlie flouris;
So glitterit as the gold wer thair glorius gilt tressis,
Quhill all the gressis did gleme of the glaid hewis; 20
Kemmit was thair cleir hair, and curiouslie sched
Attour thair schulderis doun schyre, schyning full bricht;
With curches, cassin thame abone, of kirsp cleir and thin:
Thair mantillis grein war as the gress that grew in May sessoun,
Fetrit with thair quhyt fingaris about thair fair sydis: 25
Off ferliffull fyne favour war thair faceis meik,
All full of flurist fairheid, as flouris in June;
Quhyt, seimlie, and soft, as the sweit lillies;
New vpspred vpon spray, as new spynist rose,
Arrayit ryallie about with mony riche wardour, 30
That nature, full nobillie, annamalit with flouris
Off alkin hewis under hewin, that ony heynd knew;
Fragrant, all full of fresche odour fynest of smell,
Ane marbre tabile coverit wes befor thir thre ladeis,
With ryale cowpis apon rawys full of ryche wynis: 35
And of thir fair wlonkes war tua weddit with lordis,
Ane wes ane wedow, iwiss, wantoun of laitis.
And, as thai talkit at the tabill of mony taill funde,
Thay wauchtit at the wicht wyne, and warit out wourdis;
And syn thai spak more spedelie, and sparit no materis. 40

[*Aude viduam jam cum interrogatione sua.*]

Bewrie, said the wedo, 3e weddit wemen 3ing,
Quhat mirth 3e fand in maryage, sen 3e war menis wyffis;
Reveill gif 3e rewit that rakles conditioun?
Or gif that ever 3e luffit leyd vpone lyf mair
Nor thame that 3e 3our fayth hes festinit for euir? 45
Or gif 3e think, had 3e chois, that 3e wald cheis better?
Think 3e it nocht ane blist band that bindis so fast,
That none vndo it a deill may bot the deith ane?

[*Responsio prime vxoris ad viduam.*]

Than spak ane lustie belyf, with lusty effeiris;
It, that 3e call the blist band that bindis so fast, 50
Is bair of blis, and bailfull, and greit barrat wirkis.
3e speir, had I fre chois, gif I wald cheis bettir?
Chen3eis ay ar to eschew; and changeis ar sueit:
Sic cursit chance till eschew, had I my chois anis,

Out of the cheinjeis of ane churle I chaip suld for euir. 55
 God gif matrimony were made to mell for ane jeir!
 It war bot monstreus to be mair, bot gif our mynd is pleisit:
 It is agane the law of luf, of kynd, and of nature,
 Togidder hartis to strenne, that stryveis with vther:
 Birdis hes ane better law na bernis, be meikill, 60
 That ilk jeir, with new ioy, ioyis ane maik;
 And fangis thame ane fresche feyr, vnfulzeit, and constant;
 And lattis thair fulzeit feiris flie quhair thai pleis.
 Chryst gif sic ane consuetude war in this erth holdin!
 Than weill war ws wemen, that euir we may be fre; 65
 We suld haue feiris as fresche to fang quhen [us] likit,
 And gif all larbaris thair leveis, quhen thai lak curage.
 My self suld be full semlie with silkis arrayit;
 Gymp, jolie, and gent, richt joyus, and gentryce,
 I suld at fairis be found, new faceis to se; 70
 At playis, and at preichingis, and pilgrimages greit,
 To schaw my renoun, royaly, quhair preis was of folk;
 To manifest my makdome to multitude of pepill,
 And blaw my bewtie on breid, quhair bernis war mony;
 That I nicht cheis, and be chosin, and change quhen me lykit: 75
 Than suld I waill ane full weill, our all the wyd realme,
 That suld my womanheid weild the lang winter nicht;
 And quhen I gottin had ane grome, ganest of vther,
 ȝaip, and jing, in the ȝok ane jeir for to draw;
 Fra I had preveit his pith the first plesand moneth, 80
 Than suld I cast me to keik in kirk, and in markat,
 And all the cuntre about, kyngis court, and vther,
 Quhair I ane galland nicht get aganis the nixt jeir,
 For to perfurneis furth the werk quhen failzeit the tother;
 A forky fure, ay furthwart, and forsy in draucht; 85
 Nother febill, nor fant, nor fulzeit in labour;
 Bot als fresche of his forme, as flouris in May;
 For all the fruit suld I fang thocht he the flour burgeoun.

[Aude ut dicet de viro suo.]

I haue ane wallidrag, ane worme, ane auld wobat carle,
 A waistit wolroun, na worth bot wourdis to clatter; 90
 Ane bumbart, ane dronbee, ane bag full of flewme.
 Ane scabbit skarth, ane scorioun, ane scutarde behind;
 To see him scart his awin skyn grit scunner I think.
 Quhen kassis me that carybald, than kyndillis all my sorow;

The Tua Mariit Wemen and the Wedo 13

As birss of ane brym bair, his berd is als stif, 95
Bot soft and soupill as the silk is his sary lwme:
He may weill to the syn assent, bot sakles his deid is.
With gor his tua grym ene ar gladderrit all about,
And gorgeit lyk tua gutaris that war with glar stoppit;
Bot quhen that glowrand gaist grippis me about, 100
Than think I hiddowus Mahowne hes me in armes;
Than ma na sanyne me save fra that auld Sathane;
For, thocht I crose me all cleine, fra the croun doun,
He will my corse all beclip, and clap me to his breist.
Quhan schavein is that auld schak with ane scharp rasour, 105
He schowis me his schewill mouth, and scheddis my lippis;
And with hard hurcheone skyn sa heclis he my chekis,
That as ane glemand gleyd glówis my chaftis;
I schrenk for that scharp stound, bot schout dar I nocht,
For schore of that auld schrew, schame him betyde! 110
The luif-blenkis of that bugill, fra his bleirit ene,
As Belzebub had on me blent, abasit my spreit;
And quhen the smiy on me smyrkis, with his smaik smollat,
He fipillis lyk a farsy aver, that flyrit on ane gylat.
Quhen that the soundis of his saw synkis in my eiris, 115
Than ay renewis my noy, or he be neir cumand:
Quhen I heir nemmit his name, than mak I nyne croceis,
To keip me fra the commerance of that carle mangit,
That full of elduring is, and anger, and all ewill thewis.
I dar nocht luik to my luif for that lene gib, 120
He is sa full of jealousy, and ingyne fals;
Ever Imagining in mynd materis of ewill,
Compassand and castand cassis ane thousand
How he sall tak me, with ane trew, at tryst of ane vthir:
I dar nocht keik to the knaip that the cop fillis, 125
For Indilling of that auld schrew that ever on ewill thinkis;
For he is waistit, and worne fra Venus werkis,
And may nocht beit wourth ane bein in bed of my misteris.
He trowis that 3oung folk I warne 3eild, quhair he gane is,
Bot I may 3uik all this 3eir, or his 3erd help. 130
And quhen that carybauld carle wald clyme on my wame,
Than am I dangerus, and dane, and dour of my will;
Yit leit I never that larbar my leggis ga betwene,
To fyle my flesche, na fummill me, without a fee greit;
And thocht his pen purily me payis into bed, 135
His purse payis richelie in recompense efter:

For, or he clim on my corce, that carybould forlane,
 I have ane conditioun of ane curchef of kirsip allther fynest;
 Ane gown of engranit clayth, richt gaily furrit;
 Ane ring with ane ryall stane, or vther riche jowell, 140
 Or rest of his rousty raid, thocht he wer rede wod:
 For all the buddis of Johne Blunt, quhen he abone clymis,
 Me think the baid deir aboucht sa bawch ar his werkis;
 And thus I sell him solace, thocht I it sour think:
 Fra sic ane syr, God 3ow saif, my sueit Sisteris deir! 145

Quhen that the seimlie haid said her sentence till end,
 Than all thai leuche apon loft, with laitis full mirry;
 And raucht the cop round about full of riche wynis,
 And railjet lang, or thay wald rest, with ryatus speiche.

[*Hic bibent et inde vidua Interrogat alteram mulierem
 et illa respondet ut sequitur.*]

The Wedo to the tother wlonk warpit thir wourdis; 150
 Now, fayr Sister, fallis yow but fenjeing to tell,
 Sen men first with matrimonie 3ow mensit in kirk,
 How haue 3e farne be 3our fayth? confess ws the treuth:
 That band to bliss, or to ban, quhill 3ow best thinkis?
 Or how 3e lyk lyf to leyd in to leill spousage? 155
 And syn my self 3ow exame on the samin wyse,
 And I sall say furth the suth, dissembland na wourde.

The pleisand said, I protest, the treuth gif I schaw,
 That of 3our toungis 3e be traist: The vther tua grantit;
 With that sprang wp hir spreit be a span heichar. 160
 To speik, quod sche, I sall nocht spair; thair is no spy neir;
 I sall ane ragment reveill fra the rute of my hart,
 A roust that is so ranclit quhill rysis my stomak;
 Now sall the byll all out brist, that beild hes bein lang;
 For it to beir on my breist was burdin our hevie: 165
 I sall the venome avoyd with ane vent large,
 And me assuage of that swalme, that suellit was greit.

My husband was ane huremaister, the hugeast in erd,
 Tharfor, I hait him with my hart, sa help me our Lord!
 He is ane young man richt 3aip, bot nocht in 3outhis flouris; 170
 For he is fadit full far, and feiblit of strenth:
 He wes ane flurissing fresche within thir few 3eiris,
 Bot he is failjeit full far, and fuljeit in labour;
 He has bein lichour sa lang quhill lost is his nature,

The Tua Mariit Wemen and the Wedo 15

His lwme is waxit larbar, and lyis in to swowne: 175
Was never sugeorne war set na on that snaill tyt,ir,
For efter seven vwkis rest, it will nocht rid anys;
He has bene waistit vpon wemen, or he me wyf cheisit,
And in adulterie, in my tyme, I haue him tane oft:
And yit, he is als brankand with bonet on syde, 180
And blenkand to the brichtest that in the burch duellis,
Als courtly of his clething, and kemmit his hair is,
As he that is mair valjeand in to Venus chalmer;
He semis to be sum thing wourth, that syphir in bour,
He luikis as he wald luffit be, thocht he be lytill of valour; 185
He dois as ane dotit dog that dams on all bussis,
He liftis his leg vpon loft, thocht he nocht list to pische;
He hes ane luik without lust, and lyf without curage;
He hes ane forme without force, and fassioun but virtew,
And fair wourdis but effect, all frustar of deidis; 190
He is for ladeis in luif ane richt lustie schadow,
Bot in to derne, at the deid, he sal be droup fundin;
He railjeis, and makis rippet with ryatus wourdis,
Ay rusing him of his raidis, and rageing in chalmer;
Bot god wait quhat I think quhen he so thra speikis: 195
And how it settis him so syd to segis of sic materis.
Bot gif him self, of sum ewin, micht ane sa amang thame,
Bot he nocht ane is, bot nane of naturis possessouris.
Sche that hes ane auld man nocht all is bygylit;
He is at Venus werkis na war nor he semis: 200
I wend I had chosin ane jeme, and I haue ane geit gottin;
He had the gleyming of gold, and was bot glass fundin:
Thocht men be ferss, weil I find, fra failje thair curage,
Thair is bot Endling, and anger thair hairtis within.
3e speik of birdis on beuche: of blis may thay sing, 205
That, on sanct Valentynis day, ar vakandis ilk jeir:
Had I that pleisand prevelege to pairt quhen me likit,
To change, and ay to cheis agane, than, Chaistite, adew!
Than suld I haue ane fresche feir to fang in myne armes:
To hald ane freik, quhill he fant, may follie be callit. 210
Apon sic materis I muss, at mydnycht, full oft,
And murnis so in my mynd, I murdress my selfin;
Than ly I walkand for wa, and walteris about
Waryand oft my wickit kin, that me away cast,
To sic ane crawdoun, but curage, to knyt my cleyr bewte; 215
And thair so mony kein knyghtis this kinrik within:

Than think I on ane semilyar, the suth for to tell,
 Na is our syr be sic sewin; with that I sicht of:
 Than he full tendirlye dois turne to me his twme persoun,
 And with ane zoldin zerd, dois zok me in armes; 220
 And sayis, my soverane sueit thing, quhy sleip ze nocht bettir?
 Me think thair haldis zow ane heit, as ze sum harme alit.
 Quod I, My huny, hald abak, and handle me nocht sair;
 Ane hache hes happinnit hestelie at my hairt rute.
 With that I seme for to swoun, thocht I no suerf tak; 225
 And thus besweik I that swane, with my sueit wourdis:
 I cast on him a crabbit e, and quhen the cleir day is cummin,
 And leitis it is ane luif blenk, quhen he about gleymeis,
 I turne it in ane tendyr luik, that I in tene waryit,
 And him behaldis hamlie, with hartlie smyling. 230

I wald ane tendir peronall, that micht no put thole,
 That hathit men with hard geir, for hurtyng of flesche,
 Had my gud man to hir gaist; for I dar God sweir,
 Sche suld nocht stert for his straik ane stray breid of erd.
 And syn, I wald that ilk band, that ze sa blist call, 235
 Had bond him so to that bricht, quhill his bak werkit;
 And I war in bed brocht with berne that me lykit,
 I trow, that bird of my blis suld ane burde want.

Anone quhen this amiable had endit hir speche,
 Loud lauchand the laif allowit hir meikill. 240
 Thir gay Wyffis maid game amang the grene leveis;
 Thay drank, and did away dule, vnder derne bevis;
 Thay swappit at the sueit wyne, thai swan quhyt of hewis,
 Bot all the pertliar in plane thai put out thair voceis.

*[Nunc bibent et inde prime due interrogant viduam
 et de sua responsione et quomodo erat.]*

Than said the Wedo, Iwiss thair is no way vther; 245
 Now tydis me for to talk; my taill it is nixt.
 God my spreit now inspyre, and my speiche quikin,
 And send me sentence to say, substantial, and nobill;
 Sa my preiching may pers zour perverst hartis,
 And mak zou meikar to men in maneris and conditiounis. 250

I schaw you, Sisteris in to schryft, I was ane schrew euer,
 Bot I was schene in my schroud, and schew me innocent;
 And thocht I dour was, and dane, dispitous, and bauld,
 I was dissemlit subtelle in ane sanctis liknes.

The Tua Mariit Wemen and the Wedo 17

I semit sobir, and sueit, and sempill without fraude, 255
Bot I culd sextie desaeue that subtillar war haldin.

On to my lessoun 3e lith, and leir at me wit,
Gif 3e nocht list be forleit with losingeris untrew.
Be constant in 3our governance, and counterfit gud maneris,
Thocht 3e be kene, and inconstant, and cruell in mynd; 260
Thocht 3e as tygiris be terne, be tretabill in luif;
And be as turtouris in 3our talk, thocht 3e haue tailis brukill;
Be dragounis bayth and dowis, ane in dowbill forme,
And quhen it neidis 3ow, anone note bayth thair strenthis;
Be amiabill with humill face, as angellis appeirand, 265
And with ane terribill taill be stangand as edderis;
Be of 3our luik lyk innocentis, thocht 3e haue ewill myndis;
Be courtlie ay in clething, and costlie arrayit,
That hurtis 3ow nocht wourth ane hen; 3our husband payis for all.

[Twa husbandis I haue had, that held me baith deyr, 270
Thocht I dispytit thame agane, thay spyit it nathing.
Ane was ane hair hachart, that hostit out flewme;
I haitit him lyk ane hund, thocht I it hid previe.
With kissing, and with clapping, I gart the carle fon;
Weill couth I claw his cruik bak, and keme his cowit noddill, 275
And with ane bukkie in my cheik bo on him behind;
And with ane bek gang about, and blier his auld E;
And with ane kynd countenance kyss his krynd cheik;
In to my mynd makand mokis at that mad fader,
Trowand me with trew luif to treit him so fayr. 280
This couth I do without dule, and no diseiss tak,
Bot ay be mirrie in my mynd, and myrthfull of cheyr.

I had ane lustiar leyd, my lust for to slokyn,
That couth be secreit and sure, and ay sauf my honour,
And sew bot in certan tymes, and in secreit places; 285
Ay when the auld did me angyr, with akwart wourdis,
Apon the galland for to goif it gladit me agane.
I had sic wit that for wo weipit I bot lytill;
Bot leit the sweit ay the sour to gud sessoun bring.
Quhen that the chuf wald me chyde, with gyrnand chaftis, 290
I wald him chuk, cheik and chyn, and cheiris him so meikill,
That his cheif chymmis had I chevist to my sone,
Suppois the churle was gone chaist, or the child was gottin.
As wyse woman ay I wrocht, and nocht as wode fule,
For mair with wylis I wan na vertuousnes of handis. 295

Syn mareit I ane marcheand, michtie of gudis.
 He was ane man of myd eild, and of meyn statour;
 Bot we no fallowis war in freyndschip nor blude,
 In fredome, nor furthbeiring, na fayrnes of persoun;
 Quhilk ay the fule did forjet, for febilnes of knowlege. 300
 Bot I so oft thocht him on quhill angerrit his hart,
 And quhylum I put furth my voce, and pedder him callit;
 I wald richt twichand in talk be, I was twyss mareit;
 For endit was my innocence with my ald husband;
 I wes appeirand to be pairt within perfyte eild; 305
 Sua sayis the curat of our kirk, that knew me full jung;
 He is our famous to be fals, that fair wourthy prelot;
 I sall be layth to lat him lie, quhill I may luik furth.
 I gart the bicheman obey, thair was no bute ellis;
 He maid me richt hie reverance, fra he my richt knew; 310
 For, thocht I say it my self, the severanis wes meikle
 Betuix his bastard blude, and my birth nobill.
 That page was never of sic pryce for to presume anis
 Unto my persoun to be peir, had pietie noch grantit.
 Bot mercie in to womanheid is ane greit vertew: 315
 For never bot in ane gentil hart is generit ony reuth.
 I held ay grein in to his mynd that I of grace tuik him,
 And that he culd ken him self I courteslie him lierit:
 He durst not sit anis my summoundis; for, or the secund schairge,
 He wes ay reddie for to ryn; so raid he wes for blame. 320
 Bot ay my will was the war of womanly natur;
 The mair he lowtit for my luif, the les of him I rakit;
 And eik, this is ane farly thing, or I him faith gaif,
 I had sic favour to that freik, and feid syne for ever.
 Quhen I the cur had all clein, and him our cummin haill, 325
 I crew abone that crawdoun, as cok that was victor;
 Quhen I him saw subiectit, and set at my bidding,
 Than I him lichtleit as ane lowne, and laithit his maneris.
 Than wox I so vnmercifull to martyr him I thocht,
 For, as ane beist, I broddit him to all boyis laubour; 330
 I wald haue riddin him to Rome, with ane raip in his heid,
 War not ruffill of my renoun, and rumour of pepill.
 And 3it hatrent I hyd within my hart all;
 Bot quhilis it hapit so huge, quhill it behid out;
 3it tuk I never the wisp clein out of my wyd throt, 335
 Quhill I ocht wantit of my will, or quhat I wald desyr.
 Bot quhen I severit had the syr of substance in erde,

The Tua Mariit Wemen and the Wedo 19

And gottin his bigginis to my barne, and he borow landis,
Than with ane stew stert out the stoppell of my hals,
That he all stuneist of that stound, as of ane steill wapin. 340
Than wald I, efter lang first, sa fane haue bein wrokin,
That I to flyt was als ferss as ane fell dragoun.
I had for flattering of that fule feinjet so lang,
Mi evidentis of herytage or thai war all selit;
My breist that was greit beild, bowdin was sa huge, 345
That neir my barrat out brist or the band making;
Bot quhen my billis, and my banchlis wes all braid selit,
I wald na langar beir on brydill, bot brait vp my heid;
Thair nicht na mollat mak me moy, nor hald my mouth in;
I gart the reinjes rak, and ryf in to schundyr; 350
I maid that wyf carll to wirk all wemennis larbouris,
And lai doun all manlie materis, and menss in this erde.
Than said I, to my cummaris, in counsale about,
Se how I cabeld jon cowt with ane kene brydil!
The capill, that the crelis kest in the caff middin, 355
Sa courtaslie the carte drew, and kennis no plungeing,
He is nocht skeych, nor zit scer, na scippis nocht on syd:
And thus the scorne and the scaith scapit he nother.
He wes no glaidsum gaist for a gay lady,
Thairfoir, I gat him ane game that ganyt him bettir; 360
He was a greit goldit man, and of gudis riche;
I leit him be my lumbart to lous all my misteris,
And he was fane for to fang for that fayr office,
And thocht my fauouris to find throw his fell giftis.
He graythit me in gay silk, and gudlie arrayis; 365
In gownis of Ingranit clayth, and greit goldin chenjeis;
In ringis ryallie set with ryche rubie stanis,
Quhill all helie raise my renowne amang the rude peipill;
Bot I full craftelie did keip thai courtlie weidis,
Quhill eftir deid of that drowp, that docht nocht in chalmer. 370
Thocht he of all my clathis maid cost and expens,
Ane vthir sall the wirschip haue, that weildis me efter;
And thocht I lykit him bot lytill, zit for the luif of vtheris,
I wald me prein plesandlie, in precious wedis,
That luiffaris nicht vpon me luik, and young lusty gallandis, 375
That I held mair in dantie, and derrar be full mekill,
Na him that dressit me sa denk: full doytit was his heid.
Quhen he was heriet out of hand, to hee vp my honour,
And payntit me as pacok, proudest of fedderis,

I him miskend, be Chryst; and cukkald him maid; 380
 I him forleit as ane laid, and laithit him meikill:
 I thocht my self ane papingay, and him ane pluckit herle;
 And thus enforsit he is fay, and fortifyt my strenth,
 And maid ane stalwart staff to straik him self down.

Bot of ane bourd in to bed I sall 3ow breif jit: 385
 Quhen he ane haill 3eir was hanit, and him behuvit rage,
 And I wes layth to be loppin with sic ane lob aver,
 Als lang as he was on loft, I luikit on him neuer;
 And leit never in my thocht that he my thing persit.
 Bot ay in mynd ane vther man imagynit that I had; 390
 Or ellis I had never mirrie bein of that mirthles raid.
 Quhen I that grome geldit had of gudis, and of nature,
 Me thocht him grasles on to goif, sa me god help.
 Quhen he had warit all on me his welth, and his substance,
 Me thocht his wit was all went away with the laif; 395
 And so I did him dispiss, I spittit quhen I saw him,
 That super expendit ewill spreit, spulzeit of all vertew.
 For, weill ye wiit, wyffis, that he that wantis riches,
 And valyeandnes in Venus play, he is ful vile haldin;
 Full frustar is his fresch array, and fairnes of persoune, 400
 All is bot fruitless his effeir, and failjeis at the upwith.

I buskit up my barnis lyke barounis sonnys,
 And maid bot fulis of the fry of his first wyf.
 I banist fra my boundis his brether ilkane;
 His freyndis as my fayis I had at feid ever; 405
 Be this, 3e beleif may, I luffit nocht him self,
 For never I lykit ane leid that langit till his bluid;
 And jit thir wysemen wait that all wyffis ewill
 Ar kend with thair conditiounis, and knawin with the samyn.

Deid is now that divyr, and dollyne in erde; 410
 With him deit all my dule, and my drery thochtis;
 Now done is my dullit nycht, my day is vpsprungin,
 Adew dolour, adew! my dente now beginnis.
 Now am I ane wedow, Iwis, and weill am at eiss;
 I weip as I war wofull, bot weil is me for ever; 415
 I busk as I war bailfull, bot blyth is my hart;
 My mothe makis mourning, and my mynd lauchis;
 My klokis thai ar cairfull in colour of sabill;
 Bot courtly and curious is my corps ther vnder.
 I droup with ane deid luik, in my dule habite, 420
 As with mannys daill I done had for dayis of my lyf.

The Tua Mariit Wemen and the Wedo 21

Quhen that I go to the kirk, cled in cairweidis,
As foxe in ane lambis fleise fenije I my cheir;
Than lay I furth my brycht buik on breid on my kné,
With mony lustie letter illuminit with gold; 425
And drawis my clouk fordwart our my face quhyt,
That I may spy, vnspyit, ane space be my syd.
Full oft I blenk by my buke, and blinnis of devotioun,
To se quhat berne is best branit, or braidest in schulderis,
Or forgeit is maist forslie, to furneis ane bancat 430
In Venus chalmer, valiantlie, withoutin vane ruse;
And, as the new mone, all pale, oppressit with change,
Kythis quhylis hir cleir face, throw cluddis of sabill,
So keik I throw my cloukis, and castis kynd lukis
To knychtis, and to clerkis, and to courtlie persounis. 435

Quhen freyndis of my husbandis behaldis me on far,
I haue my watir sponge for wa, within my wyde ronkis,
Than wring I it full wylelie, and weitis my cheikis;
With that wateris my ein, and welteris doun teiris.
Than say thai all, that sittis about, Se ye nought, allace! 440
þone lustles leid so lilelie scho luffit hir husband!
þone is ane pete to inprint in ane princis hart,
That sic ane perle of plesance suld þon pane drie!
I sane me as I war ane sanct, and semis ane angell;
At langage of lichorie I leit as I war crabbit: 445
I sich, without sair harte, or seiknes in bodie;
According to my sabill weid I man haue sad maneris,
Or thay will se all the suth; for certis, we wemen
We set ws all fra the sicht to syle men of treuth:
We dule for na ewill deid, sa it be derne haldin. 450

Wyse wemen hes wayis, and wounderfull gydingis
With greit Ingyne to begaik thair jelyous husbandis;
And quietlie, with sic craft, convoyis our materis
That vnder Chryst no creature kennis of our doingis.
Bot folk ane cure may miscuke, that knowlegis wantis, 455
And hes no colouris for to cover thair awin kyndlie faltis;
And dois as thir damisellis, for derne doytit luf,
That dogonis haldis in dante, and delis with thame so lang,
Quhill all the cuntre know thair kyndnes of fayth.
Fayth has ane fair name, bot falset faris better; 460
Fy on hir that can nocht fenje hir awin fame to saue!
þit am I wyse in sic werk, and was all my tyme;
Þocht I want wit in warldlines, I wylis haue in luif,

As ony happie woman hes that is of hie blude.
 Hutit be that halok lass ane hundreth 3eir of eild ! 465
 I have ane secreit servand, richt sobir of his tounge,
 That me supportis of sic nedis, quhen I a syn mak.
 Thocht he be sempill to the sicht, he hes ane tounge sicker ;
 Full mony semlyar sege war service dois mak.
 Thocht I haue cayr, vnder clouk, the clier day to the nicht, 470
 3it I haue solace, vnder sark, quhill the sone ryss.
 3it am I haldin ane halie wyff our all the hale schyre,
 I am so peteous to the pure, quhen thair is persounis monye,
 In passing of pilgramagis I pryd me full meikill,
 Mair for the press of the peiple, nor ony perdoun winnyng. 475
 Bot 3it me think the best bourd, quhen barounis and knichtis,
 And vther bacheliris, blyth blumyng in 3outh,
 And all my luffaris leill, my lugeing persewis ;
 Sum fillis me wyne wantounlie, with weiffayr and joy ;
 Sum rownis ; sum rail3eis ; and sum reidis ballatis ; 480
 Sum raveis furth ruidlie with riatus speche ;
 Sum plenis, and sum praxis ; sum prysis my bewte ;
 Sum kassis me ; sum clappis me ; sum kyndnes me profferis ;
 Sum karvis to me curtaslie ; sum me the cop gevis ;
 Sum stalwardlie steppis ben, with ane stout curage, 485
 And ane stif standand thing stavis in my neif ;
 And mony blenkis ben our, that but full far sittis,
 That may nocht, for the thik thrang, thryf as thai wald.
 Bot, with my fair calling, I confort thame all :
 For he that sittis me nixt, I nip on his fyngar ; 490
 I serf him on the tother syde on the samyn fassoun ;
 And he that behind me sittis, hard on him I lene ;
 And him before me, with my fute fast on his I tramp ;
 And to the bernis fer but sweit blenkis I cast :
 To euerie man in speciall I speik sum wourdis, 495
 Sa wyslie, and sa womanlie, quhill warmys thair hartis.
 Thair is no levand leid sa law of degre
 That sall me luif vnloffit, I am so luik hartit ;
 And gif his lust be so lent, to my lyre quhyt,
 That he be lost or with me lig, his lyf sall haue no danger ; 500
 I am so mercyfull in mynd, and menis all wichtis,
 My sillie saull sall me sauf, quhen sall not all jugeis.
 Ladeis leyr thir lessounis, and be nocht lassis fundin :
 This is the Legeant of my lyf, thocht Latine it be nane.

The Tua Mariit Wemen and the Wedo 23

Quhen endit had hir ornat speche this eloquent Wedo, 505
Lowd than leuch all the laif, and lovit hir mekle;
And said, thai suld exemple tak of her soverane teiching,
And wirk efter hir wourdis, that woman was so prudent.
Than culit thai thair mouthis with comfortable drinkis;
And carpit full cummyrlyk, with cop going round. 510

Thus draif thai our that deir nicht, with danceis full noble,
Quhill that the day did vp daw, and dew donkit the flouris;
The morow myld wes and meik, the maveis did sing,
And all removit the myst, and the meid smellit;
Silver schouris doun schuik, as the schein cristell, 515
And birdis schoutit in the schaw, with thair schill notis;
The goldin glitterand gleme, so gladit thair hartis,
Thai maid ane glorious gle amang thai grene bewis.
The soft souch of the swyre, and sound of the stremes,
The sweit savour of the swarde, and singing of fewlis, 520
Micht confort ony creature of the kyn of Adam;
And kindill agane his curage thocht it war cauld sloknit.

Than rais thir royale rosis, in thair riche wedis,
And raikit hame to thair rest, throw the ryss blumeis;
And I all priuelie past to ane plesand arbeir, 525
And with my pen did report thair pastyme most mirrie.

3e Auditouris, most honorabill, that Eris hes giffin
Onto this vnkouth Adventure, quhilk airlie me hapnit;
Off thir Thre Wantoun Wiffis, that I haif writtin heir,
Quhilk wald 3e waill to 3our Wyf, gif 3e suld wed ane? 530
Quod maister Williame dunbar.

7. THE BALLAD OF KYND KITTOK.

I.

My guddame wes ane gay wyfe, bot scho wes rycht gend,
Scho dwelt far furth in France on Falkland fell;
Thay callit hir Kynd Kittok sa quha weill hir kend.
Scho wes lyk a caldrone cruk cleir vnder kell,
Thay threipit scho deid of thrist and maid a gud end. 5
Eftir hir deid scho dreidit nocht in Hevin to dwell,
And so to Hevin the hie way dreidles scho wend,
3it scho wanderit and 3eid by to ane elrich well;

And thair scho met, as I wene,
 Ane ask rydand on ane snaill. 10
 Sche cryd, Ourtane fallow, haille,
 And raid ane inch behind the taill,
 Quhill it wes neir ene.

II.

Sua scho had hap to be horst to hir harbry,
 At ane ailhouss neir Hevin it nychtit thame thair. 15
 Scho deit for thrist in this warld that gart hir be so dry,
 Scho eit nevir meit bot drank our missour and mair;
 Scho sleipit quhill the morne at none and raiss airly;
 And to the jettis of Hevin fast coud scho fair,
 And by Sanct Petir, in at the jett scho stall prevely. 20
 God lukit and saw hir lattin in and luch his hairt sair;
 And thair 3eiris sevin
 Scho levit ane gud lyfe,
 And wes our Leddeis henwyfe,
 And held Sanct Petir in stryfe, 25
 Ay quhill scho wes in Hevin.

III.

Scho lukit owt on a day and thocht verry lang,
 To se the ailhouss besyd in till ane evill hour;
 And out of Hevin the hie gait cowth the wyfe gang
 For to gett ane fresche drink, the haille of Hevin wes sour. 30
 Scho come agane to Hevinis jet, quhen that the bell rang,
 Sanct Petir hit hir wit a club, quhill a grit clour
 Raiss on hir heid behind, becauss the wyfe 3eid wrang;
 And than to the ailhouss agane scho ran the pitscheris to pour,
 Thair to brew and to baik. 35
 Freyndis, I pray 3ow hairtfully,
 Gife 3e be thristy or dry,
 Drynk wyth my guddame, quhen 3e gang by,
 Anis for my saik.

Explicit.

8. THE TWA CUMMERIS.

I.

Rycht airle on Ask Weddinsday,
Drynkand the wyne satt cumeris tway ;
The tane c^{ow}th to the tother complene,
Graneand and supband coud scho say,
'This lang Lentern makis me lene.'

5

II.

On cowch besyd the fyre scho satt,
God wait gif scho wes grit and fatt,
3it to be feble scho did hir fene ;
Ay scho said, 'Cumer, latt preif of that,
This lang Lentern makis me lene.'

10

III.

'My fair, sweit cummer,' quod the tuder,
'3e tak that migerness of 3our muder ;
All wyne to test scho wald disdane
Bot mavasy, scho bad nane vder ;
This lang Lentern makis me lene.'

15

IV.

'Cummer, be glaid both evin and morrow,
Thocht 3e suld bayth beg and borrow,
Fra our lang fasting 3e 3ow refrene,
And latt your husband dre the sorrow ;
This lang Lentern makis me lene.'

20

V.

'3our counsale, cummer, is gud,' quod scho,
'All is to tene him that I do ;
In bed he is nocht wirth ane bene ;
Fill fow the glass and drynk me to ;
This lang Lentern makis me lene.'

25

VI.

Off wyne owt of ane choppyne stowp,
They drank twa quartis, sowp and sowp.
Of drowth sic excess did thame strene ;
Be than to mend thay had gud howp ;
That Lentroun suld nocht make tham lene.

30

Quod Dumbar.

9. OF THE LADYIS SOLISTARIS AT COURT.

I.

Thir ladyis fair,
 That makis repair,
 And in the court ar kend,
 Thre dayis thair,
 Thay will do mair, 5
 Ane mater for till end,
 Than thair gud men
 Will do in ten,
 For ony craft thay can,
 So weill thay ken, 10
 Quhat tyme and quhen,
 Thair menes thay sowld mak than.

II.

With littill noy,
 Thay can convoy 15
 Ane mater fynaly,
 Richt myld and moy,
 And keip it coy,
 On evyns quyetly.
 Thay do no miss,
 Bot gif thay kiss, 20
 And keipis collatioun,
 Quhat rek of this?
 Thair mater is
 Brocht to conclusioun.

III.

So may wit weill, 25
 Thay haif grit feill,
 Ane mater to solist,
 Treat as the steill,
 Syne nevir a deill
 Quhen thay cum hame is mist. 30
 Thair lairdis ar,
 Methink, richt far

Of the Ladyis Solistaris at Court 27

Sic ladeis behaldin to,
That sa weill dar
Go to the bar, 35
Quhen thair is ocht ado.

IV.

Thairfoir I reid,
Gif 3e haif pleid,
Or mater in to pley, 40
To mak remeid,
Send in 3our steid,
3our ladeis grathit vp gay.
Thay can defend,
Evin to the end,
Ane mater furth express; 45
Suppois thay spend,
It is vnkend,
Thair geir is nocht the les.

V.

In quyet place,
Thocht thay haif space, 50
Within less nor twa howris,
Thay can, percace,
Purchess sum grace,
At the compositouris.
Thair compositioun, 55
With full remissioun,
Thair fynaly is endit,
With expeditioun
And full condition,
And seilis thair to appendit. 60

VI.

Alhail almoist,
Thay mak the coist
With sobir recompens,
Richt littill loist,
Thay get indoist, 65
Alhail thair evidens.

Sic ladyis wyiss,
 Thay ar to pryiis,
 To say the veretie,
 Swa can devyiss, 70
 And not suppryiss
 Thame, nor thair honestie.
Finis quod Dumbar.

10. IN PRAYS OF WOMAN.

Now of wemen this I say for me,
 Off ertthly thingis nane may bettir be;
 Thay suld haif wirschep and grit honoring
 Off men, aboif all vthir ertthly thing;
 Rycht grit dishonour vpoun him self he takkis 5
 In word or deid quha evir wemen lakkis;
 Sen that of wemen cumin all ar we,
 Wemen ar wemen and sa will end and de.
 Wo wirth the fruct wald put the tre to nocht,
 And wo wirth him rycht so that sayis ocht 10
 Off womanheid that may be ony lak,
 Or sic grit schame vpone him for to tak.
 Thay ws consaif with pane, and be thame fed
 Within thair breistis thair we be boun to bed;
 Grit pane and wo, and mvrnyng mervelluss, 15
 Into thair birth thay suffir sair for ws;
 Than meit and drynk to feid ws get we nane,
 Bot that we soik out of thair breistis bane.
 Thay ar the confort that we all haif heir,
 Thair may no man be till ws half so deir; 20
 Thay ar our verry nest of nvrissing.
 In lak of thame quha can say ony thing,
 That fowll his nest he fylis, and forthy
 Exylit suld be of all gud cumpany;
 Thair suld na wyiss man gif audience, 25
 To sic ane fule without intelligence.
 Chryst to his fader he had nocht ane man;
 Se quhat wirschep wemen suld haif than.
 That Sone is Lord, that Sone is King of kingis,
 In hevin and ertthly maistie ay ringis. 30

Sen scho hes borne him in hir halines,
And he is well and grund of all gudnes,
All women of ws suld haif honoring,
Service and lue, aboif all vthir thing.
[*Finis*] *quod* Dumbar.

11. TYDINGIS FRA THE SESSION.

I.

Ane mvrlendis man of yplandis mak
At hame thus to his nychtbour spak,
'Quhat tydingis, gossep, peax or weir?'
The tother rownit in his eir,
'I tell 3ow this vndir confessioun, 5
Bot laitly lichtit of my meir,
I come of Edinburch fra the Sessioun.'

II.

'Quhat tythingis hard 3e thair, I pray 3ow?'
The tother answerit, 'I sall say 3ow,
Keip this all secreit, gentill brother; 10
Is na man thair that trestis ane vther:
Ane commoun doar of transgressioun
Of innocent folkis prevenis a futher:
Sic tydingis hard I at the Sessioun.'

III.

'Sum with his fallow rownis him to pleiss 15
That wald for invy byt of his neiss;
His fa sum by the oxtar leidis;
Sum patteris with his mowth on beidis,
That hes his mynd all on oppressioun;
Sum beakis full law and schawis bair heidis, 20
Wald luke full heich war not the Sessioun.'

IV.

'Sum bydand the law layis land in wed;
Sum super expendit gois to his bed;
Sum speidis, for he in court hes menis;
Sum of parcialitie complenis, 25

How feid and favour flemis discretioun;
 Sum speiks full fair, and falsly fenis:
 Sic tythings hard I at the Sessioun.

V.

'Sum castis summondis, and sum exceptis;
 Sum standis besyd and skaild law keppis;
 Sum is continwit, sum wynnys, sum tynys;
 Sum makis him mirry at the wynis;
 Sum is put owt of his possessioun;
 Sum herreit, and on creddens dynis:
 Sic tydingis hard I at the Sessioun.

VI.

'Sum sweiris, and forsaikis God;
 Sum in ane lamb skin is ane tod;
 Sum in his toung his kyndnes tursis;
 Sum cuttis throttis, and sum pykis pursis;
 Sum gois to gallouss with processioun;
 Sum sanis the Sait, and sum thame cursis:
 Sic tydings hard I at the Sessioun.

VII.

'Religious men of diuerss placis
 Cumis thair to wow and se fair facis;
 Baith Carmeleitis and Cordilleris
 Cumis thair to genner and get ma freiris,
 And ar vnmyndfull of thair professioun;
 The jungar at the eldar leiris:
 Sic tydingis hard I at the Sessioun.

VIII.

'Thair cumis jung monkis of he complexioun,
 Of devoit mynd, lue, and affectioun;
 And in the courte thair hait flesche dantis,
 Full faderlyk, with pechis and pantis;
 Thay ar so humill of intercessioun,
 All mercyfull wemen thair eirandis grantis:
 Sic tydings hard I at the Sessioun.'

Finis quod Dunbar.

12. THE DEVIL'S INQUEST.

I.

This nycht in my sleip I wes agast,
Me thoct the Devill wes tempand fast
The peple with aithis of crewaltie;
Sayand as throw the mercat he past,
'Renunce thy God and cum to me.'

5

II.

Me thoct as he went throw the way,
Ane preist sweirit be God verey,
Quhilk at the alter ressaut he;
'Thow art my clerk,' the Devill can say,
'Renunce thy God and cum to me.'

10

III.

Than swoir ane courtyour mekle of pryd,
Be Chrystis windis bludy and wyd,
And be his harmes wes rent on tre;
Than spak the Devill hard him besyd,
'Renunce thy God and cum to me.'

15

IV.

Ane merchand, his geir as he did sell,
Renuncit his pairt of hevin and hell;
The Devill said, 'Welcum mot thow be,
Thow salbe merchand for my sell,
Renunce thy God and cum to me.'

20

V.

Ane goldsmyth said, 'The gold is sa fyne,
That all the workmanschip I tyne,
The Feind ressaif me gif I le;'
'Think on,' quod the Devill, 'that thow art myne,
Renunce thy God and cum to me.'

25

VI.

Ane tailjour said, 'In all this toun
Be thair ane bettir weilmaid gown,
I gif me to the Feynd all fre;'
'Gramercy, teljour,' said Mahoun,
'Renunce thy God and cum to me.'

30

VII.

Ane sowttar said, 'In gud effek,
 Nor I be hangit be the nek,
 Gif bettir butis of ledder ma be;'
 'Fy,' quod the Feynd, 'Thow sairis of blek,
 Go clenge the clene and cum to me.'

35

VIII.

Ane baxtar sayd, 'I forsaik God,
 And all his werkis evin and od,
 Gif fairar stuff neidis to be;'
 The Dyvill luche and on him cowth nod,
 'Renunce thy God and cum to me.'

40

IX.

Ane fleschour swoir be the sacrament,
 And be Chrystis blud maist innocent,
 Nevir fatter flesch saw man with E;
 The Devill said, 'Hald on thy intent,
 Renunce thy God and cum to me.'

45

X.

'Be Godis blud,' quod the tavernneir,
 'Thair is sic wyne in my selleir
 Hes newer come in this cuntrie.'
 '3ett,' quod the Deuill, 'thou sellis our deir,
 Renunce thy God and cum to me.'

50

XI.

The maltman sais, 'I God forsaik,
 And that the Devill of hell me taik,
 Gif ony bettir malt may be,
 And of this kill I haif inlaik;'
 'Renunce thy God and cum to me.'

55

XII.

Ane browstar swoir the malt wes ill,
 Bath reid and reikit on the kill,
 That it will be na aill for me,
 Ane boll will nocht sex gallonis fill;
 'Renunce thy God and cum to me.'

60

The Devil's Inquest

33

XIII.

The smyth swoir be rude and raip,
'In till a gallowis mot I gaip,
Gif I ten dayis wan pennyis thre,
Ffor with that craft I can nocht thraip;'
'Renunce thy God and cum to me.'

65

XIV.

Ane menstrall said, 'The Feind me ryfe,
Gif I do ocht bot drynk and swyfe;'
The Devill said, 'Hardly mot it be,
Exerss that craft in all thy lyfe;
Renunce thy God and cum to me.'

70

XV.

Ane dysour said with wirdis of stryfe,
The Devill mot stik him with a knyfe,
Bot he kest vp fair syysis thre;
The Devill said, 'Endit is thy lyfe,
Renunce thy God and cum to me.'

75

XVI.

Ane theif said, 'God, that evir I chaip,
Nor ane stark widdy gar me gaip,
Bot I in hell for geir wald be;'
The Devill said, 'Welcum in a raip,
Renunce thy God and cum to me.'

80

XVII.

The fische wyffis flett and swoir with granis,
And to the Feind, saule, flesch and banis,
Thay gaif thame, with ane schowt on hie;
The Devill said, 'Welcum all att anis,
Renunce 3our God and cum to me.'

85

XVIII.

The rest of craftis gryt aithis swair
Thair wark and craft had na compair,
Ilk ane into thair qualitie;
The Deuill sayis thane, withouttin mair,
'Renunce 3our God and cum to me.'

90

13. TO THE MERCHANTS OF EDINBURGH.

I.

Quhy will 3e, merchantis of renoun,
Lat Edinburgh, 3our nobill toun,
For laik of reformatioun
The commone proffeitt tyne and fame?
Think 3e nocht schame,
That onie vther region
Sall with dishonour hurt 3our name!

5

II.

May nane pas throw your principall gaittis,
For stink of haddockis and of scaitis;
For cryis of carlingis and debaittis;
For fensum flyttingis of defame:
Think 3e nocht schame,
Befoir strangeris of all estaittis
That sic dishonour hurt your name!

10

III.

3our stinkand Scull that standis dirk,
 Haldis the lycht fra 3our pareoche kirk ;
 3our foirstairis makis 3our housis mirk,
 Lyk na cuntray bot heir at hame :
 Think 3e nocht schame,
 Sa litill polesie to wirk
 In hurt and sklander of 3our name !

15

20

IV.

At your hie croce, quhair gold and silk
Sould be, thair is bot crudis and milk;
And at your trone bot cokill and wilk,
Panches, pudingis of Jok and Jame:
Think ye nocht schame,
Sen as the world sayis that ilk
In hurt and sclander of your name!

25

V.

Your commone menstrallis hes no tone,
 Bot 'Now the day dawis,' and 'Into Joun';
 Cunnigar men man serve sanct cloun,

30

To the Merchantis of Edinburgh 35

And neur to vther craftis clame :
Think 3e nocht schame,
To hald sic mowaris on the mounē,
In hurt and sclander of 3our name! 35

VI.

Tail3ouris, soutteris, and craftis vyll,
The fairest of 3our streit dois fyll;
And merchandis at the stinkand styll
Ar hamperit in ane hony came :
Think 3e nocht schame, 40
That 3e haue nether witt nor wyll
To win 3our selff ane bettir name!

VII.

3our burgh of beggeris is ane nest,
To schout thai swein3ouris will nocht rest ;
All honest folk they do molest, 45
Sa piteuslie thai cry and rame :
Think 3e nocht schame,
That for the poore hes nothing drest,
In hurt and sclander of 3our name!

VIII.

3our proffeit daylie dois incres, 50
3our godlie workis less and les ;
Through streittis nane may mak progres,
For cry of cruikit, blind, and lame :
Think 3e nocht schame,
That 3e sic substance dois posses, 55
And will nocht win ane bettir name!

IX.

Sen for the court and the sessioun,
The great repair of this regioun
Is in 3our burgh, thairfoir be boun
To mend all faultis that ar to blame, 60
And eschew schame ;
Gif thai pas to ane vther toun,
3e will decay, and 3our great name!

X.

Thairfoir strangeris and leigis treit,
 Tak nocht ouer mekill for thair meit, 65
 And gar 3our merchandis be discret,
 That na extortiounes be proclaime,

All fraud and schame:
 Keip ordour, and poore niechtbouris be it,
 That 3e may gett ane bettir name! 70

XI.

Singular proffeit so dois 3ow blind,
 The common proffeit gois behind:
 I pray that Lord remeid to fynd
 That deit into Jerusalem;
 And gar 3ow schame! 75
 That sum tyme ressoun may 3ow bind,
 For to [reconqueis] 3our guid name.

Quod Dumbar.

14. IN HONOUR OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

I.

London, thou art of townes A per se.
 Soveraigh of cities, semeliest in sight,
 Of high renoun, riches and royaltie;
 Of lordis, barons, and many [a] goodly knyght;
 Of most delectable lusty ladies bright; 5
 Of famous prelatis, in habitis clericall;
 Of merchauntis full of substaunce and [of] myght:
 London, thou art the flour of Cities all.

II.

Gladdith anon thou lusty Troy novaunt,
 Citie that some tyme cleped was New Troy, 10
 In all the erth, imperiall as thou stant,
 Pryncesse of townes, of pleasure and of joy,
 A richer restith under no Christen roy;
 For manly power, with craftis naturall,
 Fourmeth none fairer sith the flode of Noy: 15
 London, thou art the flour of Cities all.

III.

Gemme of all joy, jasper of jocunditie,
Most myghty carbuncle of vertue and valour;
Strong Troy in vigour and in strenuytie;
Of royall cities rose and geraflour; 20
Empresse of townes, exalt in honour;
In beawtie beryng the crone imperiall;
Swete paradise precelling in pleasure:
London, thow art the floure of Cities all.

IV.

Aboue all ryuers thy Ryuer hath renowne, 25
Whose beryall stremys, pleasaunt and preclare,
Under thy lusty wallys renneth down,
Where many a swanne doth swymme with wyngis fare;
Where many a barge doth saile, and row with are,
Where many a ship doth rest with toppe-royall. 30
O! towne of townes, patrone and not compare:
London, thou art the floure of Cities all.

V.

Upon thy lusty Brigge of pylers white
Been merchauntis full royall to behold;
Upon thy stretis goth many a semely knyght 35
In velvet gownes and [in] cheynes of gold.
By Julyus Cesar thy Tour founded of old
May be the hous of Mars victoryall,
Whos artillary with tonge may not be told:
London, thou art the flour of Cities all. 40

VI.

Strong be thy wallis that about the standis;
Wise be the people that within the dwellis;
Fresh is thy ryver with his lusty strandis;
Blith be thy chirches, wele sownyng be thy bellis;
Rich be thy merchauntis in substaunce that excellis; 45
Fair be their wives, right lovesom, white and small;
Clere be thy virgyns, lusty under kellis:
London, thow art the flour of Cities all.

VII.

Thy famous Maire, by pryncely governaunce,
 With swerd of justice, the rulith prudently. 50
 No Lord of Parys, Venyce, or Floraunce
 In dignytie or honoure goeth to hym nye.
 He is exemplar, loode-ster, and guye;
 Pryncipall patrone and roose orygynalle,
 Above all Maires as maister moost worthy: 55
 London, thou art the flour of Cities all.

15. TO THE PRINCESS MARGARET ON HER
ARRIVAL AT HOLYROOD.

I.

Now fayre, fayrest off every fayre,
 Princes most plesant and preclare,
 The lustyest one alyve that byne,
 Welcum of Scotland to be Quene!

II.

3ounge tendir plant of pulcritud, 5
 Descendyd of Imperyalle blude;
 Freshe fragrant floure of fayrehede shene,
 Welcum of Scotland to be Quene!

III.

Swet lusty lusum lady clere,
 Most myghty kyngis dochter dere, 10
 Borne of a princes most serene,
 Welcum of Scotland to be Quene!

IV.

Welcum the Rose bothe rede and whyte,
 Welcum the floure of oure delyte!
 Rejoysyng frome the sone beme, 15
 Welcum of Scotland to be Quene;
 Welcum of Scotland to be Quene!

16. THE THRISSILL AND THE ROIS.

I.

Quhen Mérchè wés with variand wíndis pást
And Appryll had, with hir siluer schouris,
Tane leif at nature with ane orient blast;
And lusty May, that mvddir is of flouris,
Had maid the birdis to begyn thair houris 5
Amang the tendir odouris reid and quhyt,
Quhois armony to heir it wes delyt;

II.

In bed at morrow, sleiping as I lay,
Me thoct Aurora, with hir cristall ene,
In at the window lukit by the day, 10
And halsit me, with visage paill and grene;
On quhois hand a lark sang fro the splene,
Awalk, luvaris, out of your slomering,
Se how the lusty morrow dois vp spring.

III.

Me thoct fresche May befoir my bed vpstude, 15
In weid depaynt of mony diuerss hew,
Sobir, benyng, and full of mansuetude,
In brycht attair of flouris forgit new,
Hevinly of color, quhyt, reid, broun and blew,
Balmit in dew, and gilt with Phebus bemys, 20
Quhill all the houss illumynit of hir lemys.

IV.

'Slugird,' scho said, 'awalk annone for schame,
And in my honour sum thing thou go wryt;
The lark hes done the mirry day proclame,
To raiss vp luvaris with confort and delyt, 25
3it nocht inressis thy curage to indyt,
Quhois hairt sum tyme hes glaid and blisfull bene,
Sangis to mak vndir the levis grene.'

V.

'Quhairto,' quod I, 'sall I vpryss at morrow,
 For in this May few birdis herd I sing? 30
 Thai haif moir causs to weip and plane thair sorrow,
 Thy air it is nocht holsum nor benyng;
 Lord Eolus dois in thy sessone ring;
 So busteous ar the blastis of his horne,
 Amang thy bewis to walk I haif forborne.' 35

VI.

With that this lady sobirly did smyll,
 And said, 'Vpryss, and do thy observance;
 Thow did promyt, in Mayis lusty quhyle,
 For to discryve the Roiss of most plesance.
 Go se the birdis how thay sing and dance, 40
 Illumynit our with orient skyis brycht,
 Annamyllit richely with new asur lycht.'

VII.

Quhen this wes said, depairtit scho, this quene,
 And enterit in a lusty gairding gent;
 And than, me thocht, full hestely besene, 45
 In serk and mantill [eftir hir] I went
 In to this garth, most dulce and redolent
 Off herb and flour, and tendir plantis sueit,
 And grene levis doing of dew doun fleit.

VIII.

The purpour sone, with tendir bemys reid, 50
 In orient bricht as angell did appeir,
 Throw goldin skyis putting vp his heid,
 Quhois gilt tressis schone so wondir cleir,
 That all the world tuke confort, fer and neir,
 To luke vpone his fresche and blisfull face, 55
 Doing all sable fro the hevynnis chace.

IX.

And as the blisfull soun of cherarchy
 The fowlis song throw confort of the licht;
 The birdis did with oppin vocis cry,

The Thrissill and the Rois

41

O, luvaris fo, away thow dully nycht, 60
And welcum day that confortis every wicht;
Haill May, haill Flora, haill Aurora schene,
Haill princes Natur, haill Venus luvis quene.

X.

Dame Nature gaif ane inhibitioun thair
To ferss Neptunus, and Eolus the bawld, 65
Nocht to perturb the wattir nor the air,
And that no schouris [scharp,] nor blastis cawld,
Effray suld flouris nor fowlis on the fold;
Scho bad eik Juno, goddes of the sky,
That scho the hevin suld keip amene and dry. 70

XI.

Scho ordand eik that every bird and beist
Befoir his hienes suld annone compeir,
And every flour of vertew, most and leist,
And every herb be feild fer and neir,
As thay had wont in May, fro 3eir to 3eir, 75
To hir thair makar to mak obediens,
Full law inclynnand with all dew reuerens.

XII.

With that annone scho send the swyft[e] Ro
To bring in beistis of all conditioun;
The restles Suallow commandit scho also 80
To feche all fowll of small and greit renown;
And to gar flouris compeir of all fassoun,
Full craftely conjurit scho the Yarrow,
Quhilk did furth swirk als swift as ony arrow.

XIII.

All present wer in twynkling of ane e, 85
Baith beist, and bird and flour, befoir the quene,
And first the Lyone, gretast of degre,
Was callit thair, and he, most fair to sene,
With a full hardy contenance and kene,
Befoir dame Natur come, and did inclyne, 90
With visage bawld, and curage leonyne.

XIV.

This awfull beist full terrible wes of cheir,
 Persing of luke, and stout of countenance,
 Rycht strong of corpis, of fassoun fair, but feir,
 Lusty of schaip, lycht of deliuerance, 95
 Reid of his cullour, as is the ruby glance;
 On feild of gold he stude full mychtely,
 With flour delycis sirkulit lustely.

XV.

This lady liftit vp his cluvis cleir,
 And leit him listly lene vpone hir kne, 100
 And crownit him with dyademe full deir,
 Off raduous stonis, most ryall for to se;
 Saying, 'The King of Beistis mak I the,
 And the cheif protector in woddis and schawis;
 Onto thi leigis go furth, and keip the lawis. 105

XVI.

'Exerce justice with mercy and conscience,
 And lat no small beist suffir skaith, na skornis
 Of greit beistis that bene of moir piscence;
 Do law elyk to aipis and vnicornis,
 And lat no bowgle, with his busteous hornis, 110
 The meik pluch ox oppress, for all his pryd,
 Bot in the 3ok go peciable him besyd.'

XVII.

Quhen this was said, with noyis and soun of joy,
 All kynd of beistis in to thair degre,
 At onis cryit lawd, 'Viue le Roy!' 115
 And till his feit fell with humilite,
 And all thay maid him homege and fewte;
 And he did thame ressaif with princely laitis,
 Quhois noble yre is proteir prostratis.

XVIII.

Syne crownit scho the Egle King of Fowlis, 120
 And as steill dertis scherpit scho his pennis,
 And bawd him be als just to awppis and owlis,

As vnto pacokkis, papingais, or crennis,
And mak a law for wycht fowlis and for wrennis;
And lat no fowll of ravyne do efferay, 125
Nor devoir birdis bot his awin pray.

XIX.

Than callit scho all flouris that grew on feild,
Discirnyng all thair fassionis and effeiris;
Vpone the awfull Thrissill scho beheld,
And saw him kepit with a busche of speiris; 130
Concedring him so able for the weiris,
A radius croun of rubeis scho him gaif,
And said, 'In feild go furth, and fend the laif;

XX.

'And, sen thow art a king, thow be discreit;
Herb without vertew thow hald nocht of sic pryce 135
As herb of vertew and of odor sueit;
And lat no nettill vyle, and full of vyce,
Hir fallow to the gudly flour delyce;
Nor latt no wyld weid, full of churlicheness,
Compair hir till the lilleis nobilness. 140

XXI.

'Nor hald non vdir flour in sic denty
As the fresche Roiss, of cullour reid and quhyt;
For gife thow dois, hurt is thyne honesty,
Conciddering that no flour is so perfyte,
So full of vertew, plesans and delyt, 145
So full of blisfull angeilik bewty,
Imperiall birth, honour and dignite.'

XXII.

Than to the Roiss scho turnyt hir visage,
And said, 'O lusty dochtir most benyng,
Aboif the lilly, illustare of lynnage, 150
Fro the stok ryell rysing fresche and jing,
But ony spot or macull doing spring;
Cum blowme of joy with jemis to be cround,
For our the laif thy bewty is renownd.'

XXIII.

A coistly croun, with clarefeid stonis brycht, 155
 This cumly quene did on hir heid incloiss,
 Quhill all the land illumynit of the licht;
 Quhairfoir me thocht all flouris did reioiss,
 Crying attonis, 'Haill be, thow richest Roiss!
 Haill, hairbis empryce, haill, freschest quene of flouris, 160
 To the be glory and honour at all houris.'

XXIV.

Thane all the birdis song with voce on hicht,
 Quhois mirthfull soun wes mervelus to heir;
 The mavyss song, 'Haill, Roiss most riche and richt,
 That dois vp flureiss vndir Phebus speir; 165
 Haill, plant of 3owth, haill, princes dochtir deir,
 Haill, blosome breking out of the blud royall,
 Quhois pretius vertew is imperiall.'

XXV.

The merle scho sang, 'Haill, Roiss of most delyt,
 Haill, of all flouris quene and souerane;' 170
 The lark scho song, 'Haill, Roiss, both reid and quhyt,
 Most plesand flour, of mighty cullouris twane;'
 The nychtingaill song, 'Haill, naturis suffragene,
 In bewty, nurtour and every nobilness,
 In riche array, renown and gentilness.' 175

XXVI.

The commoun voce vpraiss of birdis small,
 Apone this wyss, 'O blissit be the hour
 That thow wes chosin to be our principall;
 Welcome to be our princes of honour,
 Our perle, our plesans and our paramour, 180
 Our peax, our play, our plane felicite,
 Chryst the conserf frome all aduersite.'

XXVII.

Than all the birdis song with sic a schout,
 That I annone awoilk quhair that I lay,
 And with a braid I turnyt me about 185

To se this court; bot all wer went away:
Than vp I lenyt, halfingis in affrey,
And thuss I wret, as 3e haif hard to-forrow,
Off lusty May vpone the nynt morrow.
Explicit, quod Dumbar.

17. THE GOLDIN TERGE.

I.

Rycht as the sterne of day began to schyne,
Quhen gone to bed wes Vesper and Lucyne,
I raiss, and by a roseir did me rest;
Vp sprang the goldin candill matutyne,
With cleir depurit bemys christallyne, 5
Glading the mirry fowlis in thair nest;
Or Phebus wes in purpour kaip reuest,
Up raiss the lark, the hevinis menstrall fyne,
In May, in till a morrow mirthfullest.

II.

Full angelik thir birdis sang thair houris, 10
Within thair courtingis grene, within thair bouris,
Apparrellit with quhaite and reid, with blumys sweit;
Ennammalit wes the feild with all cullouris,
The perlit droppis schuke in silver schouris,
Quhill all in balme did branche and levis fleit; 15
Depairt fra Phebus, did Aurora greit;
Hir cristall teiris I saw hing on the flouris,
Quhilk he for lufe all drank vp with his heit.

III.

For mirth of May, with skippis and with hoppis,
The birdis sang vpoun the tendir croppis, 20
With courius nottis, as Venus chapell-clarkis.
The rossis reid, now spreiding of thair knoppis,
Wer powderit bricht with hevinly beriall droppis,
Throw bemis reid, lemying as ruby sparkis;
The skyis rang for schowtting of the larkis, 25
The purpour hevin, ourskalit in silver sloppis,
Ourgilt the treis, branchis, leivis, and barkis.

IV.

Doun thruch the ryss ane rever ran with stremis
 So lustely vpoun the lykand lemis,
 That all the laik as lamp did leme of licht, 30
 Quhilk shaddowit all about with twynklyne glemis;
 The bewis baitheit war in secound bemis
 Throw the reflex of Phebus visage bricht;
 On every syde the egeis raiss on hicht,
 The bonk wes grene, the bruke wes full of bremis, 35
 The staneris cleir as sternis in frosty nicht.

V.

The cristall air, the sapheir firmament,
 The ruby skyis of the reid orient,
 Kest beriall bemis on emerant bewis grene;
 The rosy garth depaynt and redolent, 40
 With purpour, asure, gold, and gowlis gent,
 Arrayit wes be Dame Flora the quene
 Sa nobilly, that joy wes for to sene,
 The roche agane the rever resplendent
 As low illuminit all the levis schene. 45

VI.

Quhat throw the mirry fowlis armony,
 And throw the reveris sound that ran me by,
 On Florayis mantill I sleipit quhair I lay,
 Quhair sone vnto my dremis fantesy
 I saw approche agane the orient sky 50
 Ane saill, as quhite as blosome upon spray,
 With mast of gold, bricht as the sterne of day,
 Quhilk tendit to the land full lustely,
 As falcoun swift desyrouse of hir pray.

VII.

And hard on burd vnto the blemit meidis, 55
 Amangis the grene rispis and the reidis,
 Arryvit scho, quhairfro annon thair landis,
 Ane hundreth ladeis, lustie intill weidis;
 Als fresche as flouris that in the May vpspreidis,
 In kirtillis grene, withowttin kell or bandis; 60
 Thair bricht hair hang glitterand on the strandis
 In trespis cleir, wypit with goldin threidis,
 With pawpis quhyt, and middillis small as wandis.

VIII.

Discryve I wald, bot quha cowth weill indyte
How all the feildis, with thair lilleis quhyte, 65
Depaynte war bricht, quhilk to the hevin did gleit?
Nocht thow, Homeir, als fair as thow cowth wryte,
For all thi ornat style most perfyte;
Nor yit thou, Tullius, quhais lippis sweit
Off rethorik did intill termis fleit; 70
Your aureat toungis baith bene all to lyte,
For to compyle that paradyss compleit.

IX.

Thair saw I Nature, and als Dame Venus Quene,
The fresche Aurora, and lady Flora schene,
Juno, [Latona,] and Proserpina, 75
Diane, the goddes chest, of woidis grene,
My lady Cleo, that help of makaris bene,
Thetes, Pallas, and prudent Minerua,
Fair faynit Fortoun, and lemand Lucina,
Thir mighty quenis with corrownis mycht be sene, 80
With bemis bricht, blyth as Lucifera.

X.

Thair saw I May, of mirthfull monethis quene,
Betuix Apryle and June, hir sisteris schene,
Within the gairdene walkand vp and down,
Quhome of the fowlis glaidith all bedene; 85
Scho was full tendir intill her 3eiris grene.
Thair saw I Nature present till hir a gown,
Riche to behald, and noble of renoun,
Off every hew that vndir the hevin hes bene
Depaynt, and braid be gud proportioun. 90

XI.

Full lustely thir ladeis all in feir
Enterit within this park of maist pleseir,
Quhair that I lay heilit with levis ronk;
The mirry fowlis, blisfullest of cheir,
Salust Nature, methocht, in thair maneir, 95
And every blome on brenche, and eik on bonk,
Opnit and spred thair balmy levis donk,
Full law inclyneand to thair Quene full cleir,
Quhome of thair noble nvrissing thay thonk.

VII.

Thy famous Maire, by pryncely governaunce,
 With swerd of justice, the rulith prudently. 50
 No Lord of Parys, Venyce, or Floraunce
 In dignytie or honoure goeth to hym nye.
 He is exemplar, loode-ster, and guye;
 Pryncipall patrone and roose orygynalle,
 Above all Maires as maister moost worthy: 55
 London, thou art the flour of Cities all.

15. TO THE PRINCESS MARGARET ON HER
ARRIVAL AT HOLYROOD.

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 Freshe fragrant floure of fayrehede shene,
 Welcum of Scotland to be Quene!

III.

Swet lusty lusum lady clere,
 Most myghty kyngis dochter dere, 10
 Borne of a princes most serene,
 Welcum of Scotland to be Quene!

IV.

Welcum the Rose bothe rede and whyte,
 Welcum the floure of oure delyte!
 Rejoysyng frome the sone beme, 15
 Welcum of Scotland to be Quene;
 Welcum of Scotland to be Quene!

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Amang the tendir odouris reid and quhyt,
Quhois armony to heir it wes delyt;

II.

In bed at morrow, sleiping as I lay,
Me thocht Aurora, with hir cristall ene,
In at the window lukit by the day, 10
And halsit me, with visage pail and grene;
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Awalk, luvaris, out of your slomereng,
Se how the lusty morrow dois vp spring.

III.

Me thocht fresche May befoir my bed vpstude, 15
In weid depaynt of mony diuerss hew,
Sobir, benyng, and full of mansuetude,
In brycht attair of flouris forgit new,
Hevinly of color, quhyt, reid, broun and blew,
Balmit in dew, and gilt with Phebus bemys, 20
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'Slugird,' scho said, 'awalk annone for schame,
And in my honour sum thing thow go wryt;
The lark hes done the mirry day proclame,
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3it nocht inressis thy curage to indyt,
Quhois hairt sum tyme hes glaid and blisfull bene,
Sangis to mak vndir the levis grene.'

V.

'Quhairto,' quod I, 'sall I vpryss at morrow,
 For in this May few birdis herd I sing? 30
 Thai haif moir causs to weip and plane thair sorrow,
 Thy air it is nocht holsum nor benyng;
 Lord Eolus dois in thy sessone ring;
 So busteous ar the blastis of his horne,
 Amang thy bewis to walk I haif forborne.' 35

VI.

With that this lady sobirly did smyll,
 And said, 'Vpryss, and do thy observance;
 Thow did promyt, in Mayis lusty quhyle,
 For to discryve the Roiss of most plesance.
 Go se the birdis how thay sing and dance, 40
 Illumynit our with orient skyis brycht,
 Annamyllit richely with new asur lycht.'

VII.

Quhen this wes said, depairtit scho, this quene,
 And enterit in a lusty gairding gent;
 And than, me thocht, full hestely besene, 45
 In serk and mantill [eftir hir] I went
 In to this garth, most dulce and redolent
 Off herb and flour, and tendir plantis sueit,
 And grene levis doing of dew doun fleit.

VIII.

The purpour sone, with tendir bemys reid, 50
 In orient bricht as angell did appeir,
 Throw goldin skyis putting vp his heid,
 Quhois gilt tressis schone so wondir cleir,
 That all the world tuke confort, fer and neir,
 To luke vpone his fresche and blisfull face, 55
 Doing all sable fro the hevynnis chace.

IX.

And as the blisfull soun of cherarchy
 The fowlis song throw confort of the licht;
 The birdis did with oppin vocis cry,

The Thrissill and the Rois

41

O, luvaris fo, away thow dully nycht, 60
And welcum day that confortis every wicht;
Haill May, haill Flora, haill Aurora schene,
Haill princes Natur, haill Venus luvis quene.

X.

Dame Nature gaif ane inhibitioun thair
To ferss Neptunus, and Eolus the bawld, 65
Nocht to perturb the wattir nor the air,
And that no schouris [scharp,] nor blastis cawld,
Effray suld flouris nor fowlis on the fold;
Scho bad eik Juno, goddes of the sky,
That scho the hevin suld keip amene and dry. 70

XI.

Scho ordand eik that every bird and beist
Befoir his hienes suld annone compeir,
And every flour of vertew, most and leist,
And every herb be feild fer and neir,
As thay had wont in May, fro 3eir to 3eir, 75
To hir thair makar to mak obediens,
Full law inclynnand with all dew reuerens.

XII.

With that annone scho send the swyft[e] Ro
To bring in beistis of all conditioun;
The restles Sualow commandit scho also 80
To feche all fowll of small and greit renown;
And to gar flouris compeir of all fassoun,
Full craftely conjurit scho the Yarrow,
Quhilk did furth swirk als swift as ony arrow.

XIII.

All present wer in twynkling of ane e, 85
Baith beist, and bird and flour, befoir the quene,
And first the Lyone, gretast of degre,
Was callit thair, and he, most fair to sene,
With a full hardy contenance and kene,
Befoir dame Natur come, and did inclyne, 90
With visage bawld, and curage leonyne.

XXVIII.

And as I did awalk of this sweving,
 The jowfull fowlis mirrely did sing 245
 For mirth of Phebus tender bemis schene;
 Sueit was the wapouris, and soft the morrowing,
 Hailsum the vaill, depaynt with flouris zing,
 The air attemperit, sobir, and amene;
 In quhyt and reid was all the erd besene, 250
 Throw Naturis noble fresch ennamaling,
 In mirthfull Maij, of every moneth Quene.

XXIX.

O, reverend Chauser, ross of rethouris all,
 As in our tounge ane flour imperiall,
 That raiss in Britane evir, quha reidis richt, 255
 Thow beiris of makaris the tryumph royall;
 Thy fresch ennamallit termes celestiall
 This mater cowth hafe illuminit full bricht;
 Was thow nocht of our Inglis all the licht,
 Surmonting every tounge terrestriall, 260
 As far as Mayis morrow dois midnycht?

XXX.

O morale Goweir, and Lidgait laureat,
 3our suggarat toungis, and lippis aureat,
 Bene till our eiris cause of grit delyte:
 3our angelic mowth[is] most mellifluat, 265
 Our rude langage hes cleir illumynat,
 And fair ourgilt our speiche, that imperfyte
 Stude, or 3our goldin pennis schup to wryt;
 This yle befor wes bair, and dissolat
 Of rethorik, or lusty fresche indyte. 270

XXXI.

Thou littill quair, be evir obedient,
 Humyll, 'subiect, and semple of intent,
 Befoir the face of every cunnyng wicht;
 I knaw quhat thow of rethorik hes spent;
 Of all hir lustie roisis redolent, 275
 Is nane in to thy garland sett on hicht;
 Eschame thairfoir, and draw the out of sight:
 Rude is thy weid, disteynit, bair, and rent,
 Weill aucht thou be affeirit of the licht.

Explicit, quod Dunbar, of the Goldin Terge.

18. BEAUTY AND THE PRESONEIR.

I.

Sen that I am a presoneir
Till hir that farest is and best,
I me commend, fra 3eir till 3eir,
In till hir bandoun for to rest.
I govit on that gudliest, 5
So lang to luk I tuk laseir,
Quhill I wes tane withouttin test,
And led furth as a presoneir.

II.

Hir sweit having, and fresche bewte,
Hes wondit me but swerd or lance; 10
With hir to go commandit me,
Ontill the castell of pennance.
I said, 'Is this 3our gouirnance,
To tak men for thair lukiug heir?'
Bewty sayis, '3a, schir, perchance 15
3e be my ladeis presoneir.'

III.

Thai had me bundin to the 3et,
Quhair Strangenes had bene portar ay,
And in deliuerit me thairat,
And in thir termis can thai say, 20
Do wait, and lat him nocht away.
Quoth Strangnes vnto the portair,
'Ontill my lady, I dar lay,
3e be to pure a presoneir.'

IV.

Thai kest me in a deip dungeoun, 25
And fetterit me but lok or cheyne;
The capitane hecht Comparesone,
To luke on me he thocht greit deyne.
Thocht I wes wo I durst nocht pleyne,
For he had fetterit mony a feir; 30
With petouss voce thus cuth I seyne,
Wo is a wofull presoneir.

V.

Langour wes weche vpoun the wall,
 That nevir sleipit bot evir wouke;
 Scorne wes bourdour in the hall, 35
 And oft on me his babill schuke,
 Lukand with mony a dengerous luke.
 'Quhat is he 3one, that methis ws neir?
 3e be to townysche, be this buke,
 To be my ladeis presoneir.' 40

VI.

Gud Houp rownit in my eir,
 And bad me baldlie breve a bill;
 With Lawlines he suld it beir,
 With Fair Scherwice send it hir till.
 I wouk, and wret hir all my will; 45
 Fair Scherwice fur withouttin feir,
 'Sayand till hir with wirdis still,
 Haif pety of 3our presoneir.'

VII.

Than Lawlines to Petie went,
 And said till hir in termis schort, 50
 'Lat we 3one presoneir be schent,
 Will no man do to ws support?
 Gar lay ane sege vnto 3one fort.'
 Than Petie said, 'I sall appeir;'
 Thocht sayis, 'I hecht, com I ourthort, 55
 I houp to lowss the presoneir.'

VIII.

Than to battell thai war arreyit all,
 And ay the wawart kepit Thocht;
 Lust bur the benner to the wall,
 And Bissines the grit gyn brocht. 60
 Skorne cryis out, sayis, 'Wald 3e ocht?'
 Lust sayis, 'We wald haif entre heir;'
 Comparisone sayis, 'That is for nocht,
 3e will nocht wyn the presoneir.'

IX.

Thai thairin schup for to defend, 65
 And thai thairfurth sail3eit ane hour;

Beauty and the Presoneir

55

Than Bissines the grit gyn bend,
Straik down the top of the foir tour.
Comparisone began to lour,
And cryit furth, 'I 3ow requair,
Soft and fair, and do fawour,
And tak to 3ow the presoneir.'

70

X.

Thai fyrit the 3ettis deliuerly
With faggottis wer grit and huge;
And Strangenes, quhair that he did ly,
Wes brint in to the porter luge.
Lustely thay lakit bot a juge,
Sik straikis and stychling wes on steir,
The semeliest wes maid assege,
To quhome that he wes presoneir.

75

80

XI.

Thrucht Skornes noss thai put a prik,
This he wes banist and gat a blek;
Comparisone wes erdid quik,
And Langour lap and brak his nek.
Thai sailzeit fast, all the fek,
Lust chasit my ladeis chalmirleir,
Gud Fame wes drownit in a sek;
Thus ransomit thai the presoneir.

85

XII.

Fra Sklandir hard Lust had vndone,
His enemeis him aganis
Assemblit ane semely sort full sone,
And raiss and rowttit all the planis.
His cusing in the court remanis,
Bot jalouss folkis and geangleiris,
And fals Invy that no thing lanis,
Blew out on Luvis presoneir.

90

95

XIII.

Syne Matremony, that nobill king,
Was grevit, and gadderit ane grit ost,
And all enermit, without lesing,
Chest Sklander to the west se cost.

100

Than wes he and his linege lost,
 And Matremony, withowttin weir,
 The band of freindschip hes indost,
 Betuix Bewty and the presoneir.

XIV.

Be that of eild wes Gud Famiss air, 105
 And cumyne to continwatioun,
 And to the court maid his repair,
 Quhair Matremony than woir the crowne.
 He gat ane confirmatioun,
 All that his modir aucht but weir, 110
 And baid still, as it wes resone,
 With Bewty and the presoneir.

Finis.

19. TO A LADYE.

I.

Sweit roiss of vertew and of gentilnes,
 Delytsum lyllie of everie lustynes,
 Richest in bontie, and in bewtie cleir,
 And everie vertew that is [wenit] deir,
 Except onlie that 3e ar mercyless. 5

II.

In to 3our garthe this day I did persew,
 Thair saw I flowris that fresche wer of hew;
 Baithe quhyte and reid moist lustye wer to seyne,
 And halsum herbis vpone stalkis grene;
 3it leif nor flour fynd could I nane of rew. 10

III.

I dout that merche, with his cauld blastis keyne,
 Hes slane this gentill herbe, that I of mene;
 Quhois petewous deithe dois to my hart sic pane
 That I wald mak to plant his rute agane,
 So confortand his levis vnto me bene. 15

Quod Dumbar.

20. TO A LADYE.

QUHONE HE LIST TO FEYNE.

I.

My hartis tresure, and swete assured fo,
The finale endar of my lyfe for ever;
The creuell brekar of my hart in tuo,
To go to deathe, this I deservit never:
O man-slayer! quhill saule and life dissever; 5
Stynt of 3our slauchtir; Allace! 3our man am I,
A thowsand tymes that dois 3ow mercy cry.

II.

Haue mercie, luif! haue mercie, ladie bricht!
Quhat haue I wrocht aganis 3our womanheid,
That 3e [suld] mwrdir me, a saikles wicht, 10
Trespasing neuer to 3ow in word nor deid?
That 3e consent thairto, O God forbid!
Leif creuelte, and saif 3our man for schame,
Or throucht the warld quyte losit is 3our name.

III.

My deathe chasis my lyfe so besalie 15
That wery is my goist to fle so fast;
Sic deidlie dwawmes so mischeifaislie
Ane hundrithe tymes hes my hairt ouirpast;
Me think my spreit rynniss away full gast,
Beseikand grace, on kneis 3ow befoir, 20
Or that 3our man be lost for evermoir.

IV.

Behald my wod intollerabill pane,
For evermoir quhilk salbe my dampnage!
Quhy, vndir traist, 3our man thus haue 3e slane?
Lo! deithe is in my breist, with furious rage, 25
Quhilk may no balme, nor tryacle assuage,
But 3our mercie, for laik of quhilk I de:
Allace! quhair is 3our womanlie petie!

V.

Behald my deidlie passioun dolorous!
 Behald my hiddows hew and wo, allace!
 Behald my mayne, and mwrning merualous,
 Withe sorrowfull teris falling frome my face!
 Rewthe, luif, is nocht, helpe 3e not in this cace,
 For how sould ony gentill hart indure
 To se this sycht on ony creature!

VI.

Quhyte dow, quhair is 3our sobir humilnes?
 Swete gentill turtour, quhair is 3our pete went?
 Quhair is 3our rewthe? the frute of nobilnes,
 Off womanheid the tresour, and the rent;
 Wertue is neuer put out of meik intent,
 Nor out of gentill hart is fundin petie;
 Sen mercyles may no weycht nobill be.

VII.

In-to my mynd I sall 3ow mercye cry,
 Quhone that my tovng sall faill3e me to speik;
 And quhill that nature me my sycht deny;
 And quhill my ene for paine incluse and steik;
 And quhill the dethe my hart in sowndir breik;
 And quhill my mynd may think, and towng may steir;
 And syne, Fair weill, my hartis ladie deir!
Quod Dumbar quhone he list to feyne.

21. INCONSTANCY OF LUVE.

I.

Quha will behald of luvē the chance,
 With sueit dissauyng countenance,
 In quhais fair dissimvlance
 May none assure;
 Quhilk is begun with inconstance,
 And endis nocht but variance,
 Scho haldis with continwance
 No scheruiture.

Inconstancy of Luve

59

II.

Discretioun and considerance
Ar both out of hir gouirnanace;
Quhairfoir of it the schort plesance
May nocht indure;
Scho is so new of acquentance,
The auld gais fra remembrance;
Thus I gife our the obseruanss
Of luvis cure.

III.

It is ane pount of ignorance
To lufe in sic distemperance,
Sen tyme mispendit may avance
No creature;
In luve to keip allegance,
It war als nyss an ordinance,
As quha wald bid ane deid man dance,
In sepulture.

Finis quod Dumbar.

22. TO THE QUEEN MARGARET.

I.

Gladethe thoue Queyne of Scottis regioun,
3ing tendir plaunt of plesand pulcritude,
Fresche flour of youthe, new germyng to burgeoun,
Our perle of price, our princes fair and gud,
Our chairbunkle chosin of hye Imperiale blud,
Our Roys Riale, most reverent vnder Crovne,
Joy be and grace onto thi Selcitud!
Gladethe thoue Queyne of Scottis regioun.

II.

O hye trivmphing peradiss of joy,
Lodsteir and lamp of eivry lustines,
Of port surmounting Pollexen of Troy,
Dochtir to Pallas in angellik brichtnes,
Mastres of nurtur and of nobilnes,
Of fresch depictour princes and patroun,
O hevin in erthe of ferlifull suetnes:
Gladethe thoue Queyne of Scottis regioun.

III.

Of thi fair fegour natur nicht reioiys,
 That so the kervit withe all hir curiys slicht;
 Sche has the maid this verray wairldis chois,
 Schawing on the hir craftis and hir nicht,
 To se quhow fair sche couthe depant a wicht,
 Quhow gud, quhow noble of all condicioun,
 Quhow womanly in eivry mannis sicht:
 Gladethe thoue Queyne of Scottis regioun.

20

IV.

Roys red and quhit, resplendent of colour,
 New of thi knop, at morrow fresche atyrit,
 One stalk 3et grene, O! 3ing and tendir flour,
 That with thi luff has all this Regioun frit;
 Gret Gode ws graunt that we have long desirit,
 A plaunt to spring of thi successioun,
 Syne with all grace his spreit to be inspirit:
 Gladethe thoue Queyne of Scottis regioun.

25

30

V.

O precius Mergreit, plesand, cleir, and quhit,
 Moir blith and bricht na is the beriall schene,
 Moir deir na is the diamaunt of delit,
 Moir semely na is the sapheir one to seyne,
 Moir gudely eik na is the emerant greyne,
 Moir riche na is the ruby of renovne,
 Fair gem of joy, Mergreit of the I meyne:
 Gladethe thoue Queyne of Scottis regioun.

35

40

23. OF A DANCE IN THE QUENIS CHALMER.

I.

Schir Jhon Sinclair begowthe to dance,
 For he was new cum owt of France;
 For ony thing that he do mycht,
 The ane futt 3eid ay onrycht,
 And to the tother wald not gree.
 Quoth ane, 'Tak wp the quenis knycht:.'
 A mirrear dance mycht na man see.

5

II.

Than cam in Maister Robert Scha :
He leuket as he culd lern tham a ;
Bot ay his ane futt did wawer, 10
He stackeret lyk ane strummall awer,
That hopschackellt war abone the kne :
To seik fra Sterling to Stranawer,
A mirrear daunce mycht na man see.

III.

Than cam in the Maister Almaser, 15
Ane hommilty jommeltie juffeler,
Lyk a stirk stackarand in the ry ;
His hippis gaff mony hiddouss cry.
John Bute the Fule said, 'Wa is me !
He is bedirtin, — Fy! fy!' 20
A mirrear dance mycht na man se.

IV.

Than cam in Dunbar the Mackar ;
On all the flwre thair was nane frackar,
And thair he daunset the dirrye dantoun ;
He hoppet lyk a pillie wantoun, 25
For luff of Mwsgraeffe, men tellis me ;
He trippet, quhill he tint his pantoun :
A mirrear dance mycht na man se.

V.

Than cam in Maestriss Mwsgraeffe ;
Scho mycht hef lernit all the laeffe ; 30
Quhen I saw hir sa trimlye dance,
Hir guid conwöy and countenance,
Than, for hir saek, I wissitt to be
The grytast erle, or duik, in France :
A mirrear dance mycht na man see. 35

VI.

Than cam in Dame Dountebour ;
God waitt gif that scho louket sour !
Scho maid sic morgewonis with hir hippis,
For lauchter nain mycht hald thair lippis ;
Quhen scho was danceand bysselye, 40
Ane blast of wind soun fra hir slippis :
A mirrear dance mycht na man see.

VII.

Quhen thair was cum in fywe or sax,
 The quenis dog begowthe to rax;
 And of his band he maid a bred,

45

And to the danceing soun he him maid;

Quhou mastew-lyk abowt zeid he!

He stinckett lyk a tyk, sum said:

A mirrear dance mycht na man se.

Quod Dumbar of a dance in the Quenis chalmer.

24. TO THE QUENE.

I.

Madame, 3our men said thai wald ryd,
 And latt this Fasterennis ewin ower slyd;
 Bott than thair wyffis cam furth in flockis,
 And baid tham betteir soun abyd
 At hame, and lib tham of the pockis.

5

II.

Now propoyss thai, sen 3e dwell still,
 Off Venus feest to fang ane fill,
 Bott in the feder preiff thai na cockis;
 For till heff riddin had bein less ill
 Nor latt thair wyffis breid the pockis.

10

III.

Sum of 3our men sic curage hed,
 Dame Venus fyre sa hard tham sted,
 Thai brak vp durris, and raeff vp lockis,
 To get ane pampholet on ane pled
 That thai mycht lib thame of the pockis.

15

IV.

Sum, that war ryatouss as rammiss
 Ar now maid tame lyk ony lammiss,
 And settin down lyk sarye crockis;
 And hes forsae kin all sic gammiss,
 That men callis libbing of the pockis.

20

V.

Sum, thocht ~~tham~~ selffis stark, lyk gyandis,
 Ar now maid waek lyk willing wandis;
 With schinnis scharp and small lyk rockis;
 And gottin thair bak in bayth thair handis,
 For ower oft libbing of the pockis. 25

VI.

I saw coclinkis me besyd,
 The young men to thair howses gyd,
 Had bettir liggit in the stockis;
 Sum fra the bordell wald nocht byd,
 Quhill that thai gatt the Spanzie pockis. 30

VII.

Thairfor, all young men, I you pray,
 Keip you fra harlattis nycht and day;
 Thay sall repent quha with thame 3ockis;
 And be war with that perrellouss play,
 That men callis libbing of the pockis. 35
Quod Dumbar.

25. THE DANCE OF THE SEVIN DEIDLY SYNNIS.

I.

Off Februar the fyiftene nycht,
 Full lang befor the dayis lycht,
 I lay in till a trance;
 And then I saw baith hevin and hell:
 Me thocht, amangis the feyndis fell, 5
 Mahoun gart cry ane dance
 Off schrewis that wer nevir schrevin,
 Aganiss the feist of Fasternis evin,
 To mak thair observance;
 He bad gallandis ga graith a gyiss, 10
 And kast vp gamountis in the skyiss,
 That last came out of France.

II.

Heilie harlottis on hawtane wyiss
 Come in with mony sindrie gyiss,
 Bot jit luche nevir Mahoun; 15

... : rekkis,
... : eskis,

" "

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20

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1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

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30

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50

The Dance of the Sevin Deidly Synnis 65

To ley that had delyte;
And rownaris of fals lesingis;
Allace! that courtis of noble kingis
Of thame can nevir be quyte.

VI.

Nixt him in dans come Cuvatyce, 55
Rute of all evill and grund of vyce,
That nevir coud be content;
Catyvis, wrechis and okkeraris,
Hud-pykis, hurdaris and gadderaris,
All with that warlo went: 60
Out of thair throttis thay schot on vdder
Hett moltin gold, me thoct a fudder,
As fyreflawcht maist fervent;
Ay as thay tomit thame of schot,
Ffeyndis fild thame new vp to the thrott 65
With gold of allkin prent.

VII.

Syne Sweirnes, at the secound bidding,
Come lyk a sow out of a midding,
Full slepy wes his grunzie:
Mony sweir bumbard belly huddroun, 70
Mony slute daw and slepy duddroun,
Him serwit ay with sounzie;
He drew thame furth in till a chenzie,
And Belliall, with a brydill renzie,
Evir lascht thame on the lunzie: 75
In dance thay war so slaw of feit,
Thay gaif thame in the fyre a heit,
And maid thame quicker of counzie.

VIII.

Than Lichery, that lathly corss,
Come berand lyk a bagit horss, 80
And Ydilness did him leid;
Thair wes with him ane vgly sort,
And mony stynkand fowll tramort,
That had in syn bene deid.
Quhen thay wer entrit in the dance, 85
Thay wer full strenge of countenance,
Lyk tortchis birnand reid;

All led thay vthir by the tersis;
 Suppoiss thay fyllit with thair ersis,
 It mycht be na remeid.

90

IX.

Than the fowll monstir Glutteny,
 Off wame vnsasiable and gredy,
 To dance he did him dress:
 Him followit mony fowll drunckart,
 With can and collep, cop and quart,
 In surffet and excess;
 Full mony a waistless wallydrag,
 With wamiss vnweildable, did furth wag,
 In creische that did incess;
 Drynk! ay thay cryit, with mony a gaip,
 The feyndis gaif thame hait leid to laip,
 Thair lovery wes na less.

95

100

X.

Na menstrallis playit to thame but dowl,
 Ffor glemen thair wer haldin owt,
 Be day, and eik by nycht;
 Except a menstrall that slew a man,
 Swa till his heretage he wan,
 And entirt be breif of richt.

105

XI.

Than cryd Mahoun for a Heleand padjane;
 Syne ran a feynd to feche Makfadjane,
 Ffar northwart in a nuke;
 Be he the correnoch had done schout,
 Erschemen so gadderit him abowt,
 In Hell grit rowme thay tuke.
 Thae tarmegantis, with tag and tatter,
 Ffull lowd in Ersche begowth to clatter,
 And rowp lyk revin and ruke:
 The Devill sa devit wes with thair jell,
 That in the depest pit of hell
 He smorit thame with smvke.

110

115

120

Quod Dumbar.

26. THE JUSTIS BETWIX THE TELJEOUR
AND THE SOWTAR.

I.

Nixt at a Tornament was tryit,
That lang befor in Hell was cryit,
In presens of mahovne;
Betuix a taljeour and a sowtar,
A priklouss and a hobbill clowtar, 5
The barrass was maid bovne.
The Taljeour, baith with speir and scheld,
Conwoyit was vnto the feld,
With mony a lymmer lowne;
Of seme bytaris, and best gnappar, 10
Of stomok stelar, and clayth knappar
A graceless garisoun.

II.

His baner borne was him before,
Quharin war cloutis a hundret score,
Ilk ane of diverss hew; 15
And all stollyn owt of syndry webbis,
For, quhill the greit se fillis and ebbis,
Taljeouris will nevir be trewe.
The buthman on the barrass blent;
Allace! he tynt all hardyment, 20
For feir he changit hew:
Mahovne him comfort, and maid him knycht,
No ferly thocht his hart was licht,
That to sic honour grew.

III.

He hecht hiely befor mahoune, 25
That he suld dyng the sowtar down,
Thocht he war wicht as mast;
Bot quhen he on the barrass blenkit,
The taljeouris corage a litill schrenkit,
His hart did all oure cast: 30

And quhen he saw the Sowtar cum,
 Off all sic wordis he was dwm,
 Full sair he was agast;
 For he in hart tuke sic a scunnir,
 A rak of fartis lyk ony thunnir,
 Went fra him, blast for blast.

35

IV.

The Sowtar to the feld him drest,
 He was conwoyit out of the west,
 As a defendour stowt:
 Suposs he had no lusty varlot,
 He had full mony lowsy harlot,
 Fast rynnand him abowt.
 His banir was a barkit hyd,
 Quharin Sanct Girnyga did glyde,
 Before that rebald rowt:
 Full Sowtar-lyk he was of laitis,
 For ay betwene the harnas platis,
 The oylly bristit out.

40

45

V.

Apon the tailjeour quhen he did luke,
 His hart a litill dwalmyng tuke,
 Uneiss he mycht wpsit;
 In till his stomok was sic a steir,
 Of all his dyner that cost him deir,
 His brest held nevir a bit.
 To comfort him, or he raide forthir,
 The Devill of knyght-hed gaf him ordir;
 For stynk than he did spit;
 And he about the devillis nek
 Did spewe agane a quart of blek,
 So knyghtlie he him quyt.

50

55

60

VI.

Than forty tymis the fend cryit, Fy!
 The Sowtar furth affraitlye,
 Wnto the feld he soucht:
 Quhen thai war servit with thair speris,
 Folk had a feile be thair efferis,
 Thar hartis was baith on flocht.

65

Justis betwix the Telzeour and the Sowtar 69

Thai spurrit apon athir syd,
The horss attour the grene did glyd,
And tham togiddir brocht;
The talzeour was no thing wele sittin, 70
He left the sadill all beschittin,
And to the ground he socht.

VII.

His birnes brak and maid a bratill,
The sowtaris horse scarrit with the rattill,
And round about did reile; 75
This beist that was affrayit full evill,
Ran with the Sowtar to the devill,
And thar he warit him wele.
Sum thing fra him the fende eschewit,
He trowit agane to be bespewit, 80
So strenyt he was in stele:
He thocht he wald agane debait him,
He torned his erss and all bedrait him,
Quyte our fra nek to hele.

VIII.

He lowsit it with sic a rerd, 85
Baith horss and man flawe to the erd,
He fartit with sic a feir:
Now, haf I quyt the! quoth mahovn;
The new maid knychtis lay baith in swoun,
And did all armes forswair. 90
The Devill gart thaim to dungeoun dryf,
And tham of knycht-hed to depryf,
Discharging tham all weir;
And maid tham harlotis agane for evir,
Quhilk style to kepe thai had fer levir 95
Na ony armes beir.

IX.

I had mair of thair werkis writtin,
Had nocht the Sowtar bene beschittin,
With Belialis arss unblist;
Bot that sa gud a bourd me thocht, 100
Sic solace to my hart it wrocht,
For lauchtir neir I brist.

The Poems of William Dunbar

Quhar throw I walkinnit of my trauns;
 To put this in rememberans,
 Micht no man me resist,
 To dyte how all this thing befell
 Befor mahovne, the heir of hell:
 Schirris, trow it, gif 3e list.

105

Quod dunbar.

27. AMENDIS TO THE TEL3OURIS AND SOWTARIS.

I.

Betuix twell houris and ellevin,
 I dremed ane angell came fra Hevin,
 With plesand stevin sayand on hie,
 Tel3ouris and Sowtaris, blist be 3e.

II.

In Hevin hie ordand is 3our place,
 Aboif all sanctis in grit solace,
 Nixt God, grittest in dignitie:
 Tail3ouris and Sowtaris, blist be 3e.

5

III.

The causs to 3ow is nocht vnkend,
 That God mismakkis 3e do amend,
 Be craft and grit agilitie:
 Tail3ouris and Sowtaris, blist be 3e.

10

IV.

Sowtaris, with schone weill maid and meit,
 3e mend the faltis of ill maid feit,
 Quhairfoir to Hevin 3our saulis will fle;
 Tel3ouris and Sowtaris, blist be 3e.

15

V.

Is nocht in all this fair a flyrok,
 That hes vpoun hir fute a wyrok,
 Knowll tais, nor mowlis in no degrie,
 Bot 3e can hyd thame: blist be 3e.

20

Amendis to the Teljouris and Sowtaris 71

VI.

And 3e tailjouris, with weilmaid clais
Can mend the werst maid man that gais,
And mak him semely for to se:
Teljouris and Sowtaris, blist be 3e.

VII.

Thocht God mak ane misfassonit swayne, 25
3e can him all schaip new agane,
And fassoun him bettir be sic thre:
Teljouris and Sowtaris, blist be 3e.

VIII.

Thocht a man haif a brokin bak,
Haif he a gude teljour, quhattrak, 30
That can it cuver with craftis slie:
Teljouris and Sowtaris, blist be 3e.

IX.

Off God grit kyndness may 3e clame,
That helpis his peple fra cruke and lame,
Supportand faltis with 3our supple: 35
Tailjouris and Sowtaris, blist be 3e.

X.

In erd 3e kyth sic mirakillis heir,
In Hevin 3e salbe sanctis full cleir,
Thocht 3e be knavis in this cuntre:
Teljouris and Sowtaris, blist be 3e. 40
Quod Dunbar.

28. THE FLYTING OF DUNBAR AND KENNEDY.

DUNBAR TO KENNEDY.

I.

Schir Johne the Ross, ane thing thair is compilit
In generale be Kennedy and Quinting,
Quhilk hes thame self aboif the sternis stylit;
Bot had thay maid of mannace ony mynting

William Dunbar

~~... ..~~ stynting,
~~... ..~~ als bendit
~~... ..~~ bendit,
~~... ..~~ fra harmis hynting.

~~the~~ instrument sould schaik,
~~the~~ suddane stink,
~~the~~ red for redour quaik,
~~the~~ eye, with pen and ynk;
~~the~~ for schame sould think,
~~the~~ sould thoill ecclippis,
~~the~~ ward sould hald no grippis,
~~the~~ counoun bell sould clynk.

III.

I to be ane baird,
 I schid gritly I eschame;
 I to spinning nor rewaird,
 I to wit of honour and of fame,
 I to slander, and evill name;
 I to be bald, in thair bakbytting,
 I to rais the feynd with flytting,
 I to cursis, and kinrikis thame proclame.
Quod Dumbair to Kennedy.

WALKING TO DUNBAR.

IV.

I haue on blawis thow thy boist, 25
 In wryte sic skaldit skrowis?
 Dow sall down to the roist,
 And the and I lowis;
 The maid maister bot in mowis,
 With ane threid bair gown, 30
 I cry the doun,
 Rebal, and thy rowis.

y.

that thou hes dissobeyit
and my commissar;
thou salbe fleyit,
irregular,

The Flyting of Dunbar and Kennedy 73

Skaldit skaitbird, and commoun skamelar;
Wan-fukkit funling, that natour maid ane yrlé,
Baith Iohne the Ross and thow sall squeill and skirle,
And evir I heir ocht of 3our making mair. 40

VI.

Heir I put sylence to the in all pairtis,
Obey and ceis the play that thow pretendis;
Waik walidrag, and werlot of the cairtis,
Se sone thow mak my commissar amendis,
And lat him lay sax leichis on thy lendis, 45
Meikly in recompansing of thi scorne,
Or thow sall ban the tyme that thow wes borne,
For Kennedy to the this cedull sendis.

Quod Kennedy to Dunbar.

Iuge in the nixt quha gat the war.

DUNBAR TO KENNEDY.

VII.

Iersche brybour baird, wyle beggar with thy brattis,
Cuntbittin crawdoun Kennedy, coward of kynd, 50
Evill farit and dryit, as Densemán on the rattis,
Lyke as the gleddis had on thy gulesnowt dynd;
Mismaid monstour, ilk mone owt of thy mynd,
Renunce, rebald, thy ryming, thow bot royis,
Thy trechour tung hes tane ane heland strynd; 55
Ane lawland ers wald mak a bettir noyis.

VIII.

Revin, raggit ruke, and full of rebaldrie,
Scitterand scorpione, scaldit in scurrilite,
I se the haltane in thy harlotrie,
And in to vthir science no thing sle, 60
Off every vertew woyd, as men may se;
Quytclame clergie, and cleik to the ane club,
Ane baird blasphemar, in brybrie ay to be;
For wit and wisdomé ane wisp fra the may rub.

IX.

Commirwald crawdoun, na man comptis the ane kerss, 65
Sueir swappit swanky, swynekeper ay for swaittis;

Thy commissar Quintyne biddis the cum kiss his erss,
 He luvis nocht sic ane forlane loun of laittis;
 He sayis, Thow skaffis and beggis mair beir and aitis,
 Nor ony cripill in Karrik land abowt; 70
 Vthir pure beggaris and thow ar at debaittis,
 Decrepit karlingis on Kennedy cryis owt.

KENNEDY TO DUNBAR.

X.

Dathane, diuillis sone, and dragon dispitous,
 Abironis birth, and bred with Beliall;
 Wod werwolf, worme, and scorpion vennemous, 75
 Lucifers laid, fowll feyndis face infernall;
 Sodomyt, syphareit fra sanctis celestiall,
 Put I nocht sylence to the, schyfir knaif,
 And thow of new begynis to ryme and raif,
 Thow salbe maid blait, bleir eit, bestiall. 80

XI.

Insenswat sow, ceiss, fals Ewstace air!
 And knaw, kene skald, I hald of Alathia,
 And causs me nocht the caiss lang to declair
 Of thy curst kin, Dewlbeir and his Allia:
 Cum to the Croce on kneis, and mak a cria; 85
 Confess thy cryme, hald Kennedy thy king,
 And with ane hauthorne skurge thy self and ding;
 Thus dre thy pennance with Dereliquisti quia.

XII.

Pass to my commissar, and be confest,
 Cour befor him on kneis, and cum in will; 90
 And syne gar Stobo for thy life protest;
 Renunce thy rymis, baith ban and birn thy bill;
 Heive to the heuyn thy handis, and hald the still:
 Do thow nocht thus, brigane, thow salbe brint,
 Wyth pik and fyre, ter, gun powlder, and lint, 95
 On Arthowris Sait, or on ane hiear hill.

XIII.

I perambulit of Pernaso the montane,
 Enspyrit with Mercury fra his goldin speir;
 And dulely drank of eloquence the fontane,
 Quhen it wes purefeit with frost, and flowit cleir: 100

The Flyting of Dunbar and Kennedy 75

And thow come, fule! in Merche or Februeir,
Thair till ane pule, and drank the paddok rude,
That garris the ryme in to thy termis glude,
And blabbaris that noyis menis eiris to here.

XIV.

Thow luvis nane Erische, elf, I vndirstand, 105
Bot it sowld be all trew Scottismennis leid;
It wes the gud langage of this land,
And Scota it causit to multeply and spreid,
Quhill Corspatrik, that we of tressoun reid,
Thy forfader, maid Ersche and Erschmen thin, 110
Throw his tressoun brocht Inglis rumpillis in,
Sa wald thy self, mycht thow to him succeid.

XV.

Ignorant fule! in to thy mowis and crakkis,
It may be verifeit that thy wit is thin;
Quhair thow wryttis Densmen dryit on the rakkis, 115
Densmen of Denmark ar of the kingis kin.
The wit thow sowld haif had, wes cassin in
Evin at thyn ers, bakwart, with a staf flong.
Heirfoir, fals harlott, hussone, hald thy tung:
Dewlbeir! thow devis the Devill, thyn eme, with din. 120

XVI.

Throw England, theif, and tak the to thy fute,
And boun to haif with the ane fals botwand;
Ane horsmerchell thow call the at the mute,
And with that craft convoy the throw the land;
Be na thing airch, tak ferely on hand, 125
Happin thow to be hangit in Northumbir,
Than all thy kyn ar weill quyt of thy cumbir,
For that mon be thy dome, I vndirstand.

XVII.

Hie Souerane Lord, lat nevir this sinfull sote
Do schame, fra hame, vnto your natioun! 130
That nevir nane, sic ane, be callit a Scott,
Ane rottin crok, lowss of the dok, thairdoun.
Fra honest folk devoyd this laithly loun:
In sum desert, quhair thair is na repair,
For fyling and infecking of the air, 135
Cary this cankerit corruptit carioun.

XVIII.

Thow wes consaut in the grit eclippiss,
 Ane monstour maid be god Mercurius;
 Na hald agane, nor ho is at thy hippis,
 Infortunate, [full] false, and furius, 140
 Evill schrevin, wan-threvin, nocht clene nor curius;
 Ane myting, full of flyting, flyrdom-lyk,
 Ane crabbit, skabbit, evil faicit messane tyk;
 Ane schitt, but witt, schrewit and iniurius.

XIX.

Grit in the glaikis gud Maistir William gukkis, 145
 Our imperfyte in poetrie, and in pross,
 All clossis vndir clud of nycht thou cukkis.
 Rymiss thow of me, of rethory the ross,
 Lunatyk, lymmar, luschbald, louss thy hoiss,
 That I may twich thy tone with tribulatioun, 150
 In recompansing of thy conspiratioun,
 Or turss the owt of Scotland: tak thy choiss.

XX.

Ane benefice quha wald gif sic ane beist,
 Bot gif it war to jynghill Iudass bellis;
 Tak the ane fiddill, or ane floyt to jeist, 155
 Vndocht, thow art ordanit to nocht ellis!
 Thy clowtit cloik, thy skrip, and thy clamschellis
 Cleik on thy cors, and fair on in to France,
 And cum thow nevir agane but ane mischance;
 The feynd fair with the, fordward our the fellis. 160

XXI.

Cankerit Cayne, tryd trowane, tutevillouss,
 Marmadin, mymmmerkin, monstour of all men,
 I sall gar bak the to the laird of Hilhouss,
 To swelly the in steid of ane pullit hen.
 Fowmart, fazart, fosterit in filth and fen, 165
 Fowle feynd, fleird fule, vpoun thy phisnom fy!
 Thy dok ay drepis of dirt, and will nocht dry,
 To twme thy tvn it wald tyre carlingis ten.

The Flyting of Dunbar and Kennedy 77

XXII.

Conspiratour, curst kokatrice, hellis ka,
Turk, trumpour, tratour, tirrane intemperat; 170
Thow yrfull attircop, Pylat appostata,
Judass, jow, juglour, Lollard lawreat;
Sarazene, symonyte, prowde pagane pronunceat,
Mahomeit, manesworne, bugrist abhominable,
Devill, dampnit doig, sodomyt vnsaciable, 175
With Gog and Magog greit glorificat.

XXIII.

Deulbeir, thir ar the caussis that I conspyre,
Pharo thy fadeir, Egiptia thy dame,
Nero thy nevoy, Golias thy grantschir,
Termegant temptis the, and Vespasius thy eme; 180
Belzebub thy full broder he will clame
To be thyn air, and Cayphass thy sectour;
Pluto thy heid of kin, and [thy] protectour
To hell to leid the, on licht day and leme.

XXIV.

Herod thy vthir eme, and grit Egeass, 185
Martiane, Mahomeit, and Maxentius,
Thy trew kynismen, Antenor and Eneass,
Throip thy neir neice, and awsterne Olibrius,
Pettedew, Baall, and eik Ejobuluss;
Thir feyndis ar the flour of thy foir branchis, 190
Steirand the pottis of hell, and nevir stenchis,
Dout nocht, Deulbeir, tu es Diabolus.

XXV.

Deulbeir, thy speir of weir, but feir, thou zeild,
Hangit, mangit, eddir-stangit, stryndie stultorum,
To me, maist he Kennedie, and flie the feild, 195
Pickit, wickit, stickit, convickit, lamp Lollardorum.
Diffamit, schamit, blamit, primas Paganorum.
Out! out! I schowt, vpoun thy snovt that snevillis.
Taill tellar, rebellar, indwellar with the diuillis,
Spink, sink with stink ad Tartara termagorum. 200

*Quod Kennedy to Dunbar,
Iuge ze now heir quha gat the war.*

DUNBAR TO KENNEDY.

XXVI.

Thow speiris, dastard, gif I dar with the fecht?
 3e dagone, dowbart, thairof haif thow no dowl!
 Quhair evir we meit thairto my hand I hecht,
 To red thy rebald ryming with a rowt:
 Throw all Bretane it salbe blawin owt, 205
 How that thow, poysonit pelour, gat thy paikis;
 With ane doig-leich I schepe to gar the schowt,
 And nowthir tak to the knyfe, swerd, nor aix.

XXVII.

Thow crop and rute of traitouris tressonable,
 Thow fathir and moder of morthour and mischeif, 210
 Dissaitfull serpent with teirrand mynd vnstable;
 Cukcald cradoun, cowart, and commoun theif;
 Thow purpost till vndo the Lord thy cheif
 In Paislay, with ane poysons that wes fell,
 For quhilk, brybour, 3it sall thow thoill a breif; 215
 Pelour, on the I sall it preif my sell.

XXVIII.

Thocht I wald lie, thy frawart phisnomy
 Dois manifest thy malice to all men;
 Fy! traitour theif; fy! glengoir loun, fy! fy!
 Fy! feyndly front, far fowlar than ane fen. 220
 My freyndis thow reprovit with thy pen?
 Thow leis, tratour! quhilk I sall on the preif,
 Suppois thy heid war armit tymis ten,
 Thow sall recry it, or thy croun sall cleif.

XXIX.

Or thow durst move thy mynd malitius, 225
 Thow saw the saill abone my heid up draw;
 But Eolus full woid, and Neptunus,
 Mirk and moneless, ws met with wind and waw,
 And mony hundreth myll hyne cowd ws blaw,
 By Holland, Seland, 3etland, and Northway coist, 230
 In sey desert quhill we wer famist aw;
 3it come I hame, fals baird, to lay thy boist.

The Flyting of Dunbar and Kennedy 79

XXX.

Thow callis the rethory with the goldin lippis :
Na, glowrand, gaipand fule, thow art begyld,
Thow art bot gluncoch with thy giltin hippis, 235
That for thy lounry mony a leisch hes fyld ;
Wan wisaged widdefow, out of thy wit gane wyld,
Laithly and lowsy, als lathand as ane leik,
Sen thow with wirschep wald sa fane be styld,
Haill, souerane senjeour ! Thy bawis hingis throw thy breik.

XXXI.

Forworthin fule, of all the world reffuse, 241
Quhat ferly is thocht thow rejoys to flyte ?
Sic eloquence as thay in Erschry vse,
In sic is sett thy thraward appetyte ;
Thow hes full littill feill of fair indyte : 245
I tak on me ane pair of Lowthiane hippis
Sall fairar Inglis mak, and mair parfyte,
Than thow can blabbar with thy Carrik lippis.

XXXII.

Bettir thow ganis to leid ane doig to skomer,
Pynit pykpuiers pelour, than with thy maister pingill. 250
Thow lay full prydles in the peiss this somer,
And fane at evin for to bring hame a single,
Syne rubbit at ane vthir auld wyfis ingle ;
Bot now, in winter, for purteth thow art traikit ;
Thow hes na breik to latt thy bellokis gyngill ; 255
Beg the ane bratt, for, baird, thow sall go naikit.

XXXIII.

Lene larbar, loungeour, baith lowsy in lisk and lonje ;
Fy ! skolderit skyn, thow art bot skyre and skrumple ;
For he that rostit Lawarance had thy grunje,
And he that hid sanct Johnis ene with ane wimple, 260
And he that dang sanct Augustine with ane rumple,
Thy fowll front had, and he that Bartilmo flaid ;
The gallowis gaipis eftir thy graceles gruntill,
As thow wald for ane haggeis, hungry glaid.

XXXIV.

Matir annwche I haiff, I bid nocht fenjie, 265
 Thocht thow, fowll trumpour, thus vpoun me leid;
 Corruptit carioun, he sall I cry thy senjie;
 Thinkis thow nocht how thow cum in grit neid,
 Greitand in Galloway, lyk ane gallow breid,
 Ramand and rolpand, beggand koy and ox? 270
 I saw the thair, in to thy wachmanis weid,
 Quhilk wes nocht worth ane pair of auld gray sox.

XXXV.

Ersch Katherene, with thy polk breik and rilling,
 Thow and thy quene, as gredy gleddis 3e gang
 With polkis to mylne, and beggis baith meill and schilling;
 Thair is bot lyss, and lang nailis 3ow amang: 276
 Fowll heggirbald, for henis jitt wilt thow hang,
 Thow hes ane perrellus face to play with lambis;
 Ane thowsand kiddis, wer thay in faldis full strang,
 Thy lymmerfull luke wald fle thame and thair damis. 280

XXXVI.

In till ane glen thow hes, owt of repair,
 Ane laithly luge that wes the lippir menis;
 With the ane sowtaris wyfe, off bliss als bair,
 And lyk twa stalkaris steilis in cokis and henis,
 Thow pykis the pultre, and scho pullis off the penis; 285
 All Karrik cryis, God gif this dowsy be drown'd;
 And quhen thow heiris ane guse cry in the glenis,
 Thow thinkis it swetar than sacryne bell of sound.

XXXVII.

Thow Lazarus, thow laithly lene tramort,
 To all the warld thow may example be; 290
 To luk vpoun thy gryslie peteous port,
 For hiddowis, haw, and holkit is thyne e;
 Thy cheik bane bair, and blaiknit is thy ble;
 Thy choip, thy choll garris men for to leif chest;
 Thy gane it garris ws think that we mon de: 295
 I coniure the, thow hungert heland gaist.

XXXVIII.

The larbar lukis of thy lang lene craig,
Thy pure pynit thrott, peilit and owt of ply,
Thy skolderit skin, hewd lyk ane saffrone bag,
Garris men dispyt thar flesche, thow spreit of Gy: 300
Fy! feyndly front; fy! tykiss face, fy! fy!
Ay loungand, lyk ane loikman on ane ledder;
With hingit luik ay wallowand vpone wry,
Lyk to ane stark theif glowrand in ane tedder.

XXXIX.

Nyse nagus, nipcaik, with thy schulderis narrow, 305
Thow lukis lowsy, loun of lownis aw;
Hard hurcheoun, hirpland, hippit as ane harrow,
Thy rigbane rattillis, and thy ribbis on raw;
Thy hanchis hirkilis, with hukebanis harth and haw;
Thy laithly lymis ar lene as ony treis; 310
Obey, theif baird, or I sall brek thy gaw,
Ffowll carrybald, cry mercy on thy kneis.

XL.

Thow pure pynhippit, vgly averill,
With hurkland banis, holcand throw thy hyd,
Reistit and crynit as hangitman on hill, 315
And oft beswakkit with ane ourhie tyd,
Quhilk brewis mekle barret to thy bryd;
Hir cair is all to clenge thy cabroch howis,
Quhair thow lyis sawst in saphron, bak and syd,
Powderit with prymross, sawrand of no clowiss. 320

XLI.

Forworthin wirling, I warne the it is wittin,
How, skyttand skarth, thow hes the hurle behind;
Wan wraiglane wasp, ma wormiss hes thow schittin,
Nor thair is gerss on grund, or leif on lind;
Thocht thow did first sic fulty to me fynd, 325
Thow sall agane with ma witness than I;
Thy gulsoch gane dois on thy back it bind,
Thy hostand hippis lattis nevir thy hoss go dry.

XLII.

Thow held the burch lang with ane borrowit gown,
 And ane caprowsy barkit all with sweit, 330
 And quhen the laidis saw the sa lyk a loun,
 Thay bickerit the with mony bae and bleit :
 Now vpaland thow leivis on rubbit quheit,
 Oft for ane causs thy burdclaith neidis no spredding,
 Ffor thow hes nowthir for to drink nor eit, 335
 Bot lyk ane berdles baird, that had no bedding.

XLIII.

Strait Gibbonis air, that nevir ourstred ane horse,
 Bla berfute berne, in bair tyme wes thow borne ;
 Thow bringis the Carrik clay to Edinburgh Corse,
 Vpoun thy botingis hobland, hard as horne ; 340
 Stra wispis hingis owt, quhair that the waltis ar worne :
 Cum thow agane to skar ws with thy strais,
 We sall gar scale our sculis all the to scorne,
 And stane the vp the calsay quhair thow gais.

XLIV.

Off Edinburch, the boyis as beis owt thrawis, 345
 And cryis owt ay, 'Heir cumis our awin queir clerk !'
 Than fleis thow, lyk ane howlat chest with crawis,
 Quhill all the bichis at thy botingis bark :
 Than carlingis cryis, 'Keip curches in the merk,
 Our gallowis gaipis ; lo ! quhair ane greceles gais.' 350
 Ane vthir sayis, 'I se him want ane sark,
 I reid 3ow, cummer, tak in your lynning clais.'

XLV.

Than rynis thow doun the gait, with gild of boyis,
 And all the toun tykis hingand in thy heilis ;
 Of laidis and lownis thair ryssis sic ane noyis, 355
 Quhill runsyis rynnys away with cairt and quheilis,
 And cager aviris castis bayth coillis and creillis,
 For rerd of the, and rattling of thy butis ;
 Fische wyvis cryis, Fy ! and castis doun skillis and skeilis ;
 Sum claschis the, sum cloddys the on the cutis. 360

The Flyting of Dunbar and Kennedy 83

XLVI.

Loun, lyk Mahoun, be boun me till obey,
Theif, or in greif, mischeif sall the betyd;
Cry grace, tykis face, or I the chece and sley;
Oule, rare and zowle, I sall defowll thy pryd;
Peilet gled, baith fed and bred of bichis syd, 365
And lyk ane tyk, purspyk, quhat man settis by the!
Forflittin, countbittin, beschittin, barkit hyd,
Clym ledder, fyle tedder, foule edder, I defy the.

XLVII.

Mauch muttoun, byte buttoun, peilit gluttoun, air to Hilhouss;
Bannok beggar, ostir dregar, foule fleggar in the flet; 370
Chittirlilling, ruch rilling, lik schilling in the milhouss;
Baird rehatour, theif of natour, fals tratour, feyndis gett;
Filme of tauch, rak sauch, cry crauch, thow art our sett;
Muttoun dryer, girnall ryver, zadswyvar, fowll fell the:
Herretyk, lunatyk, purspyk, carlingis pet, 375
Rottin crok, dirtin dok, cry cok, or I sall quell the.

Quod Dunbar to Kennedy.

KENNEDY TO DUNBAR.

XLVIII.

Haltane harlott, the diuill a gude thow heis!
For falt of pussance, pelour, thow ma pak the;
Thow drank thy thrift, sauld and wedsett thy clais,
Thair is na lord that will in seruice tak the. 380
Ane pak of flayskynis, fynance for to mak the,
Thow sall ressaif, in Danskyn, of my tailze;
With De profundis sett the, and that failze,
And I sall send the blak Deill for to bak the.

XLIX.

Into the Katherene thow maid ane fowll kahute, 385
For thow bedrait hir, doun fra stern to steir;
Vpoun hir syddis was sene that thow coud schute,
Thy dirt cleivis till hir towis this twenty zeir:
The firmament nor firth wes nevir cleir,
Quhill thow, Dewlbere, deuillis birth, wes on the see, 390
The sawlis had sunkin throw the sin of thee,
War nocht the pepill maid sic grit prayer.

L.

Quhen that the schip was sanit, and vndir saill,
 Foul brow in hoill thow purpost for to pass,
 Thow schott, and wes nocht sicker of thy taill, 395
 Beschait the steir, the cumpass, and the glass;
 The skippar bad gar land the at the Bass:
 Thow spewit, and kest owt mony ane laithly lump,
 Fastar nor all the marineirs coud pump;
 And jit thy wame is war nor evir it wass. 400

LI.

Had thay bene sa prowidit of schott of gvn,
 Be men of weir but perrell thay had past;
 As thow wes lowss, and reddy of thy bun,
 Thay micht haif tane na collum at the last;
 For thow wald cuke ane cairtfull at ane cast; 405
 Thair is no schip that the will now ressaif;
 Thow fylit faster nor fyftenesum mycht laif,
 And myrit thame wyth thy mvk to the midmast.

LII.

Small fynance amangis thy freyndis thow beggit,
 To stanch the storm, with haly muldis thow lost; 410
 Thow salit to get a dowkar, for to dregg it,
 It lyis closit in ane clowt on Northway cost:
 Sic rewl garris the be seruit with cauld rost,
 And sitt vnswpit oft beyond the se,
 Cryand at durris Caritas pro amore Dei, 415
 Bairfute, breikless, and all in duddis vpdost.

LIII.

Dewllbeir hes nocht ado with ane Dunbar,
 The Erle of Murray bure that surname rycht,
 That evir trew to the King and constant war,
 And of that kin come Dunbar of Westfeild knycht; 420
 That successioun is hardy, wyse, and wicht,
 And hes na thing ado now with the, diuill:
 Bot Dewllbeir is thy kin, and kennis the weill,
 And hes in Hell for the ane chalmer dycht.

LIV.

How thy forbearis come, I haif a feill; 425
At Cokburnis peth, the writing makis me war,
Generit betuix ane scho beir and a deill
Wes he, and callit Dewlbeir, and nocht Dunbar:
This Dewlbeir generit on a meir of Mar
Corspatrik, Erle of Merche; and be illusioun 430
The first that evir put Scotland to confusioun
Wes that fals tratour, hardely say I dar.

LV.

Quhen Bruce and Balioll differit for the croun,
Scottis lordis could nocht obey [the] Inglis lawis;
This Corspatrik betrasit Berwik toun, 435
And slew sewin thowsand Scottismen in the wawis,
The battall syne of Spottismuir he gart causs,
And come with Edwart Langschankis to the feild,
Quhair twelve thowsand trew Scottismen wer keild,
And Wallace chest, as us the cornicle schawis. 440

LVI.

Scottis lordis chiftanis he gart hald and chessone
In firmance fast, quhill all the feild wes done,
Within Dunbar, that awld spelunk of tressoun;
Sa Inglis tykis in Scotland wes abone,
Than spulzeit thay the haly stane of Scone, 445
The croce of Halrudhouss, and vthir jowellis.
He birnis in hell, body, banis, and bowellis,
This Corspatrik that Scotland hes vndone.

LVII.

Wallace gart cry ane counsale in to Perth,
And callit Corspatrik tratour be his style; 450
That dampnit dragone drew him in diserth,
And sayd, he kend bot Wallace, king in Kyle:
Out of Dunbar that theif he maid exyle
Vnto Edward, and Inglis grund agane:
Tigiris, serpentis, and taidis will remane 455
In Dunbar wallis, todis, wolffis and beistis wyle.

LVIII.

Na fowlis of gude effect amangis thay binkis
 Biggis, nor abydis, for no thing that may be ;
 Thay stanis of tressone as the bruntstane stinkis.
 Dewlbeiris moder, cassin in the se, 460
 The wariet apill of the forbiddin tre,
 That Adame eit, quhen he tint paradyce,
 Scho eit invennomit lyk a cokkatryce,
 Syne marreit with the Diuill for dignite.

LIX.

3it of new tressone, I can tell the tailis, 465
 That cumis on nycht in visioun in my sleip ;
 Archebald Dunbar betrasit the houss of Hailis,
 Becaus the jung lord had Dunbar to keip ;
 Pretendand thair throw to vther rowmis to creip,
 Rycht crewaly his castell he persewit, 470
 Brocht him furth boundin, and his place reskewit,
 Sett him in fetteris in ane dungeoun deip.

LX.

It war aganis bayth natur and gud ressoun,
 That Dewlbeiris bairnis wer trew to God or man ;
 Quhilkis wer baith gottin, borne and bred with tressoun,
 Belzebubbis oyis, and curst Corspatrikis clan : 476
 Thow wes prestyt, and ordanit be Sathan
 For to be borne to do thy kin defame,
 And gar me schaw thy antecessouris schame ;
 Thy kin that levis may wary the and ban. 480

LXI.

Sen thow on me thus, lymmer, leis and trattillis,
 And fyndis sentence foundit of invy,
 Thy elderis banis ilk nycht ryssis and rattillis,
 Apon thy corss, Vengeance, vengeance ! thay cry.
 Thow art the causs thay may nocht rest, nor ly ; 485
 Thow sayis for thame few psaltaris, salmis, or creidis,
 Bot garis me tell thair trentalis of misdeidis,
 And thair auld sin with new schame certefy.

LXII.

Curst cropand craw, I sall gar crop thy tounge,
And thow sall cry, Cor mundum, on thy kneis; 490
Duerch, I sall ding the, quhill thow bayth dryt and dounge,
And thow sall lik thy lippis, and sueir thow leiss:
I sall degraid the, graceless, of thy greis;
Scale the for scorne, and scar the of the scule,
Gar round thy heid, transforme the till ane fule, 495
And syne for tressone trone the to the treis.

LXIII.

Raw-mowit rebald, renegade rehatour,
My lynnage and forbearis wer ay leill;
It cumis of kynde to the to be ane tratour,
To ryd on nycht, to rug, to reif, to steill. 500
Quhen thow putis poysons to me, I appeill
The in that pairte, and preif it on thy persoun;
Clame nocht to clergy, for I defy the, garsoun,
Thow sal by it deir, wyth me, duersch, and thow deill.

LXIV.

In Ingland, owle, sowld be thy habitatioun, 505
Homage to Edwart Langschankis maid thy kin,
In Dunbar thay ressaut him, thy fals natioun,
Thay sowld be exylit Scotland, mair and myn.
Ane stark gallowis, ane widdy, and ane pin,
The heid poynt of thy elderis armis ar; 510
Writtin abone in poysie, Hang Dunbar,
Quartar and draw, and mak that surname thin.

LXV.

I am the kingis blude, his trew speciall clerk,
That nevir yit imagenit him offence,
Constant in myn allegeance, word and werk, 515
Only dependand on his excellence;
Trestand to haif of his magnificence
Gwairdoun, rewaird, ane benefyce bedene;
Quhen that the revynis sall ryfe out bayth thy ene,
And on the rattis salbe thy residence. 520

LXVI.

Fra Etrik Forrest furthward to Drumfreiss
 Thow beggit with ane pardoun in all kirkis,
 Collappis, crudis, meill, grottis, gryce, and geiss,
 And vndir nycht quhyllis stall thow staggis and stirkis.
 Becauss that Scotland of thy begging irkis, 525
 Thow schaipis in France to be ane knycht of the feild;
 Thow hes thy clamschellis, and thy burdoun keild,
 Vnhonest wayis all, wolrun, that thow wirkis. (

LXVII.

Thow may nocht pass Mont Bernard for wyld beistis,
 Nor win throw Mont Scarpry for the snaw; 530
 Mont Nicholace, Mont Godard thair arreistis
 Sik bois of brigantis, and blindis thame wyth ane blaw.
 In Paris with the maister buriawe
 Abyd, and be his prenteiss neir the bank,
 And help to hang the pece for half ane frank, 535
 And, at the last, thy self sall thoill the lawe.

LXVIII.

Quhair as thow said, that I staw henis and lammis,
 I lat the wit, I haif landis, stoir and stakkis.
 Thow wald be fane to gnaw, lad, with thy gamis,
 Vndir my burde, smoch banis behind doggis bakkis: 540
 Thow hes ane tome purss, I haif steidis and takkis,
 Thow tynt coulter, I haif culter and pluch,
 Substance and geir, thow hes a widdy twch,
 On Mont Falcone, abowt thy craig to rax.

LXIX.

And yit Mont Falcone gallowis is our fair, 545
 For to be fylit with sic ane frutless face:
 Cum hame, and hing on our gallowis of Air,
 To erd the vndir it I sall purchess grace;
 To eit thy flesh the doggis sall haif na space,
 The revynis sall ryfe na thing bot thy tung ruttis, 550
 For thow sick malice of thy maister mutis,
 It is weill sett that thow sic barret brace.

29. THE DROICHIS PART OF THE PLAY.

AN INTERLUDE.

I.

Harry, harry, hobillschowe!
Se quha is cummyn nowe,
Bot I wait nevir howe,
 With the quhorle wynd?
A seriand owt of Soldane land, 5
A gyand strang for to stand,
That with the strenth of my hand
 Beres may bynd.
ȝit I trowe that I wary,
I am the nakit, blynd Hary, 10
That lang has bene in the Fary
 Farleis to fynd;
And ȝit gif this be nocht I,
I wait I am the spreit of Gy;
Or ellis go by the sky 15
 Licht as the lynd.

II.

The God of most magnificence,
Conserf this fair presens,
And saif this amyable audiens,
 Grete of renovne; 20
Prowest, ballies, officiris,
And honerable induellaris,
Marchandis, and familiaris,
 Of all this fair Towne.
Quha is cummyn heir, bot I, 25
A bauld bustuoss bellamy,
At ȝour Corss to mak a cry,
 With a hie sowne?
Quhilk generit am of gyandis kynd,
Fra strang Hercules be strynd; 30
Off all the Occident and Ynd,
 My eldaris bair the crowne.

III.

My fore grantschir hecht Fyn Mac Kowle,
 That dang the devill, and gart him 3owle,
 The skyis ranyd quhen he wald scowle, 35
 He trublit all the air:
 He gat my grantschir Gog Magog;
 Ay quhen he dansit, the warld wald schog;
 Five thousand ellis 3eid in his frog
 Of Hieland pladdis, and mair. 40
 3it he was bot of tendir 3outh;
 Bot eftir he grewe mekle at fouth,
 Ellevyne myle wyde mett was his mouth,
 His teith was ten ell sqwair.
 He wald apon his tais stand, 45
 And tak the sternis doune with his hand,
 And set tham in a gold garland
 Above his wyfis hair.

IV.

He had a wyf was lang of clift;
 Hir hed wan heiar than the lift; 50
 The hevyn eirderit quhen scho wald rift;
 The lass was no thing sklendir
 Scho spittit Loch-Lomond with hir lippis;
 Thunner and fyre-flaucht flewe fra hir hippis;
 Quhen scho was crabit, the son tholit clippis; 55
 The fende durst nocht offend hir.
 For cald scho tuke the fevir tertane;
 For all the claith of Fraunce and Bertane,
 Wald nocht be till hir leg a gartane,
 Thocht scho was 3ing and tendir; 60
 Apon a nycht heir in the North,
 Scho tuke the grawell, and stalit Cragorth,
 Scho pischit the mekle watter of Forth;
 Sic tyde ran eftirhend hir.

V.

Ane thing writtin of hir I fynd, 65
 In Irland quhen scho blewe behynd,
 At Noroway costis scho rasit the wynd,
 And gret schippis drownit thar.

The Droichis Part of the Play 91

Scho fischit all the Spanje seis,
 With hir sark lape befor hir theis; 70
 Sevyne dayis saling betuix hir kneis,
 It was estymit and mair.
 The hyngand brayis on athir syde,
 Scho powtterit with hir lymmis wyde;
 Lassis mycht leir at hir to stryd, 75
 Wald ga to lufis lair.
 Scho merkit syne to land with myrth;
 And pischit fyf quhalis in the Firth,
 That cropyn war in hir count for girth,
 Welterand amang the wair. 80

VI.

My fadir, mekle Gow Mackmorne,
 Out of that wyfis wame was schorne;
 For litilness scho was forlorne,
 Sic a kempe to beir:
 Or he of eld was 3eris thre, 85
 He wald stepe our the Occeane se;
 The mone sprang nevir above his kne;
 The hevyn had of him feir.
 Ane thousand 3eris past fra mynd
 Sen I was generit of his kynd, 90
 Far furth in the desertis of Ynde,
 Amang lyoun and beir:
 Baith the King Arthour and Gawane,
 And mony bald berne in Brettane,
 Ar deid, and in the weris slane, 95
 Sen I couth weild a speir.

VII.

The Sophie and the Soldane strang,
 With weris that has lestit lang,
 Furth of thar boundis maid me to gang,
 And turn to Turkey tyte. 100
 The King of Frauncis gret army,
 Has brocht in darth in Lombardy;
 And in ane cuntre he and I
 May nocht baith stand perfyte.
 In Denmark, Swetherik, and Noroway, 105

Na in the Steidis I dar nocht ga;
 Amang thaim is bot tak and sla,
 Cut thropillis, and mak quyte.
 Irland for evir I have refusit,
 All wichtis suld hald me excusit,
 For nevir in land quhar Erische was usit,
 To duell had I delyte.

110

VIII.

I have bene forthwart evir in feild,
 And now so lang I haf borne scheild,
 That I am all crynd in for eild
 This litill, as 3e may se.
 I have bene bannist under the lynd
 Full lang, that no man couth me fynd;
 And now with this last southin wynd,
 I am cummyn heir, parde.
 My name is Welth, thairfor be blyth,
 I come heir comfort 3ow to kyth;
 Suppuss that wretchis wryng and wryth,
 All darth I sall gar de;
 For sekerly, the treuth to tell,
 I come amang 3ow heir to duell,
 Far fra the sound of Sanct Gelis bell,
 Nevir think I to fle.

115

120

125

IX.

Quharfor in Scotland come I heir,
 With 3ow to byde and perseveir,
 In Edinburgh, quhar is meriast cheir,
 Plesans, disport and play;
 Quhilk is the lampe, and A per se,
 Of this regioun, in all degre,
 Of welefair, and of honeste,
 Renoune, and riche aray.
 Sen I am Welth, cummyn to this wane,
 3e noble Merchandis everilkane,
 Address 3ow furth with bow and flane,
 In lusty grene lufraze;
 And follow furth on Robyn Hude,
 With hartis coragiouss and gud,
 And thocht that wretchis wald ga wod,
 Of worschipe hald the way.

130

135

140

The Droichis Part of the Play

93

X.

For I, and my thre feres aye, 145
Weilfair, Wantoness, and Play,
Sall byde with 3ow, in all affray,
And cair put clene to flicht:
And we sall dredless us address,
To banniss derth, and all distress; 150
And with all sportis, and meryness,
3our hartis hald ever on hicht.
I am of mekle quantite,
Of gyand kynd, as 3e may se;
Quhar sall be gottin a wyf to me 155
Siclyke of breid and hicht?
I dreid that thair be nocht a bryde.
In all this towne may me abyde,
Quha wait gif ony heir besyde
Micht suffer me all nycht. 160

XI.

With 3ow sen I mon leid my lyf,
Gar serss baith Louthiane and Fyf,
And vale to me a mekle wyf,
A gret ungraciouss gan;
Sen scho is gane, the Gret Forlore 165
.....
Adew! fairweill; for now I go,
Bot I will nocht lang byd 3ow fro;
Christ 3ow conserve fra every wo,
Baith madin, wyf, and man.
God bliss thame, and the Haly Rude, 170
Givis me a drink, sa it be gude;
And quha trowis best that I do lude,
Skynk first to me the kan.

Finis off the Droichis Pairt of the Play.

30. OF JAMES DOG, KEPAR OF THE QUENIS
WARDROP.

TO THE QUENE.

I.

The Wardraipper of Venus boure,
To giff a doublett he is als doure,
As it war off ane futt syd frog:
Madame, 3e heff a dangerouss Dog!

II.

Quhen that I schawe to him 3our markis, 5
He turnis to me again, and barkis,
As he war wirriand ane hog:
Madame, 3e heff a dangerouss Dog!

III.

Quhen that I schawe to him 3our wryting,
He girmis that I am red for byting; 10
I wald he had ane hawye clog:
Madame, 3e heff ane dangerouss Dog!

IV.

Quhen that I speik till him freindlyk,
He barkis lyk ane midding tyk,
War chassand cattell through a bog: 15
Madame, 3e heff a dangerouss Dog!

V.

He is ane mastiv, mekle of mycht,
To keip 3our wardroippe ower nycht
Fra the grytt Sowdan Gog-ma-gog:
Madame, 3e heff a dangerouss Dog! 20

VI.

He is ower mekle to be 3our messan,
Madame, I red 3ou get a less ane,
His gang garris all 3our chalmeris schog:
Madame, 3e heff a dangerouss Dog!
Quod Dumbar of James Dog, Kepar of the Quenis Wardrop.

31. OF THE SAID JAMES,
QUHEN HE HAD PLEISIT HIM.

I.

O gracious Princes, guid and fair!
Do weill to James 3our Wardraipair;
Quhais faithfull bruder maist freind I am:
He is na Dog; he is a Lam.

II.

Thocht I in ballet did with him bourde, 5
In malice spack I newir ane woord,
Bot all, my Dame, to do 3ou gam:
He is na Dog; he is a Lam.

III.

3our Hienes can nocht gett ane meter, 10
To keip your wardrope, nor discreter,
To rule 3our robbis, and dress the sam:
He is na Dog; he is a Lam.

IV.

The wyff, that he had in his innys,
That with the taingis wald brack his schinnis,
I wald scho drownit war in a dam: 15
He is na Dog; he is a Lam.

V.

The wyff that wald him kuckald mak,
I wald scho war, bayth syd and back,
Weill batteret with ane barrow-tram: 20
He is na Dog; he is ane Lam.

VI.

He hes sa weill doin me obey
In-till all thing, thairfoir I pray
That newir dolour mak him dram:
He is na Dog; he is a Lam.

Quod Dumber, of the said James quhen he had pleisit him.

32. OF SIR THOMAS NORRAY.

I.

Now lythis of ane gentill Knycht,
 Schir Thomas Norny, wyss and wicht.
 And full of chivalry;
 Quhais father was ane Grand Keyne,
 His mother was ane Farie Queyne,
 Gottin be sossery.

5

II.

Ane fairer knycht nor he was ane,
 On ground may nothair ryd nor gane,
 Na beir bucklar nor brand;
 Or com in this court but dreid;
 He did full mony valjeant deid
 In Roiss, and Murray land.

10

III.

Full mony catherine hes he cheist,
 And cummered mony Helland gaist,
 Amang thay dully glennis:
 Off the Clan Quhettane twenti scoir
 He drawe as oxin him befoir;
 This deid thocht na man kennis.

15

IV.

At feistis and brydallis wpaland,
 He wan the gre, and the garland;
 Dansit non so on deiss:
 He hes att werslingis beine ane hunder,
 3et lay his body nevir at wnder:
 He knawis gif this be leiss.

20

V.

Was never vyld Robeine wnder bewch,
 Nor 3et Roger of Clekniskleuch,
 So bauld a barne as he;
 Gy off Gysburne, na Allan Bell,
 Na Simones sonnes of Quhynfell,
 At schot war nevir so slie.

25

30

VI.

This anterouss knycht, quhar ever he vent,
 Ad justinge, and at tornament,
 Evir moir he wan the gre;
 Was never off halff so gryt renowne
 Schir Bewis the knycht of Southe Hamptowne: 35
 I shrew him gyf I le.

VII.

Thairfoir Quhentyne was bot ane lurdane,
 That callit him ane full plum Jurdane,
 This wyss and worthie knycht;
 He callit him fowlar than a full, 40
 He said he was ane licheruss bull,
 That croynd bayth day and nycht.

VIII.

He wald heff maid him Curris knaiff;
 I pray God better his honour saiff,
 Na to be lychtleit sua! 45
 3ett this far furth I dar him prais,
 He fyld never sadell in his dais;
 And Curry befyld tua.

IX.

Quhairfoir, ever at Pesche and full,
 I cry him Lord off every full, 50
 That in this regeone duellis;
 And, verralie, that war gryt rycht:
 For, off ane hy renowned knycht,
 He wanttis no thing bot bellis.
Quod Dumbar.

33. OF ANE BLAK-MOIR.

I.

Lang heff I maid of ladyes quhytt,
 Now of ane blak I will indytt,
 That landet furth of the last schippis;
 Quhou fain wald I discrywe perfytt,
 My ladye with the mekle lippis. 5

II.

Quhou scho is tute mowitt lyk an aip,
 And lyk a gangarall onto graip;
 And quhou hir schort catt noiss vp skippis;
 And quhou scho schynes lyk ony saip;
 My ladye with the mekle lippis.

10

III.

Quhen scho is claid in reche apperrall,
 Scho blinkis als brycht as ane tar barrell;
 Quhen scho was born, the sone tholit clippis,
 The nycht be fain faucht in hir querrell:
 My ladye with the mekle lippis.

15

IV.

Quhai for hir saik, with speir and scheld,
 Preiffis maist mychtelye in the feld,
 Sall kiss, and withe hir go in grippis;
 And fra thyne furth hir luff sall weld:
 My ladye with the mekle lippis.

20

V.

And quhai in felde receawes schame,
 And tynis thair his knychtliche name,
 Sall cum behind and kiss hir hippis,
 And newir to wther confort clame:
 My ladye with the mekle lippis.
Quod Dumbar of ane blak-moir.

25

34. AGANIS TRESSONE.

ANE EPITAPH FOR DONALD OWRE.

I.

In vice most vicius he excellis,
 That with the vice of tressone mellis;
 Thocht he remissioun
 Haif for prodissioun,
 Schame and susspissioun
 Ay with him dwellis.

5

II.

And he evir odious as ane owle,
The falt sa filthy is and fowle;
Horrible to natour
Is ane tratour,
As feind in fratour
Vndir a cowle.

10

III.

Quha is a tratour or ane theif,
Vpoun him selff turnis the mischeif;
His frawdfull wylis
Him self begylis,
As in the ilis
Is now a preiff.

15

IV.

The fell strong tratour, Donald Owyr,
Mair falssett had nor vdir fowyr;
Rownd ylis and seyis
In his suppleis,
On gallow treis
3itt dois he glowir.

20

V.

Falsett no feit hes, nor deffence,
Be power, practik, nor puscence;
Thocht it fra licht
Be smord with slicht,
God schawis the richt
With soir vengeance.

25

30

VI.

Off the falss fox dissimvlatour,
Kynd hes every theiff and tratour;
Eftir respyt
To wirk dispyt
Moir appetyt
He hes of natour.

35

II.

Quhou scho is tute mowitt lyk an aip,
 And lyk a gangarall onto graip;
 And quhou hir schort catt noiss vp skip
 And quhou scho schynes lyk ony saip;
 My ladye with the mekle lippis.

III.

Quhen scho is claid in reche apperrall,
 Scho blinkis als brycht as ane tar barrall
 Quhen scho was born, the sone tholis
 The nycht be fain faucht in hir querre
 My ladye with the mekle lippis.

IV.

Quhai for hir saik, with speir and scil
 Preiffis maist mychtelye in the feld,
 Sall kiss, and withe hir go in grip
 And fra thyne furth hir luff sall wel
 My ladye with the mekle lippis.

V.

And quhai in felde receawes schar
 And tynis thair his knychtliche nam
 Sall cum behind and kiss hir
 And newir to wther confort clam
 My ladye with the mekle lippis

Quod Dunbar

34. AGANIS TRES

ANE EPITAPH FOR DON.

I.

In vice most vicis he ex
 That with the vice of tre
 Thocht he remissioun
 Haif for prodissioun,
 Schame and susspiss
 Ay with him dwell

III.

testamentum meum,
all for euermair,
an Deum,
his wyne cellair; 20
remanendum,
day, without disseuer,
ad bibendum,
Cuthbert that luffit me neuer.

IV.

icis ad amandum, 25
oft ban me in his breith,
modo ad potandum,
forgif him laith and wraith:
cellario cum cervisia,
lever lye baith air and lait, 30
solus in camesia,
in my Lordis bed of stait.

V.

rell bung ay at my bosum,
varldis gud I bad na mair;
corpus meum ebriosum, 35
leif on to the toune of Air;
draf mydding for euer and ay
ibi sepeliri queam,
uhar drink and draff may ilka day
Be cassyne super faciem meam: 40

VI.

I leif my hert that neuer wes sic[k]ir,
Sed semper variable,
That never mair wald flow nor flickir,
Consorti meo Iacobe:
Thought I wald bynd it with a wickir, 45
Verum Deum renui;
Bot and I hecht to teme a bicker,
Hoc pactum semper tenui.

VII.

Syne leif I the best aucht I bocht,
 Quod est Latinum propter caupe, 50
 To hede of kyn, bot I wait nought
 Quis est ille, than I schrew my scawpe:
 I callit my lord my heid, but hiddill,
 Sed nulli alii hoc dixerunt,
 We wer als sib as seue and riddill, 55
 In vna silua que creuerunt.

VIII.

Omnia mea solatia,—
 Thay wer bot lesingis all and ane,—
 Cum omni fraude et fallacia,
 I leif the maister of Sanct Antane; 60
 Willelmo Gray, sine gratia,
 Myne awne deir cusing, as I wene,
 Qui nunquam fabricat mendacia,
 Bot quhen the holyne growis grene.

IX.

My fenzeing, and my fals wyning, 65
 Relinquo falsis fratribus;
 For that is Goddis awne bidding,
 Dispersit, dedit pauperibus.
 For menis saulis thay say thai sing,
 Mentientes pro muneribus; 70
 Now God gif thaim ane euill ending,
 Pro suis prauis operibus.

X.

To Iok Fule, my foly fre
 Lego post corpus sepultum;
 In faith I am mair fule than he, 75
 Licet ostendit bonum vultum:
 Of corne and catall, gold and fe,
 Ipse habet walde multum,
 And jit he bleris my lordis E
 Fingendo eum fore stultum. 80

The Testament of Mr Andro Kennedy 103

XI.

To Master Iohne Clerk syne,
Do et lego intime,
Goddis malisone and myne :
Ipse est causa mortis mee.
War I a dog and he a swyne, 85
Multi mirantur super me,
Bot I suld ger that lurdane quhryne,
Scribendo dentes sine de.

XII.

Residuum omnium bonorum
For to dispone my Lord sall haif, 90
Cum tutela puerorum,
Ade, Kytte, and all the laif.
In faith I will na langar raif:
Pro sepultura ordino
On the new gys, sa God me saif, 95
Non sicut more solito.

XIII.

In die mee sepulture
I will nane haif bot our avne gyng,
Et duos rusticos de rure
Berand a barell on a styng : 100
Drynkand and playand cop out, evin,
Sicut egomet solebam ;
Singand and gretand with hie stevin,
Potum meum cum fletu miscebam.

XIV.

I will na preistis for me sing, 105
Dies illa, Dies ire ;
Na jit na bellis for me ring,
Sicut semper solet fieri ;
Bot a bag pipe to play a spryng,
Et unum ail wosp ante me ; 110
In stayd of baneris for to bring
Quatuor lagenas ceruisie,
Within the graif to set sic thing,
In modum crucis juxta me,
To fle the fendis, than hardely sing 115
De terra plasmasti me.

[Heir endis the Tesment of Maister Andro Kennedy, maid
be Dunbar quhen he wes lyk to dy.]

36. THE BIRTH OF ANTICHRIST.

I.

Lucina schynnyng in silence of the nicht,
 The hevin being all full of sternis bricht,
 To bed I went, bot thair I tuke no rest,
 With havy thocht I wes so soir opprest,
 That sair I langit eftir dayis licht.

5

II.

Off Fortoun I complenit hevely,
 That scho to me stude so contrariowsly;
 And at the last, quhen I had turnyt oft,
 Ffor weirines on me ane slummer soft
 Come with ane dremyng and a fantasy.

10

III.

Me thocht Dame Fortoun with ane fremmit cheir
 Stude me beforne, and said on this maneir:
 'Thow suffer me to wirk gif thow do weill,
 And preiss the nocht to stryfe aganis my quheill,
 Quhilk every warldly thing dois turne and steir.

15

IV.

Full mony ane man I turne vnto the hicht,
 And makis als mony full law to doun licht;
 Vpon my staigis or that thow ascend,
 Trest weill thy truble neir is at ane end,
 Seing thir taikinis, quhairfoir thow mark thame rycht.

20

V.

Thy trublit gaist sall neir moir be degest,
 Nor thow in to no benifice beis possess,
 Quhill that ane abbot him cleith in ernis pennis,
 And fle vp in the air amangis the crennis,
 And as ane falcone fair fro eist to west.

25

VI.

He sall ascend as ane horrebbe grephoun,
 Him meit sall in the air ane scho dragoun;
 Thir terrible monsteris sall togidder thrist,
 And in the cludis gett the Antechrist,
 Quhill all the air infeck of thair pvsoun.

30

The Birth of Antichrist

105

VII.

Vndir Saturnus fyrie regioun
Symone Magus sall meit him and Mahoun,
And Merlyne at the mone sall him be bydand,
And Jonet the weido on ane bussome rydand,
Off wichiss with ane windir garesoun.

35

VIII.

And syne thay sall discend with reik and fyre,
And preiche in erth the Antechrysts impyre,
Be than it salbe neir this warldis end.'
With that this lady sone fra me did wend ;
Sleipand and walkand wes frustrat my desyr.

40

IX.

Quhen I awoik, my dreme it was so nyce,
Ffra every wicht I hid it as a vyce ;
Quhill I hard tell be mony suthfast wy,
Ffle wald ane abbot vp in to the sky,
And all his fethreme maid wes at devyce.

45

X.

Within my hairt confort I take full sone ;
'Adew,' quod I, 'My drery dayis ar done ;
Ffull weill I wist to me wald nevir cum thrift,
Quhill that twa monis wer sene vp in the lift,
Or quhill ane abbot flew aboif the mone.'
Quod Dumbar.

50

37. THE FENȜEIT FREIR OF TUNGLAND.

I.

As ȝung Awrora, with cristall haile,
In orient schew hir visage paile,
A sweuyng swyth did me assaile,
Off sonis of Sathanis seid ;
Me thocht a Turk of Tartary
Come throw the boundis of Barbary,
And lay forloppin in Lumbardy,
Full lang in waithman weid.

5

Fra baptasing for to eschew,
 Thair a religious man he slew, 10
 And cled him in his abeit new,
 For he cowth wryte and reid.
 Quhen kend was his dissimvlance,
 And all his cursit govirnance,
 For feir he fled and come in France, 15
 With littill of Lumbard leid.
 To be a leiche he fenyt him thair,
 Quhilk mony a man micht rew evirmair;
 For he left nowthir seik nor sair
 Vnslane, or he hyne 3eid. 20
 Vane organis he full clenely carvit,
 Quhen of his straik so mony starvit,
 Dreid he had gottin that he desarvit,
 He fled away gud speid.

II.

In Scotland than, the narrest way 25
 He come, his cunnyng till assay;
 To sum man thair it was no play
 The preving of his sciens.
 In pottingry he wrocht grit pyne,
 He murdreist mony in medecyne; 30
 The jow was of a grit engyne,
 And generit was of gyans.
 In leichecraft he was homecyd,
 He wald haif, for a nicht to byd,
 A haiknay and the hurt manis hyd, 35
 So meikle he was of myance.
 His yrnis was rude as ony rawchtir,
 Quhair he leit blude it was no lawchtir,
 Full mony instrumentis for slawchtir
 Was in his gardevyance. 40

III.

He cowth gif cure of laxatyve,
 To gar a wicht horss want his lyve;
 Quha evir assay wald, man or wyve,
 Thair hippis 3eid hiddy giddy.
 His practikis nevir war put to preif, 45
 But suddane deid, or grit mischeif;
 He had purgatioun to mak a theif
 To dee withowt a widdy.

Vnto no mess pressit this prelat,
For sound of sacring bell nor skellat; 50
As blaksmyth bruikit was his pallatt,
For battering at the study.
Thocht he come hame a new maid channoun,
He had dispensit with matynnis cannoun,
On him come nowthir stole nor fannoun, 55
For smowking of the smydy.

IV.

Me thocht seir fassonis he assailzeit,
To mak the quintessance, and failzeit;
And quhen he saw that nocht availzeit, 60
A fedrem on he tuke;
And schupe in Turkey for to fle;
And quhen that he did mont on he,
All fowlis ferleit quhat he sowld be,
That evir did on him luke.
Sum held he had bene Dedalus, 65
Sum the Mynataur marvelous,
Sum Martis blak smyth Vulcanus,
And sum Saturnus kuke.
And evir the cuschettis at him tuggit,
And rukis him rent, the ravynis him druggit, 70
The hudit crawis his hair furth ruggit,
The hevin he nicht not bruke.

V.

The myttane, and Sanct Martynis fowle,
Wend he had bene the hornit howle,
Thay set avpone him with a 3owle, 75
And gaif him dynt for dynt.
The golk, the gormaw, and the gled,
Beft him with buffettis quhill he bled;
The sparhalk to the spring him sped,
Als fers as fyre of flynt. 80
The tarsall gaif him tug for tug,
A stanchell hang in ilka lug,
The pyot furth his pennis did rug,
The stork straik ay but stynt.
The bissart, bissy but rebuik, 85
Scho was so cleverus of hir clvik,
His bawis he nicht not langer bruik,
Scho held thame at ane hint.

VI.

Thik was the clud of kayis and crawis,
 Of marlejonis, mittanis, and of mawis, 90
 That bikkrit at his berd with blawis
 In battell him abowt.
 Thay nybbillit him with noyis and cry,
 The rerd of thame raiss to the sky,
 And evir he cryit on Fortoun, Fy! 95
 His lyfe was in to dowt.
 The ja him skrippit with a skryke,
 And skornit him as it was lyk;
 The egill strong at him did stryke,
 And rawcht him mony a rowt. 100
 For feir vncunnandly he cawkit,
 Quhill all his pennis war drownd and drawkit,
 He maid a hundreth nolt all hawkit
 Beneth him with a spowt.

VII.

He schewre his feddreme that was schene, 105
 And slippit owt of it full clene,
 And in a myre, vp to the ene,
 Amang the glar did glyd.
 The fowlis all at the fedrem dang,
 As at a monster thame amang, 110
 Quhill all the pennis of it owtsprang
 In till the air full wyde.
 And he lay at the plunge evirmair,
 Sa lang as any ravin did rair;
 The crawis him socht with cryis of cair 115
 In every schaw besyde.
 Had he reveild bene to the rwikis,
 Thay had him revin all with thair clwikis:
 Thre dayis in dub amang the dukis
 He did with dirt him hyde. 120
 The air was dirkit with the fowlis,
 That come with jawmeris and with zowlis,
 With skryking, skrymming and with scowlis,
 To tak him in the tyde.
 I walknit with the noyis and schowte, 125
 So hiddowis beir wes me abowte;
 Sensyne I curss that cankerit rowte
 Quhair evir I go or ryde.

Ffnis quod Dumbar.

38. COMPLAINT TO THE KING AGANIS MURE.

I.

Schir, I complane of iniuris :
A refyng sone of rakyng Muris
Hes magellit my making throw his maliss,
And present it into 3owr paliss:
Bot, sen he plesis with me to pleid, 5
I sall him knawin mak hyne to Calyss,
Bot giff 3owr Hieness it remeid.

II.

That fulle dismemberit hes my meter,
And poysound it with strang salpeter,
With rycht defamowss speiche off lordis, 10
Quhilk with my collouris all discordis :
Quhois crewall sclander seruiss deid ;
And in my name all leis recordis,
3our Grace beseik I of remeid.

III.

He hes indorsit myn indytting 15
With versis off his [awin] hand wrytting ;
Quhairin baithe sclander is and tressoun :
Off ane vod fuill far owt off seasoun,
He wantis nocht bot a rowndit heid,
For he has tynt baith wit and ressoun : 20
3owr Grace beseik I off remeid.

IV.

Puneiss him for his deid culpabile ;
Or gar deliver him a babile,
That Cuddy Rig, the Drummfress fuill,
May him ressaue agane this 3uill, 25
All roundit into 3allow and reid ;
That ladis may bait him lyk a buill :
For that to me war sum remeid.
Quod Dumbar.

VIII.

Welcum, als heartlie as I can,
My awin dear maister to 3our man ; 30
And to 3our schervand singulair,
Welcum, my awin Lord Thesaurair !
— *Quod Dumbar.*

40. TO THE LORDIS OF THE KINGIS CHACKER.

I.

My Lordis of chacker, pleis 3ow to heir
My coumpt, I sall it mak 3ow cleir,
But ony circumstance or sunjie ;
For left is nether corce nor cunjie
Off all that I tuik in the 3eir. 5

II.

For rekkyning of my rentis and rounes,
3e neid nocht for to tyre 3our thowmes ;
Na, for to gar 3our countaris clink,
Nor paper for to spend, nor ink,
In the ressaueing of my soumes. 10

III.

I tuik fra my Lord Thesaurair
Ane soume of money for to wair :
I cannocht tell 3ow how it is spendit,
Bot weill I waitt that it is endit ;
And that me think ane coumpt our sair ! 15

IV.

I trowit, in tyme, quhen that I tuik it,
That lang in burgh I sould haue bruikit,
Now the remanes ar eith to turss ;
I haue na preiff heir bot my purss,
Quhilk wald nocht lie, and it war luikit. 20
Quod Dumbar.

➤ 41. TO THE KING.

I.

Sanct Saluatour! send siluer sorrow;
 It grevis me both evin and morrow,
 Chasing fra me all cheritie;
 It makis me all blythness to borrow;
 My panefull purss so pricliss me.

5

II.

Quhen I wald blythlie ballattis breif,
 Langour thairto givis me no leif;
 War nocht gud howp my hart vphie,
 My verry corporis for cair wald cleif;
 My panefull purss so prikillis me.

10

III.

Quhen I sett me to sing or dance,
 Or go to plesand pastance,
 Than pansing of penuritie
 Revis that fra my remembrance;
 My panefull purss so prikillis me.

15

IV.

Quhen men that hes purssis in tone,
 Passis to drynk or to disione,
 Than mon I keip ane grauetie,
 And say, that I will fast quhill none;
 My panefull purss so pricliss me.

20

V.

My purss is maid of sic ane skyn,
 Thair will na corss byd it within;
 Fra it as fra the Feynd thay fle,
 Quha evir tyne, quha evir win;
 My panefull purss so pricliss me.

25

VI.

Had I ane man of ony natioun
 Culd mak on it ane coniuratioun,
 To gar siluer ay in it be,
 The Devill suld haif no dominatioun,
 With pyne to gar it prickill me.

30

To the King

113

VII.

I haif inquiryt in mony a place,
For help and confort in this cace,
And all men sayis, My Lord, that ȝe
Can best remeid for this maleise,
That with sic panis prickillis me. 35
Quod Dumbar to the King.

42. ON HIS HEID-AKE.

TO THE KING.

I.

My heid did ȝak ȝesternicht,
This day to mak that I na nicht,
So sair the magryme dois me menȝie,
Perseing my brow as ony ganȝie,
That scant I luik may on the licht. 5

II.

And now, schir, laitlie, eftir mess,
To dyt, thocht I begowthe to dress,
The sentence lay full evill till find,
Vnsleipit in my heid behind,
Dullit in dulness and distres. 10

III.

Full oft at morrow I wpryse,
Quhen that my curage sleipeing lyis,
For mirth, for menstrallie and play,
For din, nor danceing, nor deray,
It will nocht walkin me no wise. 15
Quod Dumbar.

43. TO THE KING.

THAT HE WAR JOHNE THOMSOUNIS MAN.

I.

Schir, for ȝour Grace bayth nicht and day,
Richt hartlie on my kneis I pray,
With all devotioun that I can,
God gif ȝe war Johne Thomsounis man!

D.

8

II.

For war it so, than weill war me, 5
 But benifice I wald nocht be;
 My hard fortoun wer endit than:
 God gif 3e war Johne Thomsounis man!

III.

Than wald sum reuth within 3ow rest,
 For saik of hir, fairest and best 10
 In Bartane, sen hir tyme began;
 God gif 3e war Johne Thomsounis man!

IV.

For it micht hurt in no degre,
 That one, so fair and gude as sche,
 Throw hir vertew sic wirschip wan, 15
 As 3ow to mak Johne Thomsounis man.

V.

I wald gif all that ever I haue
 To that conditioun, sa God me saif,
 That 3e had vowit to the Swan,
 Ane 3eir to be Johne Thomsounis man. 20

VI.

The mersy of that sweit meik Rois,
 Suld soft 3ow, Thrissill, I suppois,
 Quhois pykis throw me so reuthles ran;
 God gif 3e war Johne Thomsounis man!

VII.

My aduocat, bayth fair and sweit, 25
 The hale reiosing of my spreit,
 Wald speid in to my erandis than;
 And 3e war anis Johne Thomsounis man.

VIII.

Ever quhen I think 3ow harde and dour,
 Or mercyles in my succour, 30
 Than pray I God, and sweit Sanct An,
 Gif that 3e war Johne Thomsounis man!

Finis, quod Dumbar.

44. ANE HIS AWIN ENNEMY.

I.

He that hes gold and grit richness,
And may be into mirryness,
And dois glaidness fra him expell,
And levis into wrechitness,
He wirkis sorrow to him sell.

5

II.

He that may be but sturt or stryfe,
And leif ane lusty plesand lyfe,
And syne with mariege dois him mell,
And bindis him with ane wicket wyfe,
He wirkis sorrow to him sell.

10

III.

He that hes for his awin genzie
Ane plesand prop, but mank or menzie,
And schuttis syne at ane vncow schell,
And is forfain with the fleis of Spenzie,
He wirkis sorrow to him sell.

15

IV.

And he that with gud lyfe and trewth,
But varians or vder slewth,
Dois evir mair with ane maister dwell,
That nevir of him will haif no rewth,
He wirkis sorrow to him sell.

20

V.

Now all this tyme lat ws be mirry,
And sett nocht by this warld a chirry:
Now quhill thair is gude wyne to sell,
He that dois on dry breid wirry,
I gif him to the Devill of hell.

25

Quod Dumbar.

45. THE VISITATION OF ST FRANCIS.

I.

This [hinder] nycht befor the dawing cleir,
 Me thocht Sanct Francis did to me appeir,
 With ane religiouse abbeir in his hand,
 And said, 'In thiss go cleir the my servand;
 Refuss the world, for thou mon be a freir.' 5

II.

With him and with his abbeir bayth I skarrit,
 Lyk to ane man that with a gaist wes marrit:
 Me thocht on bed he layid it me abone,
 Bot on the flure delyuerly and sone
 I lap thairfra, and nevir wald cum nar it. 10

III.

Quoth he, 'Quhy skarris thou with this holy weid?
 Cleith the thairin, for weir it thou most neid;
 Thou, that hes lang done Venus lawis teiche,
 Sall now be freir, and in this abbeir preiche;
 Delay it nocht, it mon be done but dreid.' 15

IV.

Quod I, 'Sanct Francis, loving be the till,
 And thankit mot thou be of thy gude will
 To me, that of thy clayis ar so kynd;
 Bot thame to weir it nevir come in my mynd;
 Sweit Confessour, thou tak it nocht in ill. 20

V.

In haly legendis haif I hard alleuin,
 Ma sanctis of bischoppis, nor freiris, be sic sevin;
 Off full few freiris that hes bene sanctis I reid;
 Quhairfor ga bring to me ane bischopis weid,
 Gife evir thou wald my saule jeid vnto Hevin. 25

VI.

My brethir oft hes maid the supplicationis,
 Be epistillis, sermonis, and relationis,
 To tak this abyte, bot ay thou did postpone;
 But ony process, cum on thairfor annone,
 All circumstance put by and excusationis. 30

VII.

Gif evir my fortoun wes to be a freir,
The dait thairof is past full mony a 3eir;
For into every lusty toun and place
Off all Yngland, frome Berwick to Kalice,
I haif in to thy habeit maid gud cheir. 35

VIII.

In freiris weid full fairly haif I fleichit,
In it haif I in pulpet gon and preichit
In Derntoun kirk, and eik in Canterbury;
In it I past at Dover our the ferry
Throw Piccardy, and thair the peple teichit. 40

IX.

Als lang as I did beir the freiris style,
In me, God wait, wes mony wrink and wyle;
In me wes falset with every wicht to flatter,
Quhilk mycht be flemit with na haly watter;
I wes ay reddy all men to begyle. 45

X.

This freir that did Sanct Francis thair appeir,
Ane feind he wes in liknes of ane freir;
He vaneist away with stynk and fyrie smowk;
With him me thocht all the housend he towk,
And I awoik as wy that wes in weir. 50
Quod Dumbar.

46. THE DREAM.

I.

This hinder nycht halff-sleiping as I lay,
Me thocht my chalmer in ane new aray
Was all depeint with many diuerss hew,
Of all the nobill storyis ald and new,
Sen oure first father formed was of clay. 5

II.

Me thocht the lift all bricht with lampis lycht,
And thairin enterrit many lustie wicht,
Sum young, sum old, in sindry wyse arayit,
Sum sang, sum danceit, on instrumentis sum playit,
Sum maid disportis with hartis glaid and lycht. 10

The first of these is the fact that
 the first of these is the fact that
 the first of these is the fact that
 the first of these is the fact that
 the first of these is the fact that

5

The second of these is the fact that
 the second of these is the fact that
 the second of these is the fact that
 the second of these is the fact that
 the second of these is the fact that

6

The third of these is the fact that
 the third of these is the fact that
 the third of these is the fact that
 the third of these is the fact that
 the third of these is the fact that

7

The fourth of these is the fact that
 the fourth of these is the fact that
 the fourth of these is the fact that
 the fourth of these is the fact that
 the fourth of these is the fact that

8

The fifth of these is the fact that
 the fifth of these is the fact that
 the fifth of these is the fact that
 the fifth of these is the fact that
 the fifth of these is the fact that

9

The sixth of these is the fact that
 the sixth of these is the fact that
 the sixth of these is the fact that
 the sixth of these is the fact that
 the sixth of these is the fact that

10

IX.

Scho and Distres hir sister dois him greve,
Quod Nobilness, 'Quhow sall he thame escheve?'
Thane spak Discretioun, ane lady richt bening,
'Wirk eftir me, and I sall gar him sing,
And lang or nicht gar Langour tak hir leve.' 45

X.

And then said Witt, 'Gif thai work nocht be the,
But onie dout thai sall not work be me.'
Discretioun said, 'I knaw his malady,
The strok he feillis of melancholie,
And Nobilness, [his] lecheing lyis in the. 50

XI.

Or euir this wicht at heart be haill and feir,
Both thow and I most in the court appeir;
For he hes lang maid service thair in vaine:
With sum rewaird we mane him quyt againe,
Now in the honour of this guid new 3eir.' 55

XII.

'Weill worth the, sister,' said Considerance,
'And I sall help for to mantene the dance.'
Thane spak ane wicht callit Blind Effectioun,
'I sall befoir 3ow be, with myne electioun,
Of all the court I haue the governance.' 60

XIII.

Thane spak ane constant wycht callit Ressoun,
And said, 'I grant 3ow hes beine lord a sessioun
In distributioun, bot now the tyme is gone,
Now I may all distribute myne alone;
Thy wrangous deidis did euir man enschesoun. 65

XIV.

For tyme war now that this man had sum thing,
That lange hes bene ane serwand to the king,
And all his tyme neur flatter couthe nor faine,
Bot humblie into ballat wyse complaine,
And patientlie indure his tormenting. 70

The Death of William Dunbar

४३.

~~... and jocound;~~
~~... man first be found.'~~
~~... my brother,' [quoth] Discretioun,~~
~~... with lordis at the session,~~
~~... the war worth mony an pound.'~~ 75

~~I have~~ opportunitie,
~~to~~ let him speid without me,
~~and~~ showe the kingis face;
~~but~~ thus my self mak chace,
~~that~~ he may seruit be.

XVII.

~~I ha~~ I ~~ha~~ ~~ha~~ sooner sall he speid,
~~I ha~~ I ~~ha~~ ~~ha~~ besy serwandis out of dreid,
~~I ha~~ I ~~ha~~ ~~ha~~ that askis nocht tynes bot his word,
~~I ha~~ I ~~ha~~ ~~ha~~ to tyme lang seruice is no bourd,
~~I ha~~ I ~~ha~~ ~~ha~~ I neuir to do sic folie deid.' 85

XVIII.

~~we are~~ ane callit Schir Johne Kirkepakar,
~~curis~~ ane michtie vndertaker,
~~I am~~ possest in kirkis sevin,
~~I think~~ thai grow sall till ellivin,
~~fruit in~~ ane, zone ballet-maker.'

XIX.

~~But the~~ Bet-the-kirk: 'Sa mot I thryff,
~~but it~~ bane serwandis foure or fyve,
~~but it~~ doretit vnto sindrie steidis,
~~but it~~ waiting vpoun kirk-menes deidis,
~~but it~~ uthingis will I heir belyff.'

XX.

~~The ballance goes vnevin,
The wuld wald to serff hes kirkis sevin,
The wuld wald to wurd kirk, nocht haifand ane,
The wuld wald to see this world ourgane,
The wuld wald to see nocht bot in heavin.~~

The Dream

121

XXI.

'I have nocht wyt thair of,' quod Temperance,
'For thocht I hald him evinlie the ballance;
And, but ane cuir, full [evin] nicht till him wey,
Jett will he take ane vther and gar it suey:
Quha best can rewill wald maist haue governance. 105

XXII.

'Patience' to me my friend said, 'Mak guid cheir,
And on the prince depend with heuinely feir,
For I full weill dois knaw his nobill intent;
He wald nocht, for ane bischopperikis rent,
That jow war vnrewairdit half ane 3eir.' 110

XXIII.

Than as ane fary thai to duir did frak,
And schot ane gone that did so rudlie trak,
Quhill all the air did raird the ranebow vnder,
On Leith sandis me thocht scho brak in sounder,
And I anon did walkin with the crak. 115

47. IN ASKING SOWLD DISCRETIOUN BE.

I.

Off every asking followis nocht
Rewaird, bot gif sum caus war wrocht;
And quhair causs is, men weill ma sie,
And quhair nane is, it wilbe thocht
In asking sowld discretioun be. 5

II.

Ane fule, thocht he haif causs or nane,
Cryis ay, Gif me, in to a drane;
And he that dronis ay as ane bee
Sowld haif ane heirar dull as stane:
In asking sowld discretioun be. 10

III.

Sum askis mair than he deservis;
Sum askis far les than he servis;
Sum schames to ask, and braidis of me,
And all withowt reward he stervis:
In asking sowld discretioun be. 15

IV.

To ask but seruice hurtis gud fame;
 To ask for seruice is not to blame;
 To serve and leif in beggartie
 To man and maistir is baith schame:
 In asking sowld discretion be.

20

V.

He that dois all his best servyiss
 May spill it all with crakkis and cryis,
 Be fowll inoportunitie;
 Few wordis may serve the wyis:
 In asking sowld discretioun be.

25

VI.

Nocht neidfull is men sowld be dum;
 Na thing is gottin but wordis sum;
 Nocht sped but diligence we se;
 For nathing it allane will cum:
 In asking sowld discretioun be.

30

VII.

Asking wald haif convenient place,
 Convenient tyme, lasar, and space,
 But haist or preiss of grit menzie,
 But hairt abasit, but toung rekless:
 In asking sowld discretion be.

35

VIII.

Sum nicht haif 3e, with littill cure,
 That hes oft nay, with grit labour;
 All for his tyme not byd can he,
 He tynis baith eirand and honour:
 In asking sowld discretion be.

40

IX.

Suppois the servand be lang vnquit,
 The lord sumtyme rewaird will it;
 Gife he dois not, quhat remedy?
 To fecht with fortoun is no wit:
 In asking sowld discretioun be.

45

Finis of Asking.

48. OF DISCRETIOUN OF GEVING.

I.

To speik of giftis or almouss deidis;
Sum gevis for mereit and for meidis;
Sum warldly honour to vphie
Gevis to thame that no thing neidis:
In geving sowld discretioun be. 5

II.

Sum gevis for pryd and glory vane;
Sum gevis with grugeing and with pane;
Sum gevis in practik for supple;
Sum gevis for twyiss als gud agane:
In geving sowld discretioun be. 10

III.

Sum gevis for thank, [and] sum for threit;
Sum gevis money, and sum gevis meit;
Sum gevis wordis fair and sle;
Giftis fra sum ma na man treit:
In giving sowld discretioun be. 15

IV.

Sum is for gift sa lang requyrid,
Quhill that the crevar be so tyrid
That, or the gift deliuerit be,
The thank is frustrat and expyrid:
In geving suld discretioun be. 20

V.

Sum gevis so littill and wretchitly,
That all his giftis ar nocht set by;
And sic ane huidpyk haldin is he,
That all the warld cryis on him fy:
In geving sowld discretioun be. 25

VI.

Sum in his geving is so large,
That all ourlaidin is his barge;
Than vyce and prodigalite
Thairof his honour dois discharge:
In geving sowld discretioun be. 30

II.

For war it so, than weill war me, 5
 But benifice I wald nocht be;
 My hard fortoun wer endit than :
 God gif 3e war Johne Thomsounis man !

III.

Than wald sum reuth within 3ow rest,
 For saik of hir, fairest and best 10
 In Bartane, sen hir tyme began ;
 God gif 3e war Johne Thomsounis man !

IV.

For it nicht hurt in no degre,
 That one, so fair and gude as sche,
 Throw hir vertew sic wirschip wan, 15
 As 3ow to mak Johne Thomsounis man.

V.

I wald gif all that ever I haue
 To that conditioun, sa God me saif,
 That 3e had vowit to the Swan,
 Ane 3eir to be Johne Thomsounis man. 20

VI.

The mersy of that sweit meik Rois,
 Suld soft 3ow, Thrissill, I suppois,
 Quhois pykis throw me so reuthles ran ;
 God gif 3e war Johne Thomsounis man !

VII.

My aduocat, bayth fair and sweit, 25
 The hale reiosing of my spreit,
 Wald speid in to my erandis than ;
 And 3e war anis Johne Thomsounis man.

VIII.

Ever quhen I think 3ow harde and dour,
 Or mercyles in my succour, 30
 Than pray I God, and sweit Sanct An,
 Gif that 3e war Johne Thomsounis man !

Finis, quod Dumbar.

44. ANE HIS AWIN ENNEMY.

I.

He that hes gold and grit richness,
And may be into mirryness,
And dois glaidness fra him expell,
And levis into wrechitness,
He wirkis sorrow to him sell.

5

II.

He that may be but sturt or stryfe,
And leif ane lusty plesand lyfe,
And syne with mariege dois him mell,
And bindis him with ane wicket wyfe,
He wirkis sorrow to him sell.

10

III.

He that hes for his awin genzie
Ane plesand prop, but mank or menzie,
And schuttis syne at ane vncow schell,
And is forfairn with the fleis of Spenzie,
He wirkis sorrow to him sell.

15

IV.

And he that with gud lyfe and trewth,
But varians or vder slewth,
Dois evir mair with ane maister dwell,
That nevir of him will haif no rewth,
He wirkis sorrow to him sell.

20

V.

Now all this tyme lat ws be mirry,
And sett nocht by this warld a chirry:
Now quhill thair is gude wyne to sell,
He that dois on dry breid wirry,
I gif him to the Devill of hell.

25

Quod Dumbar.

45. THE VISITATION OF ST FRANCIS.

I.

This [hinder] nycht befor the dawning cleir,
 Me thocht Sanct Francis did to me appeir,
 With ane religiouss abbeir in his hand,
 And said, 'In thiss go cleith the my serwand;
 Reffuss the world, for thow mon be a freir.' 5

II.

With him and with his abbeir bayth I skarrit,
 Lyk to ane man that with a gaist wes marrit:
 Me thocht on bed he layid it me abone,
 Bot on the flure delyuerly and sone
 I lap thairfra, and nevir wald cum nar it. 10

III.

Quoth he, 'Quhy skarris thow with this holy weid?
 Cleith the thairin, for weir it thow most neid;
 Thow, that hes lang done Venus lawis teiche,
 Sall now be freir, and in this abbeir preiche;
 Delay it nocht, it mon be done but dreid.' 15

IV.

Quod I, 'Sanct Francis, loving be the till,
 And thankit mot thow be of thy gude will
 To me, that of thy clayis ar so kynd;
 Bot thame to weir it nevir come in my mynd;
 Sweit Confessour, thow tak it nocht in ill. 20

V.

In haly legendis haif I hard alleuin,
 Ma sanctis of bischoppis, nor freiris, be sic sevin;
 Off full few freiris that hes bene sanctis I reid;
 Quhairfoir ga bring to me ane bischopis weid,
 Gife evir thow wald my saule 3eid vnto Hevin. 25

VI.

My brethir oft hes maid the supplicationis,
 Be epistillis, sermonis, and relationis,
 To tak this abyte, bot ay thow did postpone;
 But ony process, cum on thairfoir annone,
 All sircumstance put by and excusationis. 30

VII.

Gif evir my fortoun wes to be a freir,
The dait thairof is past full mony a 3eir;
For into every lusty toun and place
Off all Yngland, frome Berwick to Kalice,
I haif in to thy habeit maid gud cheir. 35

VIII.

In freiris weid full fairly haif I fleichit,
In it haif I in pulpēt gon and preichit
In Derntoun kirk, and eik in Canterbury;
In it I past at Dover our the ferry
Throw Piccardy, and thair the peple teichit. 40

IX.

Als lang as I did beir the freiris style,
In me, God wait, wes mony wrink and wyle;
In me wes falset with every wicht to flatter,
Quhilk mycht be flemit with na haly watter;
I wes ay reddy all men to begyle. 45

X.

This freir that did Sanct Francis thair appeir,
Ane feind he wes in liknes of ane freir;
He vaneist away with stynk and fyrie smowk;
With him me thocht all the housend he towk,
And I awoik as wy that wes in weir. 50
Quod Dumbar.

46. THE DREAM.

I.

This hinder nycht halff-sleiping as I lay,
Me thocht my chalmer in ane new aray
Was all depeint with many diuerss hew,
Of all the nobill storyis ald and new,
Sen oure first father formed was of clay. 5

II.

Me thocht the lift all bricht with lampis lycht,
And thairin enterrit many lustie wicht,
Sum 3oung, sum old, in sindry wyse arayit,
Sum sang, sum danceit, on instrumentis sum playit,
Sum maid disportis with hartis glaid and lycht. 10

III.

Thane thocht I thus, this is ane felloun phary,
 Or ellis my witt rycht woundrouslie dois varie;
 This seimes to me ane guidlie companie,
 And gif it be ane freindlie fantasie,
 Defend me Jhesu, and his moder Marie! 15

IV.

Thair pleasant sang, nor 3ett thair pleasant toun,
 Nor 3ett thair joy did to my heart redoun;
 Me thocht the drierie damiesall Distres,
 And eik hir sorie sister Hewines,
 Sad as the leid, in baid lay me abone. 20

V.

And Langour satt wp at my beddis heid,
 With instrument full lamentable and deid;
 Scho playit sangis so duilfull to heir,
 Me thocht ane houre seimeit ay ane 3eir;
 Hir hew was wan and wallowed as the leid. 25

VI.

Thane com the ladyis, danceing in ane trace,
 And Nobilnes befor thame come ane space,
 Saying, withe cheir bening and womanly,
 'I se ane heir in bed oppressit ly,
 My sisteris, go and help to get him grace.' 30

VII.

With that anon did start out of a dance
 Twa sisteris, callit Confort and Pleasance,
 And with twa harpis did begin to sing,
 Bot I thairof mycht tak na reioseing,
 My hewines opprest me with sic mischance. 35

VIII.

Thay saw that I nocht glaidder wax of cheir,
 And thairof had thai winder all but weir,
 And said ane lady that Persaueing hecht,
 'Of Heviness he feillis sic a wecht,
 3our melody he pleissis nocht till heir. 40

IX.

Scho and Distres hir sister dois him greve,
Quod Nobilness, 'Quhow sall he thame escheve?'
Thane spak Discretioun, ane lady richt bening,
'Wirk eftir me, and I sall gar him sing,
And lang or nicht gar Langour tak hir leve.' 45

X.

And then said Witt, 'Gif thai work nocht be the,
But onie dout thai sall not work be me.'
Discretioun said, 'I knaw his malady,
The strok he feillis of melancholie,
And Nobilness, [his] lecheing lysis in the. 50

XI.

Or euir this wicht at heart be haill and feir,
Both thow and I most in the court appeir;
For he hes lang maid seruice thair in vaine:
With sum rewaird we mane him quyt againe,
Now in the honour of this guid new 3eir.' 55

XII.

'Weill worth the, sister,' said Considerance,
'And I sall help for to mantene the dance.'
Thane spak ane wicht callit Blind Effectioun,
'I sall befoir 3ow be, with myne electioun,
Of all the court I haue the governance.' 60

XIII.

Thane spak ane constant wycht callit Ressoun,
And said, 'I grant 3ow hes beine lord a sessioun
In distributioun, bot now the tyme is gone,
Now I may all distribute myne alone;
Thy wrangous deidis did euir man enschesoun. 65

XIV.

For tyme war now that this man had sum thing,
That lange hes bene ane serwand to the king,
And all his tyme neuir flatter couthe nor faine,
Bot humblie into ballat wyse complaine,
And patientlie indure his tormenting. 70

XV.

I counsall him be mirrie and jocound;
 Be Nobilness his help mon first be found.
 'Weill spokin, Ressoun, my brother,' [quoth] Discretioun,
 'To sett on deiss with lordis at the sessioun,
 Into this realme 3ow war worth mony ane pound.' 75

XVI.

Thane spak anone Inoportunitie,
 '3e sall nocht all gar him speid without me,
 For I stand ay befor the kingis face;
 I sall him deiff, or ellis my self mak chace,
 Bot gif that I befor him seruit be. 80

XVII.

Ane besy askar soonner sall he speid,
 Na sall twa besy serwandis out of dreid,
 And he that askis nocht tynes bot his word,
 Bot for to tyne lang seruice is no bourd,
 3ett thocht I neuir to do sic folie deid.' 85

XVIII.

Thane com anon ane callit Schir Johne Kirkepakar,
 Off many cures ane michtie vndertaker,
 Quod he, 'I am possest in kirkis sevin,
 And jitt I think thai grow sall till ellevin,
 Or he be seruit in ane, 3one ballet-maker.' 90

XIX.

And then Schir Bet-the-kirk: 'Sa mot I thryff,
 I haif of busie serwandis foure or fyve,
 And all directit vnto sindrie steidis,
 Ay still awaiting vpoun kirk-menes deidis,
 Fra quhom my tithingis will I heir belyff.' 95

XX.

Quod Ressoun than, 'The ballance gois vnevin,
 That thow, allace, to serff hes kirkis sevin,
 And sevin als worth kirk, nocht haifand ane,
 With gredines I sie this world ourgane,
 And sufficiency dwellis nocht bot in heavin.' 100

The Dream

121

XXI.

'I have nocht wyt thair of,' quod Temperance,
'For thocht I hald him evinlie the ballance;
And, but ane cuir, full [evin] nicht till him wey,
Jett will he take ane vther and gar it suey:
Quha best can rewill wald maist haue governance. 105

XXII.

'Patience' to me my friend said, 'Mak guid cheir,
And on the prince depend with heuinely feir,
For I full weill dois knaw his nobill intent;
He wald nocht, for ane bischopperikis rent,
That 3ow war vnrewairdit half ane 3eir.' 110

XXIII.

Than as ane fary thai to duir did frak,
And schot ane gone that did so rudlie trak,
Quhill all the air did raird the ranebow vnder,
On Leith sandis me thocht scho brak in sounder,
And I anon did walkin with the crak. 115

47. IN ASKING SOWLD DISCRETIOUN BE.

I.

Off every asking followis nocht
Rewaird, bot gif sum caus war wrocht;
And quhair causs is, men weill ma sie,
And quhair nane is, it wilbe thocht
In asking sowld discretioun be. 5

II.

Ane fule, thocht he haif causs or nane,
Cryis ay, Gif me, in to a drane;
And he that dronis ay as ane bee
Sowld haif ane heirar dull as stane:
In asking sowld discretioun be. 10

III.

Sum askis mair than he deservis;
Sum askis far les than he servis;
Sum schames to ask, and braidis of me,
And all without reward he stervis:
In asking sowld discretioun be. 15

IV.

To ask but seruice hurtis gud fame;
 To ask for seruice is not to blame;
 To serve and leif in beggartie
 To man and maistir is baith schame:
 In asking sowld discretion be.

20

V.

He that dois all his best servyiss
 May spill it all with crakkis and cryis,
 Be fowll inoportunitie;
 Few wordis may serve the wyis:
 In asking sowld discretioun be.

25

VI.

Nocht neidfull is men sowld be dum;
 Na thing is gottin but wordis sum;
 Nocht sped but diligence we se;
 For nathing it allane will cum:
 In asking sowld discretioun be.

30

VII.

Asking wald haif convenient place,
 Convenient tyme, lasar, and space,
 But haist or preiss of grit menjie,
 But hairt abasit, but toung rekless:
 In asking sowld discretion be.

35

VIII.

Sum micht haif 3e, with littill cure,
 That hes oft nay, with grit labour;
 All for his tyme not byd can he,
 He tynis baith eirand and honour:
 In asking sowld discretion be.

40

IX.

Suppois the servand be lang vnquit,
 The lord sumtyme rewaird will it;
 Gife he dois not, quhat remedy?
 To fecht with fortoun is no wit:
 In asking sowld discretioun be.

45

Finis of Asking.

48. OF DISCRETIOUN OF GEVING.

I.

To speik of giftis or almouss deidis;
Sum gevis for mereit and for meidis;
Sum warldly honour to vphie
Gevis to thame that no thing neidis:
In geving sowld discretioun be. 5

II.

Sum gevis for pryd and glory vane;
Sum gevis with grugeing and with pane;
Sum gevis in practik for supple;
Sum gevis for twyiss als gud agane:
In geving sowld discretioun be. 10

III.

Sum gevis for thank, [and] sum for threit;
Sum gevis money, and sum gevis meit;
Sum gevis wordis fair and sle;
Giftis fra sum ma na man treit:
In giving sowld discretioun be. 15

IV.

Sum is for gift sa lang requyrid,
Qubill that the crevar be so tyrid
That, or the gift deliuerit be,
The thank is frustrat and expyrid:
In geving suld discretioun be. 20

V.

Sum gevis so littill and wretchitly,
That all his giftis ar nocht set by;
And sic ane huidpyk haldin is he,
That all the warld cryis on him fy:
In geving sowld discretioun be. 25

VI.

Sum in his geving is so large,
That all ourlaidin is his barge;
Than vyce and prodigalite
Thairof his honour dois discharge:
In geving sowld discretioun be. 30

VII.

Sum to the riche gevis his geir,
 That nicht his giftis weill forbeir;
 And thocht the peur for falt sowld de,
 [H]is cry nocht enteris in his eir:
 In geving sowld discretioun be.

35

VIII.

Sum givis to strangeris with face new,
 That jisterday fra Flanderis flew;
 And to awld serwandis list not se,
 War thay nevir of sa grit vertew:
 In geving sowld discretioun be.

40

IX.

Sum gevis to thame can ask and plenzie;
 Sum gevis to thame can flattir and fenzie;
 Sum gevis to men of honeste,
 And haldis all janglaris at disdenzie:
 In geving sowld discretioun be.

45

X.

Sum gettis giftis and riche arrayis,
 To sweir all that his maister sayis,
 Thocht all the contrair weill knawis he;
 Ar mony sic now in thir dayis:
 In geving sowld discretioun be.

50

XI.

Sum gevis gud men for thair thewis;
 Sum gevis to trumpouris and to schrewis;
 Sum gevis to knaiffis awtorite;
 Bot in thair office gude fundin few is:
 In geving sowld discretioun be.

55

XII.

Sum givis parrochynnis full wyd,
 Kirkis of Sanct Barnard and Sanct Bryd,
 To teiche, to rewill and to ourse,
 That hes na wit thame self to gyd:
 In geving sowld discretioun be.

60

Finis of Discretioun of Geving.

49. OF DISCRETIOUN IN TAKING.

I.

Eftir geving I speik of taking,
Bot littill of ony gud forsaking :
Sum takkis our littill awtorite,
And sum our mekle, and that is glaiking :
In taking sowld discretioun be.

5

II.

The clerkis takis beneficis with brawlis,
Sum of Sanct Petir, and sum of Sanct Pawlis ;
Tak he the rentis, no cair hes he,
Suppois the diuill tak all thair sawlis :
In taking sowld discretioun be.

10

III.

Barronis takis fra the tennentis peure
All fruct that growis on the feure,
In mailis and gersomes rasit our hie,
And garris thame beg fra dur to dure :
In taking sowld discretioun be.

15

IV.

The merchantis takis vnleisum win,
Quhill makis thair pakkis oftymes full thin,
Be thair successioun 3e may see
That ill-won geir riches nocht the kin :
In taking suld discretioun be.

20

V.

Sum takis vthir menis takkis,
And on the peure oppressioun makkis,
And nevir remembris that he mon die,
Quhill that the gallowis gar him rax :
In taking sowld discretioun be.

25

VI.

Sum takis be sie and be land,
And nevir fra taking can hald thair hand,
Quhill he be tit vp to ane tre ;
And syne thay gar him vndirstand
In taking sowld discretioun be.

30

VII.

Sum wald tak all his nychbouris geir,
 Had he of man als littill feir
 As he hes dreid that God him see;
 To tak than sowld he nevir forbeir:
 In taking sowld discretioun be.

35

VIII.

Sum wald tak all this warldis breid,
 And ȝit not satisfeit of thair neid,
 Throw hairt vnsatiable and gredie;
 Sum wald tak littill, and can not speid:
 In taking sowld discretioun be.

40

IX.

Grit men for taking and oppressioun
 Ar sett full famous at the Sessioun,
 And peur takaris ar hangit hie,
 Schamit for evir and thair successioun:
 In taking sowld discretioun be.

45

Finis quod Dunbar.

50. TO THE KING.

QUHEN MONY BENEFICES VAKIT.

I.

Schir, at this feist of benefice,
 Think that small partis makis grit seruice,
 And equale distributioun,
 Makis thame content that hes ressoun;
 And quha hes nane ar plesit na wyiss.

5

II.

Schir, quhiddir is it mereit mair
 To gif him drink that thristis sair,
 Or fill ane full man quhyll he brist,
 And lat his fallow de a thrist,
 Quhylk wyne to drynk als worthie war?

10

III.

It is no glaid collatioun
 Quhair ane makis myrrie, ane vther lukis doun;
 Ane thristis, ane vther playis cop out:
 Lat anis the cop ga round about,
 And wyn the covanis banesoun. ¹⁵
Quod Dumbar quhone mony benefices vakit.

51. TO THE KING. ✓

I.

Off benefice, Sir, at everie feist,
 Quha monyast hes makis maist requeist:
 Get thai nocht all, thay think 3e wrang thame:
 Ay is the our-word of the geist,
 Giff thame the pelffe to pairt amang thame. ⁵

II.

Sum swelleis swan, sum swelleis duke,
 And I stand fastand in a nwke,
 Quhill the effect of all thay fang thame:
 Bot, Lord! how petewuslie I luke,
 Quhone all the pelffe thay pairt amang thame. ¹⁰

III.

Off sic hie feistis of saintis in glorie,
 Baithe off commoun and propir storie,
 Quhair lairdis war patronis, oft I sang thame
Caritas pro Dei amore;
 And jit, I gat na thing amang thame. ¹⁵

IV.

This blynd world euer so payis his dett,
 Riche befoir pure spreidis ay thair nett,
 To fische all watiris dois belang thame:
 Quha na thing hes, can na thing gett,
 Bot ay as syphir sett amang thame. ²⁰

V.

Swa thai the kirk haue in thair cure,
 Thay fors bot litill how it fure,
 Nor of the buikis, nor bellis quha rang thame:
 Thay panss nocht off the parrochin pure,
 Hed thai the pelfe to pairt amang thame. 25

VI.

So variant is this warldis rent,
 That nane thair of can be content,
 Off deathe quhyll that the dragoun stang thame;
 Quha maist hes than sall maist repent,
 With largest compt to pairt amang thame. 30
Quod Dumbar.

52. SCHIR, 3IT REMEMBIR AS OF BEFOIR.

I.

Schir, 3it remembir as of befoir,
 How that my 3owth is done forloir
 In 3our seruice, with pane and greif;
 Gud consiens crys reward thairfoir;
 Excess of thocht dois me mischeif. 5

II.

3our clerkis ar seruit all about,
 And I do lyk ane reid halk schout,
 To cum to lure that hes no leif,
 Quhair my plumis begynis to mout:
 Excess of thocht dois me mischeif. 10

III.

Ffor3ett is ay the falconis kynd,
 Bot euir the mittane is hard in mynd,
 Of quhome the gled dois prettikis preif;
 The gentill goishalk gois vndynd:
 Excess of thocht dois me mischeif. 15

IV.

The pyet with hir pretty cot
 Fenzeis to sing the nychtingalis not;
 Bot scho can nevir the corchat cleif,
 Ffor harsknes of hir carlich throt:
 Excess of thocht dois me mischeif. 20

V.

Ay farest faderis hes farrest fowlis;
Suppois thay haif no sang bot 3oulis,
In siluer caigis thai sit at cheif;
Kynd natyve nest dois clek bot owlis:
Excess of thocht dois me mischeif. 25

VI.

O gentill egill! how may this be?
That of all fowlis dois heest fle,
3our legis quhy will 3e nocht releif,
And chereiss eftir thair degre?
Excess of thocht dois me mischeif. 30

VII.

Quhen seruit is all vdir man,
Gentill and semple of euery clan,
Kyne of Rauf Coljard and Johnne the Reif,
Na thing I get, nor conquest than:
Excess of thocht dois me mischeif. 35

VIII.

Thocht I in court be maid refuss,
And haif few vertewis for to russ,
3it am I cumin of Adame and Eif,
And fane wald leif as vderis doiss;
Excess of thocht dois me mischeif. 40

IX.

Or I suld leif in sic mischance,
Gife it to God war no grevance,
To be a pykthank I wald preif,
Ffor thay in warld wantis no plesans;
Excess of thocht dois me mischeif. 45

X.

In sum parte on my self I plenze,
Quhen vdir folkis dois flattir and fenze;
Allace! I can bot ballattis breif,
Sic bairneheid biddis my brydill renze:
Excess of thocht dois me mischeif. 50

XI.

I grant my seruice is bot licht;
 Thairfoir of mercy, and nocht of richt,
 I ask ȝow, schir, no man to greif,
 Sum medecyne gife that ȝe nicht:
 Excess of thocht dois me mischeif.

55

XII.

May nane remeid my melady
 Sa weill as ȝe, schir, veraly;
 Ffor with a benifice ȝe may preif,
 And gif I mend nocht hestely:
 Excess of thocht dois me mischeif.

60

XIII.

I wes in ȝowth on nureiss kne,
 Dandely, bischop, dandely,
 And quhen that ege now dois me greif,
 Ane simple vicar I can nocht be:
 Excess of thocht dois me mischeif.

65

XIV.

Jok, that wes wont to keip the stirkis,
 Can now draw him ane cleik of kirkis,
 With ane fals cairt in to his sleif,
 Worth all my ballattis vndir the birkis:
 Excess of thocht dois me mischeif.

70

XV.

Twa curis or thre hes vpolandis Michell,
 With dispensationis bund in knitchell,
 Thocht he fra nolt had new tane leif;
 He playis with *totum* and I with *nichell*:
 Excess of thocht dois me mischeif.

75

XVI.

How suld I leif that is nocht landit,
 Nor ȝit with benifice am I blandit?
 I say nocht, schir, ȝow to repreif;
 Bot doutles, I ga rycht neir hand it:
 Excess of thocht dois me mischeif.

80

Schir, zit Remembir as of Befoir 131

XVII.

As saule is heir in purgatory,
Leving in pane and houp of glory,
Seand my self, I haif beleif
In houp, schir, of your adiutory:
Excess of thocht dois me mischeif. 85
Ffinis quod Dumbar.

53. OF THE WARLDIS INSTABILITIE. L

TO THE KING.

I.

This waverand warldis wretchidness,
The failzeand and frutless bissines,
The mispent tyme, the service vane,
For to consider is ane pane.

II.

The slydand joy, the glaidness schort, 5
The feinzeid luif, the fals confort,
The sweit abayd, the slichtfull trane,
For to consider is ane pane.

III.

The sugurit mouthis, with myndis therfra,
The figurit speiche, with faceis tua, 10
The plesand toungis, with hartis unplane,
For to consider is ane pane.

IV.

Liell labour lost, and liell seruice,
The lang avall on humill wyse,
And the lytill rewarde agane, 15
For to consider is ane pane.

V.

Nocht I say all be this cuntre,
France, Ingland, Ireland, Almaine,
Bot als be Italie and Spane;
Quhilk to consider is ane pane. 20

VI.

The change of warld fra weill to wo,
 The honorable vseis all ago,
 In hall and bour, in burgh and plane;
 For to considder is ane pane.

VII.

Beleif dois liep, traist dois nocht tarie,
 Office dois flit, and courtis dois wary,
 Purpos dois change as wynd or rane;
 Quhilk to considder is ane pane.

25

VIII.

Gud rewle is banist our the bordour,
 And rangat ringis but ony ordour,
 With reird of rebaldis, and of swane;
 Quhilk to considder is ane pane.

30

IX.

The pepill so wickit ar of feiris,
 The frutless erde all witness beiris,
 The ayr infectit and prophane;
 Quhilk to considder is ane pane.

35

X.

The temporale stait to gryp and gather,
 The sone disheris wald the father,
 And as ane dyvour wald him demane;
 Quhilk to considder is ane pane.

40

XI.

Kirkmen so halie ar and gude,
 That on thair conscience, rowme and rude,
 May turne aucht oxin and ane wane;
 Quhilk to considder is ane pane.

XII.

I know nocht how the kirk is gydit,
 Bot beneficis ar nocht leill devydit;
 Sum men hes sewin, and I nocht ane;
 Quhilk to considder is ane pane.

45

XIII.

And sum, vnworthy to browk ane stall,
Wald clym to be ane cardinall, 50
Ane bischoprik may nocht him gane;
Quhilk to considder is ane pane.

XIV.

Vnworthy I, amang the laif,
Ane kirk dois craif, and nane can haif;
Sum with ane thraif playis passage plane; 55
Quhilk to considder is ane pane.

XV.

It cumis be king, it cumis be quene,
Bot ay sic space is ws betwene,
That nane can schut it with ane flane;
Quhilk to considder is ane pane. 60

XVI.

It micht haue cumin in schortar quhyll
Fra Caljecot and the new-fund Yle,
The partis of Transmeridiane;
Quhilk to considder is ane pane.

XVII.

It micht, be this, had it bein kynd, 65
Cummin out of the desertis of Ynde,
Our all the grit se oceane;
Quhilk to considder is ane pane.

XVIII.

It micht have cumin out of all ayrtis, -
Fra Paris, and the Orient partis, 70
And fra the Ylis of Aphrycane;
Quhilk to considder is ane pane.

XIX.

It is so lang in cuming me till,
I dreid that it be quyt gane will,
Or bakwart it is turnit agane; 75
Quhilk to considder is ane pane.

XX.

Vpon the heid of it is hecht
 Bayth unicornis, and crownis of wecht,
 Quhen it dois cum, all men dois frane;
 Quhilk to consider is ane pane.

80

XXI.

I wait [it] is for me provydit,
 Bot sa done tyresum it is to byd it,
 It breikis my hairt, and birstis my brane;
 Quhilk to consider is ane pane.

XXII.

Greit abbais grayth I nill to gather,
 Bot ane kirk scant coverit with hadder;
 For I of lytill wald be fane;
 Quhilk to consider is ane pane.

85

XXIII.

And for my curis in sindrie place,
 With help, Schir, of your nobill Grace,
 My sillie saule sall never be slane;
 Na for sic syn to suffer pane.

90

XXIV.

Experience dois me so inspyre,
 Of this fals failzeand world I tyre,
 That ever more flytis lyk ane phane;
 Quhilk to consider is ane pane.

95

XXV.

The formest hoip jit that I haue
 In all this world, sa God me saue,
 Is in your Grace, bayth crop and grayne,
 Quhilk is ane lessing of my pane.

100

Finis, quod Dumbar.

54. DUNBAR'S COMPLAINT.

TO THE KING.

Complane I wald, wist I quhome till,
 Or wnto quhome direct my bill;
 Quhidder to God, that all thing steiris,
 All thing seis, and all thing heiris,

And all thing wrocht in dayis seweyne; 5
 Or till his Moder, Quein of Heweyne;
 Or wnto warldlie prince heir downe,
 That dois for justice weir a crowne;
 Off wrangis, and of gryt iniuris
 That nobillis in thar dayis induris, 10
 And men of wertew, and cuning,
 Of wit, and vysdome in gydding,
 That nocht cane in this cowrt conquyss
 For lawte, luiff, nor lang sservyss.
 Bot fowll, jow-jowrdane-hedit jevellis, 15
 Cowkin-kenseis, and culroun kewellis;
 Stuffettis, strekouris, and stafische strummellis;
 Wyld haschbaldis, haggarbaldis, and hummellis;
 Druncartis, dysouris, dy[v]owris, drewellis,
 Misgydit memberis of the dewellis; 20
 Mismad mandragis of mastyf strynd,
 Crawdones, couhirttis, and theiffis of kynd;
 Blait-mouit bladjeanes, with bledder cheikis,
 Club-facet cluccanes, with cloutit breikis,
 Chuff-midding churllis, cuming off cart-fillaris, 25
 Gryt glaschew-hedit gorge-millaris,
 Ewill horrible monsteris, fals and fowll;
 Sum causless clekis till him ane cowll,
 Ane gryt convent fra syne to tyss;
 And he him-selff exampill of vyss: 30
 Enterand for geir, and no devotioun,
 The dewell is glaid of his promotioun;
 Sum ramyis ane rokkat fra the roy,
 And dois ane dastart destroy;
 And sum that gaittis ane personage, 35
 Thinkis it a present for a page;
 And on no wayis content is he,
 My lord quhill that he callit be.
 Bot quhow is he content, or nocht,
 Deme 3e abowt in to 3our thocht! 40
 The lerit sone of erll or lord,
 Wpone this ruffie to remord,
 That with all castingis hes him cled,
 His erandis for to ryne and red?
 And he is maister natiwe borne, 45
 And all his eldaris him beforne;

And mekle mair cuning be sic thre,
 Hes to posseid ane dignite,
 Saying his odius ignorance
 Panting ane prelottis countenance, 50
 Sa far abowe him sett at tabell
 That vont was for to muk the stabell:
 Ane pyk-thank in a prelottis claiss,
 With his wawill feitt, and virrok taiss,
 With hoppir hippis, and hences narrow, 55
 And bausy handis to beir barrow;
 With lut schulderis, and luttaird bak,
 Quhilk natur maid to beir a pak;
 With gredy mynd, and glaschand gane,
 Mell-heidit lyk ane mortar-stane, 60
 Fengeing the feris off ane lord,
 And he ane strumbell, I stand ford;
 And evir moir as he dois ryss,
 Nobilles of bluid he dois dispyss,
 And helpis for to hald thame downe, 65
 That they ryss nevir to his renowne.

Thairfoir, O Prince, maist honorable!
 Be in this mater merciabill,
 And to thy auld schervandis have an E,
 That lang hes lippinit into the; 70
 Gif I be ane of thay my sell,
 Throw all regiones hes bein hard tell,
 Of quhilk my wrytting vitnes beris;
 And 3et thy danger ay me deris:
 Bot eftir danger cumis grace, 75
 As hes bein herd in mony place.

Quod Dumbar.

55. DUNBAR'S REMONSTRANCE.

TO THE KING.

Schir, 3e haue mony servitouris,
 And officiaris of dyuers curis;
 Kirkmen, courtmen, and craftismen fyne;
 Doctouris in jure, and medicyne;
 Divinouris, rethoris, and philosophouris, 5
 Astrologis, artistis, and oratouris;

Men of armes, and vailjeand knychtis,
And mony vther gudlie wichtis;
Musicianis, menstrualis, and mirrie singaris:
Chevalouris, callandaris, and flingaris; 20
Cunjouris, carvouris, and carpentaris,
Beildaris of barkis, and ballingaris;
Masounis, lyand vpon the land,
And schip-wrichtis hewand vpone the strand;
Glasing wrichtis, goldsmythis, and lapidaris, 15
Pryntouris, payntouris, and potingaris;
And all of thair craft cunning,
And all at anis lawboring,
Quhilk pleisand ar and honorable;
And to 3our hienes profitable; 20
And richt convenient for to be
With 3our hie regale majestie;
Deserving of 3our grace most ding
Bayth thank, rewarde, and cherissing.
And thocht that I, amang the laif, 25
Vnworthy be ane place to haue,
Or in thair nummer to be tald,
Als lang in mynd my wark sall hald,
Als haill in everie circumstance,
In forme, in mater, and substance, 30
But wering, or consumptioun,
Roust, canker, or corruptioun,
As ony of thair werkis all,
Suppois that my rewarde be small!
Bot 3e sa gracious ar, and meik, 35
That on 3our hienes followis eik
Ane vthir sort, more miserabill,
Thocht thai be nocht sa profitable:
Fenjeouris, fleichouris, and flatteraris;
Cryaris, craikaris, and clatteraris; 40
Sonkaris, gronkaris, gledaris, gunnaris;
Monsouris of France, gud clarat-cunnaris;
Innopportoun askaris of Yrland kynd;
And meit revaris, lyk out of mynd;
Scaffaris, and scamleris in the nuke, 45
And hall huntaris of draik and duik;
Thrimlaris and thristar, as thay war woid,
Kokenis, and kennis na man of gude;

Schulderaris, and schowaris, that hes no schame,
 And to no cunning that can clame; 50
 And can non vthir craft nor curis
 Bot to mak thrang, Schir, in 3our duris,
 And rusche in quhair thay counsale heir,
 And will at na man nurtir leyr:
 In quintiscence, eik, ingynouris joly, 55
 That far can multiplie in folie;
 Fantastik fulis, bayth fals and gredy,
 Off tounge vntrew, and hand ewill dredie:
 Few dar of all this last additioun,
 Cum in tolbuyth, without remissioun. 60
 - And thocht this nobill cunning sort,
 Quhom of befor I did report,
 Rewardit be, it war bot ressoun,
 Thairat suld no man mak enchessoun:
 Bot quhen the vthir fulis nyce 65
 That feistit at Cokelbeis gryce
 Ar all rewardit, and nocht I,
 Than on this fals world I cry, Fy!
 My hart neir bristis than for teyne,
 Quhilk may nocht suffer nor sustene 70
 So grit abusioun for to se,
 Daylie in court befor myn E!
 And jit, more panence wald I have,
 Had I rewarde amang the laif,
 It wald me sumthing satisfie, 75
 And less of my malancolie,
 And gar me mony falt ourse,
 That now is brayd befor myn E:
 My mynd so fer is set to flyt,
 That of nocht ellis I can endyt; 80
 For owther man my hart to-breik,
 Or with my pen I man me wreik;
 And sen the thane most nedis be,
 In-to malancolie to de,
 [Or] lat the venim ische all out,— 85
 Be war, anone, for it will spout,
 Gif that the tryackill cum nocht tyt
 To swage the swalme of my dispyt!
Quod Dumbar, To the unmercyfull [king].

56. TO THE KING. ✓

THE PETITION OF THE GRAY HORSE, AULD DUNBAR.

I.

Now lufferis cummis with largess lowd,
Quhy sould not palfrayis thane be prowde,
Quhen gillettis wilbe schomd and schroud,
That ridden ar baith with Lord and Lawd?
Schir, lett it nevir in toun be tald,
[That I sould be ane 3uillis 3ald!]

5

II.

Quhen I was 3young and into ply,
And wald cast gammaldis to the sky,
I had beine bocht in realmes by,
Had I consentit to be sauld.
Schir, lett it nevir in toun be tald,
[That I sould be ane 3uillis 3ald!]

10

III.

With gentill horss quhen I wald knyp,
Thane is thair laid on me ane quhip,
To colleveris than man I skip,
That scabbit ar, hes cruik and cald.
Schir, lett it nevir in toun be tald,
[That I sould be ane 3uillis 3ald!]

15

IV.

Thocht in the stall I be nocht clappit,
As cursouris that in silk beine trappit,
With ane new houss I wald be happit,
Aganis this Crysthinmes for the cald.
Schir, lett it nevir in toun be tald,
That I sould be ane 3uillis 3ald!

20

V.

Suppois I war ane ald 3aid aver,
Schott furth our clewch to pull the claver,
And had the strenth off all Strenaver,
I wald at 3uill be housit and stald,
Schir, latt it nevir in toun be tald,
That I sould be ane 3uillis 3ald!

25

30

VI.

I am ane auld horss, as 3e knaw,
 That evir in duill dois drug and draw;
 Great court horss puttis me fra the staw,
 To fang the fog be firthe and fald.
 Schir, latt it nevir in toun be tald,
 That I sould be ane 3uillis 3ald!

35

VII.

I haif run lang furth in the feild,
 On pastouris that ar plane and peild;
 I mycht be now tein in for eild,
 My beikis ar sprunning he and bald.
 Schir, latt it nevir in toun be tald,
 That I sould be ane 3uillis 3ald!

40

VIII.

My mane is turned in to quhyt,
 And thairof 3e haul all the wyt!
 Quhen uther horss had bran to byt
 I gat bot griss, knip gif I wald.
 Schir, latt it nevir in toun be tald,
 That I sould be ane 3uillis 3ald!

45

IX.

I was never dautit in to stabell,
 My lyf has bein so miserabell,
 My hyd to offer I am abell,
 For evill schom strae that I reive wald.
 Schir, latt it nevir in toun be tald,
 That I sould be ane 3uillis 3ald.

50

X.

And 3itt, suppois my thrift be thyne,
 Gif that I die 3our aucht within,
 Latt nevir the sautteris have my skin,
 With uglie gumes to be gnawin.
 Schir, latt it nevir in toun be tald,
 That I sould be ane 3uillis 3ald.

55

60

To the King

141

XI.

The court hes done my curage cuill,
And maid me ane forriddin muill;
Jett, to weir trappouris at this Zuill,
I wald be spurrit at everie spald.
Schir, latt it nevir in toun be tald,
That I sould be ane 3uillis 3ald.

65

Responsio Regis.

Eftir our wrettingis, thesaurer,
Tak in this grey horss, Auld Dunbar,
Quhilk in my aucht with service trew
In lyart changeit is his hew.
Gar howss him new aganis this 3uill,
And busk him lyk ane bischopis muill
For with my hand I haue indost
To pay quhat euir his trappouris cost.

70

57. OF MEN EVILL TO PLEIS.

I.

Four maner of folkis ar evill to pleis;
Ane is, that riches hes and eiss,
Gold, silver, cattell, corne, and ky,
And wald haif part fra utheris by.

II.

Ane uther is of land and rent
So greit ane lord, and so potent,
That he may nother it rewill nor gy;
3it he wald haif fra utheris by.

5

III.

Ane is that hes of nobill bluid
Ane lusty lady, fair and guid.
Boith verteous, wyse, and womanly;
And 3it wald haif ane uther by.

10

IV.

Ane uther dois so dourlie drink,
And aill and wyne within him sink,
Quhill in his wame no roume be dry;
And 3it wald haif fra utheris by.

15

V.

In earth no wicht I can persaif;
 Of guid so greit abundance haif,
 Nor in this warld so welthful wy,
 3it he wald haif frome utheris by.

20

VI.

Bot 3it of all this gold and guid
 Or uther cun3ie, to conclud,
 Quha evir it haif, it is not I;
 It gois frome me to utheris by.

VII.

And namelie at this Chrystis mess,
 Quhair evir Schir Gold maid his regress,
 Off him I will no Largess cry;
 He 3eid fra me till utheris by.

25

58. NONE MAY ASSURE IN THIS WARLD.

I.

Quhome to sall I complene my wo,
 And kyth my kairis on or mo?
 I knaw nocht, amang riche nor pure,
 Quha is my freynd, quha is my fo;
 For in this warld may non assure.

5

II.

Lord, how sall I my dayis dispone?
 For lang service rewarde is none,
 And schort my lyfe may heir indure,
 And lossit is my tyme bygone:
 Into this warld ma none assure.

10

III.

Oft falsett rydis with ane rowt,
 Quhen trewth gois on his fute abowt,
 And lak of spending dois him spur;
 Thus quhat to do I am in dowt:
 In to this warld ma none assure.

15

None may Assure in this World. 143

IV.

Nane heir bot riche men hes renoun,
And pure men ar pluckit doun,
And nane bot just men tholis iniure;
Sa wit is blindit and ressoun:
In to this warld ma none assure. 20

V.

Vertew the court hes done dispyiss;
Ane rebald to renoun dois ryiss,
And cairlis of nobillis hes the cure,
And bumbardis brukis the benifyiss:
Into this warld may none assure. 25

VI.

All gentrice and nobilitie
Ar passit out of he degre;
On fredome is laid foirfaltour;
In princis is thair no pety;
For in this warld may none assure. 30

VII.

Is non so armit in-to plait
That can fra truble him debait;
May no man lang in welth indure,
For wo that evir lyis at the wait:
Into this warld may none assure. 35

VIII.

Flattry weiris ane furrir gown,
And falsett with the lord dois roun,
And trewth standis barrit at the dure,
Exylit is honour of the toun:
In to this warld may none assure. 40

IX.

Fra everilk mowth fair wirdis proceidis;
In every hairt disceptioun breidis;
Fra everylk E gois luke demure,
Bot fra the handis gois few gud deidis:
Into this warld may none assure. 45

X.

Toungis now are maid of quhyte quhaill bone,
 And haitis ar maid of hard flynt stone,
 And ene ar maid of blyth asure,
 And handis of adamant laith to dispone :
 Into this warld may none assure.

50

XI.

3it hairt and handis and body, all
 Mon answer deth, quhen he dois call
 To compt befor the iuge future :
 Sen all ar deid, or than de sall,
 Quha suld in to this warld assure?

55

XII.

No thing bot deth this schortly cravis,
 Quhair fortoun evir as fo dissavis
 With freyndly smylingis of ane hure,
 Quhais fals behechtis as wind hyne wavis :
 Into this warld may none assure.

60

XIII.

O! quha sall weild the wrang possessioun,
 Or the gold gatherit with oppressioun,
 Quhen the angell blawis his bugill sture,
 Quhilk vnrestorit helpis no confessioun?
 Into this warld may none assure.

65

XIV.

Quhat help is thair in lordschippis sevin,
 Quhen na houss is bot hell and hevin,
 Palice of licht, or pitt obscure,
 Quhair joulis ar hard with horrible stevin :
 In to this warld may none assure.

70

XV.

Vbi ardentes anime,
 Semper dicentes Ve! Ve!
 Sall cry Allace! that wemen thame bure,
 O quante sunt iste tenebre!
 In to this warld may none assure.

75

None may Assure in this World 145

XVI.

Than quho sall wirk for warldis wrak,
Quhen flude and fyre sall our it frak,
And frely fruster feild and fure,
With tempest kene and hiddous crak?
In to this warld may none assure. 80

XVII.

Lord! sen in tyme sa sone to cum
De terra surrecturus sum,
Reward me with non erdly cure,
Bot me ressave in regnum tuum :
In to this warld may non assure. 85
Finis, quod Dumbar.

59. OF THE CHANGES OF LYFE.

I.

I seik aboute this warld onstable,
To find ane sentence convenable ;
Bot I can nocht in all my witt,
Sa trew ane sentence find of it,
As say, it is dissavable. 5

II.

For gisterday, I did declair
How that the sasoun soft and fair,
Come in als fresche as pacok feddir;
This day it stangis lyke ane eddir,
Concluding all in my contrair. 10

III.

3istirday fair wpsprang the flowris,
This day thai ar all slane with schouris ;
And foulis in forrest that sang cleir,
Now walkis with ane dreirie cheir,
Full caild ar bayth thair beddis and bouris. 15

IV.

So nixt to symmer, wynter bene ;
 Nixt eftir confort, cairis kene ;
 Nixt eftir mydnycht, the myrthfull morrow ;
 Nixt eftir joy, ay cwmis sorrow :
 So is this world, and ay hes bene.
Quod Dumbar.

20

60. LAMENT FOR THE MAKARIS.

QUHEN HE WES SEIK.

I.

I that in heill wes and glaidness,
 Am trublit now with gret seikness,
 And feblit with infirmitie ;
 Timor Mortis conturbat me.

II.

Our plesance heir is all vane glory,
 This fals warld is bot transitory,
 The flesche is brukle, the Feynd is sle ;
 Timor Mortis conturbat me.

5

III.

The stait of man dois chainge and vary,
 Now sound, now seik, now blyth, now sary,
 Now dansand mirry, now like to die ;
 Timor Mortis conturbat me.

10

IV.

No stait in Erd heir standis sicker ;
 As with the wynd wavis the wickir,
 So wannis this warldis vanitie ;
 Timor Mortis conturbat me.

15

V.

Vnto the deth gois all estaitis,
 Princis, prelattis, and Potestaitis,
 Bayth riche and pure of all degre ;
 Timor Mortis conturbat me.

20

VI.

He taikis the knychtis in to the feild,
Enarmit vndir helme and scheild;
Victor he is at all mellie;
Timor Mortis conturbat me.

VII.

That strang vnvynsable tirrand 25
Takis on the muderis breist sowkand
The bab, full of benignitie;
Timor Mortis conturbat me.

VIII.

He taikis the campioun in the stour,
The captane closit in the tour, 30
The lady in bour full of bewtie;
Timor Mortis conturbat me.

IX.

He spairis no lord for his piscence,
Na clerk for his intelligence;
His awfull straik may no man fle; 35
Timor Mortis conturbat me.

X.

Art magicianis, and astrologis,
Rethoris, logicianis, and theologis,
Thame helpis no conclusionis sle; 40
Timor Mortis conturbat me.

XI.

In medicyne the most practicianis,
Leichis, surrigianis, and phesicianis,
Thame self fra Deth may nocht supple;
Timor Mortis conturbat me.

XII.

I se that makaris amang the laif 45
Playis heir thair padyanis, syne gois to graif;
Sparit is nocht thair facultie;
Timor Mortis conturbat me.

XIII.

He hes done petuouslie devour,
 The noble Chaucer, of makaris flour, 50
 The Munk of Berry, and Gower, all thre;
 Timor Mortis conturbat me.

XIV.

The gud Schir Hew of Eglintoun,
 Ettriik, Heriot, and Wintoun,
 He hes tane out of this cuntre; 55
 Timor Mortis conturbat me.

XV.

That skorpioun fell hes done infek
 Maister Iohne Clerk, and James Afflek,
 Fra ballat making et trigedie;
 Timor Mortis conturbat me. 60

XVI.

Holland and Barbour he has berevit;
 Allace! that he nocht with ws levit
 Schir Mungo Lokart of the Lie;
 Timor Mortis conturbat me.

XVII.

Clerk of Tranent eik he has tane, 65
 That maid the aenteris of Gawane;
 Schir Gilbert Hay endit hes he;
 Timor mortis conturbat me.

XVIII.

He hes Blind Hary, and Sandy Traill
 Slane with his schour of mortall haill, 70
 Quhilk Patrik Iohnestoun myght nocht fle;
 Timor Mortis conturbat me.

XIX.

He hes reft Mersar his endite,
 That did in luv so lyfly wryte,
 So schort, so quick, of sentence hie; 75
 Timor Mortis conturbat me.

Lament for the Makaris

149

XX.

He hes tane Rowll of Aberdene,
And gentill Rowll of Corstorphyne;
Two bettir fallowis did no man sie;
Timor Mortis conturbat me.

80

XXI.

In Dumfermelyne he hes tane Broun
With Maistir Robert Henrysoun;
Schir Iohne the Ross imbraist hes he;
Timor Mortis conturbat me.

XXII.

And he hes now tane, last of aw,
Gud gentill Stobo et Quintene Schaw,
Of quhome all wichtis hes pitie :
Timor Mortis conturbat me.

85

XXIII.

Gud Maistir Walter Kennedy,
In poyntt of deth lyis verely,
Grit rewth it wer that so suld be;
Timor Mortis conturbat me.

90

XXIV.

Sen he hes all my brether tane,
He will nocht lat me leif allane,
On forss I mon his nixt pray be;
Timor Mortis conturbat me.

95

XXV.

Sen for the Deth remeid is non,
Best is that we for deth dispone.
Eftir our deth that leif may we;
Timor Mortis conturbat me.

100

Quod Dumbar quhen he wes seik, etc.

61. THE BALLAD OF LORD BERNART STEWART,
LORD OF AUBIGNY.

The ballade of ane right noble victorius and myghty Lord Barnard Stewart, lord of Aubigny, erle of Beaumont roger and bonaffre, consaloure, and chamerlane ordinare to the maist hee, maist excellent, and maist crystyn prince Loys, King of France, Knight of his ordour, Capitane of the kepyng of his body, Conquereur of Naplis and vmquhile constable general of the same, Compilit be maistir Willyam dumber at the said lordis cumyng to Edin-burgh in Scotland send in ane ryght excellent embassat fra the said maist chrystin King to our maist Souuerane lord and victorius prince James the ferde, Kyng of Scottis.

I.

Renownit, ryall, right reuerend and serene
 Lord, hie trywmphing in wirschip and valoure,
 Fro kyngis downe most Cristin knight, and kene,
 Most wyse, most valyand, moste laureat hie wictour,
 Onto the steris xphyeit is thyne honour;
 In Scotland Welcum be thyne Excellence
 To King, Queyne, lord, clerk, knight and seruatur,
 Withe glorie and honour, lawde and reuerence. 5

II.

Welcum in stour most strong, incomparable knight,
 The fame of armys, and floure of vassalage;
 Welcum in were moste worthi, wyse and wight;
 Welcum the soun of Mars of moste curage;
 Welcum moste lusti branche of our linnage,
 In euery realme oure scheild, and our defence;
 Welcum our tendir blude of hie parage,
 With glorie and honour, lawde and reuerence. 10 15

III.

Welcum in were the secund Iulius,
 The prince of knighthyed, and flour of cheualry;
 Welcum most valyeant and victorius;
 Welcum invincible victour moste wourthy;
 Welcum our Scottis chiftane most dughy;
 Wyth sowne of clarioun, organe, song and sence,
 To the atonis, Lord, Welcum all we cry:
 With glorie and honour, lawde and reuerence. 20

The Ballad of Lord Bernart Stewart 151

IV.

Welcum oure indeficient adiutorie, 25
That evir our Naceoun helpit in thare neyd;
That neuer saw Scot yit indigent nor sory,
Bot thou did hym suport, with thi gud deid;
Welcum, therfor, abuse all livand leyd,
Withe us to liue, and to maik recidence, 30
Quhilk never sall swnye for thy saik to bleid:
To quham be honour, lawde and reuerence.

V.

Is none of Scotland borne faithfull and kynde,
Bot he of naturall inclinacioune
Dois favour the, withe all his hert and mynde, 35
Withe fervent, tendir, trew intencioun;
And wald of inwart hie effectioun,
Bot dreyd of danger, de in thi defence,
Or dethe, or schame, war done io thi persoun;
To quham be honour, lawde and reuerence. 40

VI.

Welcum thou knight, moste fortunable in feild;
Welcum in armis moste aunterus and able,
Wndir the soun that beris helme or scheild;
Welcum thou campioun, in feght wnourcumable;
Welcum most dughti, digne, and honorable, 45
And moist of lawde, and hie magnificence,
Nixt wndir kingis to stand incomparable;
To quham be honour, lawde and reuerence.

VII.

Throw Scotland, Ingland, France, and Lumbardy,
Fleys on weyng thi fame, and thi renoune; 50
And oure all cuntreis, wndirnethe the sky,
And oure all strandis, fro the sterris doune;
In euery province, land, and regioun,
Proclomit is thi name of excellence,
In euery cete, village, and in toune, 55
Withe glorie and honour, lawd and reuerence.

VIII.

O feyrse Achill, in furius hie curage!
 O strong invincible Hector, vndir scheild!
 O vailyeant Arthur, in knyghtli vassalage!
 Agamemnon, in gouernance of feild! 60
 Bold Henniball, in batall to do beild!
 Iulius, in iupert, in wisdom and expence!
 Most fortunate chiftane, in yhouth and eild,
 To the be honour, lawde and reuerence!

IX.

At parliament thow suld be hye renownit, 65
 That did so mony victoryse opteyn;
 Thi cristall helme with lawry suld be crownyt,
 And in thi hand a branche of olyve greyn;
 The sueird of conquis, and of knyghtheid keyn,
 Be borne suld highe before the in presence, 70
 To represent sic man as thou has beyn;
 With glorie and honour, lawde and reuerence.

X.

Hie furius Mars, the god armipotent,
 Rong in the hevin at thyne natiuite;
 Saturnus doune, withe fryr eyn, did blent, 75
 Throw bludy visar, men manasing to gar de;
 On the fresche Venus keist hir amourouse E;
 On the Marcurius furtheyet his eloquence;
 Fortuna Maior did turn hir face on the;
 With glorie and honour, lawde and reuerence. 80

XI.

Prynce of fredom, and flour of gentilnes,
 Sweyrd of knyghtheid, and choise of cheualry,
 This tyme I lefe, for grete prolixitnes,
 To tell quhat feildis thou wan in Pikkardy,
 In France, in Bertan, in Naplis, and Lumbardy; 85
 As I think eftir, withe all my diligence,
 Or thow departe, at lenthe for to discry;
 With glorie and honour, lawd and reuerence.

The Ballad of Lord Bernart Stewart 153

XII.

B, in thi name, betaknis batalrus;
A, able in feild; R, right renoune most hie; 90
N, nobilnes; and A, for aunterus;
R, ryall blude; for dughtines, is D;
W, valyeantnes; S, for strenewite;
Quhoise knyghtli name, so schynnyng in clemence,
For wourthines in gold suld writtin be; 95
With glorie and honour, lawd and reuerence.
.
.

62. ELEGY ON THE DEATH OF BERNARD
STEWART, LORD OF AUBIGNY.

I.

Illuster Lodovick, of France most Cristin king,
Thou may complain with sighis lamentable
The death of Bernard Stewart, nobill and ding,
In deid of arme most anterous and abill;
Most mychti, wyse, worthie, and comfortable, 5
Thy men of weir to governe and to gy:
Fortun, allace! now may thow weir the sabill,
Sen he is gone, the flour of chevelrie.

II.

Complaine sould euerie noble valiant knycht
The death of him that douchtie was in deid, 10
That many ane fo in feild hes put to fli[ch]t,
In weris wicht, be wisdom and manheid.
To the Turk sey all land did his name dreid,
Quhois force all France in fame did magnifie;
Of so hie price sall nane his place posseid, 15
For he is gon, the flour of chevilrie.

III.

O duilfull death! O dragon dolorous!
Quhy hes thow done so duffullie devour
The prince of knyghtheid, nobill and chevilrous,
The witt of weiris, of armes and honour, 20

The crop of curage, the strenth of armes in stour,
 The fame of France, the fame of Lumbardy,
 The choiss of chiftanes, most awfull in armour,
 The charbunckell, cheif of every chevelrie!

IV.

Pray now for him, all that him loveit heir! 25
 And for his saull mak intercessioun
 Unto the Lord that hes him bocht so deir,
 To gif him mercie and remissioun,
 And namelie we of Scottis natioun,
 Intill his lyff quhom most he did affy, 30
 Forzett we nevir into our orisoun
 To pray for him, the flour of chevalrie.

Quod Dumbar.

63. BLYTH ABERDEIN.

I.

Blyth Aberdein, thow beriall of all tounis,
 The lamp of bewtie, bountie, and blythnes;
 Unto the heaven [upheyt] thy renoun is,
 Off vertew, wisdom, and of worthines;
 He notit is thy name of nobilnes; 5
 Into the cumming of oure lustie quein,
 The vall of velth, guid cheir, and mirrines:
 Be blyth, and blisfull, burgh of Aberdein.

II.

And first hir mett the burgess of the toun,
 Richelie arrayit as become thame to be, 10
 Of quhom they cheset four men of renoun,
 In gounes of veluet, young, abill, and lustie,
 To beir the paill of veluet cramase
 Abone hir heid, as the custome hes bein;
 Gryt was the sound of the artel[er]jie: 15
 Be blyth, and blisfull, burgh of Aberdein.

III.

Ane fair processioune mett hir at the Port,
In a cap of gold and silk, full pleasantlie,
Syne at hir entrie, with many fair disport,
Ressaueit hir on streittis lustilie; 20
Quhair first the salutatioun honorabillie
Of the sweitt Virgin, guidlie mycht be seine;
The sound of menstrallis blawing to the sky:
Be blyth and blisfull, burgh of Aberdein.

IV.

And syne thow gart the orient kingis thrie 25
Offer to Chryst, with benyng reuerence,
Gold, sence, and mir, with all humilitie,
Schawand him king with most magnificence;
Syne quhow the angill, with sword of violence,
Furth of the joy of paradice putt clein 30
Adame and Eve for innobedience:
Be blyth and blisfull, burgh of Aberdein.

V.

And syne the Bruce, that euir was bold in sto[u]r,
Thow gart as roy cum rydand vnder croun,
Richt awfull, strang and large of portratour, 35
As nobill, dreidfull, michtie campioun:
The [nobill Stewarts] syne, of great renoun,
Thow gart vpspring, with branches new and greine,
Sa gloriouslie, quhill glaided all the toun:
Be blyth and blisfull, burgh of Aberdein. 40

VI.

Syne come thair four and tuentie madinis jing,
All claid in greine of mervelous bewtie,
With hair detressit, as threidis of gold did hing,
With quhyt hattis all browderit rycht brav[elie],
Playand on timberallis, and singand rycht sweitlie; 45
That seimlie sort, in ordour weill besein,
Did meit the quein, hir [saluand] reverentlie:
Be blyth and blisfull, burgh of Aberdein.

VII.

The streittis war all hung with tapestrie,
 Great was the press of peopill dwelt about, 50
 And pleasant padgeanes playit prattellie;
 The legeiss all did to thair lady loutt,
 Quha was convoyed with ane royall routt,
 Off gryt barrounes and lustie ladyis [schene];
 Welcum, our quein! the commoness gaif ane schout: 55
 Be blyth and blisfull, burgh of Aberdein.

VIII.

At hir cuming great was the mirth and joy,
 For at thair croce abundantlie rane wyne;
 Vntill hir ludgeing the toun did hir convoy;
 Hir for to treit thai sett thair haill ingyne, 60
 Ane riche present thai did till hir propyne;
 Ane costlie coup that large thing wald contene,
 Couerit and full of cunjeitt gold rycht fyne:
 Be blyth and blisfull, burgh of Aberdein.

IX.

O potent princes, pleasant and preclair, 65
 Great caus thow hes to thank this nobill toun,
 That for to do the honnour, did not spair
 Thair geir, riches, substance, and persoun;
 The to ressaue on maist fair fasoun,
 The for to pleis thai socht all way and mein; 70
 Thairfoir, sa lang as quein thow beiris croun,
 Be thankfull to this burgh of Aberdein.

Quod Dumbar.

64. HOW SALL I GOVERNE ME?

I.

How sowld I rewill me, or quhat wyiss,
 I wald sum wyisman wald dewyiss;
 I can not leif in no degre,
 Bot sum my maneris will dispyiss.
 Lord God, how sall I governe me? 5

II.

Gif I be galland, lusty and blyth,
Than will thay say on me full swyth:
 '3one man, owt of his mynd is he,
Or sum hes done him confort kyth.'
 Lord God, how sall I governe me?

10

III.

Gif I be sorrowfull and sad,
Than will thay say that I am mad;
 I do bot drowp, as I wald die,
So will thay deyme baith man and lad.
 Lord God, how sall I governe me?

15

IV.

Be I liberall, gentill and kynd,
Thocht I it tak of nobill strynd,
 3it will thai say, baythe he and he,
3on man is lyke out of his mynd:
 Lord God, how sall I governe me?

20

V.

Gif I be lusty in myne array,
Than lue I parramouris thay say,
 Or in my hairt [am] prowde and hie,
Or ellis I haif it sum wrang way.
 Lord God, how sall I governe me?

25

VI.

And gif I be nocht weill besene,
Than twa and twa sayis thame betwene,
 That evill gydis 3one man trewlie;
Lo! be his claithis it may be sene.
 Lord God, how sall I governe me?

30

VII.

Gif I be sene in court ouir lang,
Than will thay mvrmour thame amang,
 My freyndis ar not worth a fle,
That I sa lang but guerdon gang.
 Lord God, how sall I governe me?

35

VIII.

In court rewaird than purchess I,
 Than haif thay malyce and invy,
 And secretly thay on me le,
 And dois me hinder prevely.
 Lord God, how sall I governe me?

40

IX.

I wald my gyding war diwysit;
 Gif I spend littill I am despysit;
 Gif I be nobill, gentill and fre,
 A prodigall man I am so prysit.
 Lord God, how sall I governe me?

45

X.

Now juge thay me baith guid and ill,
 And I may no mans tung hald still;
 To do the best my mynd sal be,
 Latt every man say quhat he wil,
 The gracious God mot governe me.
Finis, quod Dumbar.

50

65. OF DEMING.

I.

Musing allone this hinder nicht,
 Of mirry day quhen gone was licht,
 Within ane garth vndir a tre,
 I hard ane voce, that said on hicht,
 May na man now vndemit be.

5

II.

For thocht I be ane crownit king,
 3it sall I not eschew deming;
 Sum callis me guid, sum sayis I le,
 Sum cravis of God to end my ring,
 So sall I not vndemit be.

10

III.

Be I ane lord, and not lord lyk,
Than every pelour and purspyk
Sayis, Land war bettir warit on me;
Thocht he dow not to leid a tyk,
3it can he not lat deming be.

15

IV.

Be I ane lady fresche and fair,
With gentill men makand repair,
Than will thay say, baith scho and he,
That I am jaipit lait and air;
Thus sall I not vndemit be.

20

V.

Be I ane courtman or ane knycht,
Honestly cled that cumis me richt,
Ane prydfull man than call thay me;
Bot God send thame a widdy wicht,
That can not lat sic demyng be.

25

VI.

Be I bot littill of stature,
Thay call me catyve createure;
And be I grit of quantete,
Thay call me monstrowis of nature;
Thus can I not vndemit be.

30

VII.

And by I ornat in my speiche,
Than Towsy sayis, I am sa streiche,
I speik not lyk thair houss menjie.
Suppois hir mouth misteris a leiche,
3it can I not vndemit be.

35

VIII.

Bot wist thir folkis that vthir demiss,
How that thair sawis to vthir semiss,
Thair vicious wordis and vanitie,
Thair tratling tungis that all furth temiss,
Sum tyme wald lat thair demyng be.

40

IX.

War nocht the mater wald grow the mair,
 To wirk vengeance on ane demair;
 But dout thair wald rycht mony de,
 And mony cative end in cair,
 Or than thai lat thair deming be.

45

X.

Gude James the Ferd, our nobill king,
 Quhen that he was of yeiris ying,
 In sentens said full subtiltie,
 'Do weill, and sett not by demying,
 For no man sall vndemit be.'

50

XI.

And so I sall, with Goddis grace,
 Keip his command in to that cace;
 Beseiking ay the Trinite,
 In hevin that I may haif ane place,
 For thair sall no man demit be.

55

Finis quod Dunbar.

66. OF COVETYCE.

I.

Ffredome, honour and nobilnes,
 Meid, manheid, mirth and gentilnes
 Ar now in cowrt reput as vyce;
 And all for causs of cuvetice.

II.

All weifair, welth and wantones
 Ar chengit in-to wretchitnes,
 And play is sett at littill price;
 And all for causs of covetyce.

5

III.

Halking, hunting and swift horss rynning
 Ar chengit all in wrangus wyunnyng;
 Thair is no play bot cartis and dyce;
 And all for causs of covetyce.

10

IV.

Honorable houshaldis ar all laid down ;
Ane laird hes with him bot a loun,
That leidis him eftir his devyce ; 15
And all for causs of covetyce.

V.

In burghis, to landwart and to sie,
Quhair was plesour and grit plentie,
Vennesoun, wyld fowill, wyne and spyce,
Is now bot cair and covetyce. 20

VI.

Husbandis that grangis had full grete,
Cattell and corne to sell and ete,
Hes now no beist bot cattis and myce ;
And all thruch caus of covetyce.

VII.

Honest jemen in every toun 25
War wont to weir baith reid and broun,
Ar now arrayit in raggis with lyce ;
And all thruch caus of covetyce.

VIII.

And lairdis in silk harlis to the heill,
For quhilk thair tennentis sald somer meill, 30
And levis on rutis vndir the ryce ;
And all thruch caus of covetyce.

IX.

Quha that dois deidis of petie,
And levis in pece and cheretie,
Is haldin a fule, and that full nyce ; 35
And all thruch caus of covetyce.

X.

And quha can reive vthir menis rowmis,
And vpoun peur men gadderis sowmis,
Is now ane active man and wyice ;
And all thruch caus of covetyce. 40

XI.

Man, pleiss thy makar and be mirry,
 And sett not by this warld a chirry;
 Wirk for the place of paradyce,
 For thairin ringis na covetyce.
Quod Dumbar.

67. A GENERAL SATYRE.

I.

Devorit in dreme, devysing in my slummer,
 How that this realme with nobillis owt of nummer
 Gydit, provydit so mony ȝeiris hes bene;
 And now sic hungir, sic cowartis and sic cummer
 Within this land was never hard nor sene.

5

II.

Sic pryde of prelattis, so few to preiche and pray,
 Sic hant of harlottis with thame, baith nicht and day,
 That sould haue ay thair God befor thair ene,
 So nyce array, so strange to thair abbay
 Within this land wes never hard nor sene.

10

III.

So mony preistis cled vp in secular weid,
 With blasing breistis casting thair clathis on breid,
 It is no neid to tell quham of I mene,
 Sa few to reid the dargey and the beid
 Within this land wes never hard nor sene.

15

IV.

So mony maisteris, so mony guckit clerkis,
 So mony waistouris to God and all his werkis,
 So fyrie sparkis of dispyt fra the splene,
 Sic losing sarkis, so mony glengoir merkis
 Within this land was never hard nor sene.

20

V.

So mony lordis, so mony naturale fulis,
 That better accordis to play thame at the trulis,
 Nor stanche the dulis that commounis dois sustene,
 Cumming fra the sculis so mony anis and mulis
 Within this land was never hard nor sene.

25

VI.

So mony jugeis and lordis maid vp of lait,
So small refuge the pure men to debait;
So mony ane stait, for the commoun weill sa quhein
Ouir all the gait, so mony theiffis so tait,
Within this land was never hard nor sene. 30

VII.

So mony ane sentence retreitit for to win
Geir and acquaintance, or kyndness of thair kin;
Thay think na sin, quhair proffeit cumis betwene;
So mony ane gin, to haist thame to the pin,
Within this land wes never hard nor sene. 35

VIII.

So meikill tressoun, so mony partiall sawis,
So lytill ressoun to help the commoun cawis,
That all the lawis ar nochit set by ane prene;
Sic fenijeit flawis, sa mony waistre wawis
Within this land wes never hard nor sene. 40

IX.

So mony theivis and mycharis weill kend,
So grit releiffis and lordis thame to defend,
Becaus thay spend the spreyth all thame betwene,
So few to wend this mischeif to amend
Within this land was nevir hard nor sene. 45

X.

This to correct thay schoir with mony crackis,
Bot lytill effect with speir or battell-ax;
Thair curage lakis that suld thair hartis mak kene;
So mony jakis, and brude on beggaris bakkis
Within this land was nevir hard nor sene. 50

XI.

Sic vantar woustouris, sic men of sindrie staturis,
Sic braularis and boistouris, degenerit fra thair naturis,
And sic regratouris, the pure men to prevein;
Sa commoun tratouris, sa mony fals rubiatouris
Within this land was nevir hard nor sene. 55

XII.

Sic knavis, sic wakarīs, so mony cartis and dyce,
 Sic haland-schekkarīs, quhilk at Cowkelbeis gryss
 'Wan meikill pryce, quhair lymmarīs did convene;
 Sic store of lyce, so mony wittis unwyse
 Within this land wes never hard nor sene. 60

XIII.

So mony merchantis, so mony aythis mainsworne,
 Sic pure tennentis, sic cursing ewin and morne,
 That slayis the corne, and fruyt that suld grow grene;
 Sic scaith and scorne, so mony paitlat worne
 Within this land wes nevir hard nor sene. 65

XIV.

So mony ane Kitte, drest vp with goldin chenize,
 So lytill witte that weill can fabillis fenize,
 With apill renize to schaw thair semblance schene,
 Off Sathanis seinze sa an vnsell menze
 Within this land was nevir hard nor sene. 70

XV.

Sic farting sculis, on flaggis als fat als quhalis,
 Faceit lyk fulis with haitis that lytil avalis;
 And sic foul taillis that soupis the cassay clene,
 Sic dust that skalis sic fillokis with fuk salis,
 Within this land was never hard nor sene. 75

XVI.

So mony rakkattis, sic caitharis and sic pillaris,
 Sic balaris nakkattis, so mony tutivillaris,
 And sic ewil-willaris speikand of King and Quene;
 Sic pudding-fillaris, discending doune of millaris
 Within this land was never hard nor sene. 80
 Quod Dunbar.

68. LEARNING VAIN WITHOUT GUID LYFE.

WRITTEN AT OXINFURDE.

I.

To speik of science, craft, or sapience,
Off vertew, morall cwnnyng, or doctrine;
Off jure, of wisdom, or intelligence;
Off euerie study, lair, or discipline;
All is bot tynt, or reddie for to tyne, 5
Nocht vsing it as it sould vsit be;
The craift exerceing, considdering not the fyne;
Ane paralous seiknes is vaine prosperite.

II.

The curious probatioun logicall;
The eloquence of ornat rethorie; 10
The naturall science philosophical;
The dirk apperance of astronomie;
The theologis sermoun; the fablis of poetrye;
Without gut lyfe all in the self dois de,
As Mayis flouris dois in September drye: 15
A paralous seiknes is vaine prosperite.

III.

Quhairfor, 3e clarkis grittest of constance,
Fullest of science and of knowlegeing,
To ws be myrrouris in 3our governance;
And in our darkness be lampis in schyning: 20
Or than in frustar is 3our lang leirning;
Gif to 3our sawis 3our deidis contrair be,
3our maist accusar salbe 3our awin cwnning;
A peralus seiknes is vane prosperitie.

Quod Dumbar at Oxinfurde.

69. GUDE COUNSALE.

I.

Be 3e ane luvar, think 3e nocht 3e suld
Be weill adwysit in 3our gouerning?
Be 3e nocht sa, it will on 3ow be tauld;
Bewar thairwith for dreid of misdemyng.

Be nocht a wreche, nor skerche in 3our spending, 5
 Be layth alway to do amiss or schame;
 Be rewlit rycht and keip this doctring,
 Be secreit, trew, incurring of 3our name.

II.

Be 3e ane lear, that is werst of all,
 Be 3e ane tratlar, that I hald als ill; 10
 Be 3e ane janglar, 3e fra vertew fall,
 Be nevyr mair on to thir vicis thrill;
 Be now and ay the maistir of 3our will,
 Be nevyr he that lesing sall proclame;
 Be nocht of langage quhair 3e suld be still, 15
 Be secreit, trew, incurring of 3our name.

III.

Be nocht abasit for no wicket tung,
 Be nocht sa set as I haif said 3ow heir;
 Be nocht sa lerge vnto thir sawis sung,
 Be nocht our prowde, thinkand 3e haif no peir; 20
 Be 3e so wyiss that vderis at 3ow leir,
 Be nevyr he to sklander nor defame;
 Be of 3our lufe no prechour as a freir,
 Be secreit, trew, incurring of 3our name.

Finis quod Dunbar.

70. REWL OF ANIS SELF.

I.

To dwell in court, my freind, gif that thow list,
 For gift of fortoun invy thow no degre;
 Behold and heir, and lat thy tung tak rest,
 In mekle speiche is part of vanitie;
 And for no malyce preiss the nevyr to lie; 5
 Als trubill nevyr thy self, sone, be no tyd,
 Vthiris to rewill, that will not rewlit be:
 He rewlis weill, that weill him self can gyd.

II.

Bewar quhome to thy counsale thow discure,
Ffor trewth dwellis nocht ay for that trewth appeiris:
Put not thyne honour into aventure; 11
Ane freind may be thy fo as fortoun steiris:
In cumpany cheiss honorable feiris,
And fra vyle folkis draw the far on syd;
The Psalme sayis, Cum sancto sanctus eris: 15
He rewlis weill, that weill him self can gyd.

III.

Haif pacience thocht thow no lordschip posseid,
For hie vertew may stand in law estait;
Be thow content, of mair thow hes no neid;
And be thow nocht, desyre sall mak debait 20
Evirmoir, till deth say to the than chakmait:
Thocht all war thyne this warld within so wyd,
Quha can resist the serpent of dispyt?
He rewlis weill, that weill him self can gyd.

IV.

Ffle frome the fallowschip of sic as ar defamit, 25
And fra all fals tungis fulfild with flattry,
Als fra all schrewis, or ellis thow art eschamit;
Sic art thow callit as is thy cumpany:
Fle perrellus taillis foundit of invy;
With wilfull men, son, argown thow no tyd, 30
Quhome no resson may seiss nor pacify:
He rewlis weill, that weill him self can gyd.

V.

And be thow not ane roundar in the nwke,
For, gif thow be, men will hald the suspect:
Be nocht in countenance ane skornar, nor by luke, 35
Bot dowt siclyk sall stryk the in the neck:
Be war also to counsall or coreck
Him that extold hes far him self in pryd,
Quhair parrell is but proffeit or effect;
He rewlis weill, that weill him self can gyd. 40

VI.

And sen thow seyis mony thingis variand,
 With all thy hart treit bissines and cure;
 Hald God thy freind, evir stabill be him stand,
 He will the confort in all misaventure;
 And be no wayis dispytfull to the peure,
 Nor to no man do wrang at ony tyd:
 Quho so dois this, sicker I ȝow assure,
 He rewlis weill, that sa weill him can gyd.

45

Finis quod Dunbar.

71. MEDITATIOUN IN WYNTIR.

I.

In to thir dirk and drublie dayis,
 Quhone sabill all the hewin arrayis,
 With mystie vapouris, cluddis and skyis,
 Nature all curage me denyis
 Off sangis, ballattis, and of playis.

5

II.

Quhone that the nycht dois lenthin houris,
 With wind, with haill, and havy schouris,
 My dule spreit dois lurk for schoir;
 My hairt for languor dois forloir,
 For laik of symmer with his flouris.

10

III.

I walk, I turne, sleip may I nocht,
 I vexit am with havy thocht;
 This warld all our I cast about,
 And ay the mair I am in dout,
 The mair that I remeid have socht.

15

IV.

I am assayit on everie syde,
 Dispair sayis ay, 'In tyme prowde,
 And get sum thing quhairon to leif;
 Or with grit trouble and mischeif,
 Thow sall in to this court abyde.'

20



V.

Than Patience sayis, 'Be not agast :
Hald Hoip and Treuthe within the fast ;
And lat Fortoun wirk furthe hir rage,
Quhone that no rasoun may assuage,
Quhill that hir glas be run and past.'

25

VI.

And Prudence in my eir sayis ay,
'Quhy wald thow hald that will away?
Or craif that thow may have no space,
Thow tending to ane uther place,
A journey going everie day?'

30

VII.

And than sayis Age, 'My freind, cum neir,
And be not strange, I the requir :
Cum, brodir, by the hand me tak,
Remember thow hes compt to mak
Off all thi tyme thow spendit heir.'

35

VIII.

Syne Deid castis upe his 3ettis wyd,
Saying, 'Thir oppin sall the byd ;
Albeid that thow were never sa stout,
Vndir this lyntall sall thow lowt :
Thair is nane vther way besyd.'

40

IX.

For feir of this all day I drowp ;
No gold in kist, nor wyne in cowp ;
No ladeis bewtie, nor luiffis blys
May lat me to remember this :
How glaid that ever I dyne or sowp.

45

X.

3it, quhone the nycht begynnys to schort,
It dois my spreit sum pairt confort,
Off thocht oppressit with the schouris.
Cum, lustie symmer ! with thy flouris,
That I may leif in sum disport.

50

Quod Dunbar.

72. ERDLY JOY RETURNIS IN PANE.

I.

Off Lentren in the first mornynge,
 Airly as did the day vpspring,
 Thus sang ane bird with voce vpplane,
 'All erdly joy returnis in pane.'

II.

'O man! haif mynd that thow mon pass;
 Remembir that thow art bot ass,
 And sall in ass return agane:
 All erdly joy returnis in pane.'

5

III.

'Haif mynd that eild ay followis zowth;
 Deth followis lyfe with gaipand mowth,
 Devoring fruct and flowring grane:
 All erdly joy returnis in pane.'

10

IV.

'Welth, worldly gloir, and riche array
 Ar all bot thornis laid in thy way,
 Ourcowerd with flouris laid in ane trane:
 All erdly joy returnis in pane.'

15

V.

'Come nevir zit May so fresche and grene,
 Bot Januar come als wod and kene;
 Wes nevir sic drowth bot anis come rane:
 All erdly joy returnis in pane.'

20

VI.

'Evirmair vnto this warldis joy
 As nerrest air succeidis noy;
 Thairfoir, quhen joy ma nocht remane,
 His verry air succeidis pane.'

Erdly Joy returnis in Pane 171

VII.

'Heir helth returnis in seikness 25
And mirth returnis in haviness,
Toun in desert, forrest in plane:
All erdly joy returnis in pane.'

VIII.

'Fredome returnis in wrechitness,
And trewth returnis in dowbilness, 30
With fenzeit wordis to mak men fane:
All erdly joy returnis in pane.'

IX.

'Vertew returnis in-to vyce,
And honour in-to avaryce;
With cuvatyce is consciens slane: 35
All erdly joy returnis in pane.'

X.

'Sen erdly joy abydis nevir,
Wirk for the joy that lestis evir;
For vder joy is all bot vane:
All erdly joy returnis in pane.' 40
Quod Dunbar.

73. OF CONTENT.

I.

Quho thinkis that he hes sufficence,
Of gudis hes no indigence;
Thocht he haue nowder land nor rent,
Grit mycht, nor hie magnificence,
He hes anewch that is content. 5

II.

Quho had all riches vnto Ynd,
And wer not satisfiet in mynd,
With powertie I hald him schent;
Off covatyce sic is the kynd:
He hes anewch that is content. 10

III.

Quhairfoir, thocht thou, my broder deir,
 Not servit be with daynteis seir;
 Thank God of it is to the sent,
 And of it glaidlie mak gud cheir:
 He hes anewch that is content.

15

IV.

Defy the world, feynzeit and fals,
 With gall in hart, and hwnyt hals:
 Quha maist it servis maist sall repent:
 Off quhais surcharge sour is the sals:
 He hes anewch that is content.

20

V.

Giff thou hes mycht, be gentill and fre;
 And gif thou standis in powertie,
 Off thine awin will to it consent;
 And it sall riches turne to the:
 He hes anewch that is content.

25

VI.

And 3e and I, my bredir all,
 That in this lyfe hes lordschip small,
 Lat langour nane in ws be lent;
 Gif we not clym, we tak no fall:
 He hes anewch that is content.

30

VII.

For quho that leist contentit is
 In world is purast man, iwis,
 And nedfullest in his intent;
 For of all gudis no thing is his,
 That of no thing can be content.

35

Quod Dunbar.

74. BEST TO BE BLYTH.

I.

Full oft I mvss and hes in thocht
How this fals warld is ay on flocht,
Quhair no thing ferme is nor degest;
And quhen I haif my mynd all socht,
For to be blyth me think it best.

5

II.

This warld evir dois flicht and wary,
Ffortoun sa fast hir quheill dois cary;
Na tyme in turning can it rest;
For quhois fals change suld none be sary;
Ffor to be blyth me think it best.

10

III.

Wald man consididir in mynd richt weill,
Or fortoun on him turn hir quheill,
That erdly honour may nocht lest,
His fall less panefull he suld feill;
Ffor to be blyth me think it best.

15

IV.

Quha with this warld dois warsill and stryfe,
And dois his dayis in dolour dryfe,
Thocht he in lordschip be possest,
He levis bot ane wrechit lyfe;
Ffor to be blyth me think it best.

20

V.

Off warldis gud and grit richness,
Quhat fruct hes man but miriness?
Thocht he this warld had eist and west,
All wer pouertie but glaidness;
For to be blyth me think it best.

25

VI.

Quho suld for tynsall drowp or de,
 For thyng that is bot vanitie,
 Sen to the lyfe that evir dois lest
 Heir is bot twynklyng of ane Ee;
 For to be blyth me think it best.

30

VII.

Had I for warldis vnkyndness
 In hairt tane ony haviness,
 Or fro my plesans bene opprest,
 I had bene deid langsyne, dowlless;
 For to be blyth me think it best.

35

VIII.

How evir this warld do change and vary
 Lat ws in hairt na moir be sary,
 Bot ay be reddy and address
 To pass out of this frawfull fary;
 For to be blyth me think it best.

40

Etc. *Quod* Dunbar.

75. ADVICE TO SPEND ANIS AWIN GUDE.

I.

Man, sen thy lyfe is ay in weir,
 And deid is evir drawand neir,
 The tyme vnsicker and the place;
 Man, spend thy gud quhill thow hes space.

II.

Thow may to day haif gude to spend,
 And hestely to morne fra it wend,
 And leif ane vthir thy baggis to braiss;
 Man, spend thy gud quhill thow hes space.

5

III.

Gif it be thyne thy self it vsis,
 Gif it be nocht the it refusis,
 Ane vthir of it the proffeit hess;
 Man, spend thy gud quhill thow hes space.

10

IV.

Quhill thow hes space se thow dispone,
That for thy geir quhen thow art gone,
No wicht ane vder slay nor chace; 15
Man, spend thy gud quhill thow hes space.

V.

Sum all his dayis dryvis our in vane,
Ay gadderand geir with sorrow and pane,
And nevir is glaid at 3ule nor Paiss;
Man, spend thy gud quhill thow hes space. 20

VI.

Syne cumis ane vder glaid of his sorrow,
That for him prayit nowdir evin nor morrow,
And fangis it all with mirryness;
Man, spend thy gud quhill thow hes space.

VII.

Sum grit gud gadderis and ay it spairis, 25
And eftir him thair cumis jung airis,
That his auld thrift settis on ane ess;
Man, spend thy gud quhill thow hes space.

VIII.

It is all thyne that thow heir spendis,
And nocht all that on the dependis, 30
Bot his to spend it that hes grace;
Man, spend thy gud quhill thow hes space.

IX.

Trest nocht ane vthir will do the to,
It that thy self wald nevir do,
For gif thow dois, streng is thy cace; 35
Man, spend thy gud quhill thow hes space.

X.

Luke how the bairne dois to the muder,
And tak example be nane vdder,
That it nocht eftir be thy cace;
Man, spend thy gud quhill thow hes space. 40
Quod Dunbar.

76. NO TRESSOUR AVAILIS WITHOUT GLAIDNES.

I.

Be mirry, man! and tak nocht far in mynd
 The wawering of this wrechit warld of sorrow;
 To God be hvmill, and to thy freynd be kynd,
 And with thy nychtboure glaidly len and borrow;
 His chance to nycht it may be thyne to morrow. 5
 Be blyth in hairt for ony aventure,
 For oft with wysmen it hes bene said aforrow,
 Without glaidnes awailis no tressour.

II.

Mak the gud cheir of it that God the sendis,
 For warldis wrak but weifair nocht awailis; 10
 Na gud is thyne saif only bot thow spendis,
 Remenant all thow brukis bot with bailis;
 Seik to solace quhen sadnes the assailis,
 In dolour lang thy lyfe ma nocht indure;
 Quhairfoir of confort set vp all thy sailis: 15
 Without glaidnes awailis no tresour.

III.

Follow on peis, fle truble and debait;
 With famows folkis hald thy cumpany;
 Be charitabill and humyll in thyne estait,
 For warldly honour lestis bot a cry; 20
 For truble in erd tak no mallancoly;
 Be riche in patience, gif thow in gudis be pure;
 Quho levis mirry, he levis michtely:
 Without glaidnes availis no tresour.

IV.

Thow seis thir wrechis sett with sorrow and cair, 25
 To gaddir gudis in all thair lyvis space,
 And quhen thair baggis ar full thair selfis ar bair,
 And of thair richness bot the keping hess;
 Quhill vthiris cum to spend it that hes grace,
 Quhilk of the wyning no labour had nor cure; 30
 Tak thow example and spend with mirriness:
 Without glaidnes availis no tresour.

V.

Thocht all the wraik that evir had levand wicht
Wer only thyne, no moir thy pairt dois fall
Bot meit, drynk, clais, and of the laif a sicht; 35
Jit to the iuge thow sall gif compt of all;
Ane raknyng rycht cumis of ane ragment small;
Be just and joyws and do to non injure,
And trewth sall mak the strang as ony wall:
Without glaidness availis no trespure. 40
Quod Dunbar.

77. TO THE QUENE DOWAGER.

I.

O lusty flour of 3owth, benyng and [sweit],
Fresch blome of bewty, blythfull, brycht, and schene,
Fair lufsum lady, gentill and discreit,
Jung brekand blossom, jit on the stalkis grene,
Delytsum lilly, lusty for to be sene, 5
Be glaid in hait and expell haviness;
[Thocht] bair of bliss, that evir so blyth hes bene,
Dewoyd langour, and leif in lustiness.

II.

Brycht sterne at morrow that dois the nycht hyn chase,
Of luviss lychtsum lyfe [the lamp] and gyd, 10
Lat no dirk clud absent fro ws thy face,
Nor lat no sable frome ws thy bewty hyd,
That hes no confort quhair that we go or ryd,
Bot to behald the beme of thi brychtness;
Baneiss all bail, and into bliss abyde; 15
Dewoyd langour, and leif in lustiness.

III.

Art thow [so] plesand, lusty, joing and fair,
Full of all vertew and gud conditioun,
Rycht nobill of blud, rycht wyiss and debonair,
Honorable, gentill, and faythfull of renoun, 20
Liberall, lufsum, and lusty of persoun,
Quhy suld thow than lat sadness the oppress?
In hait be blyth and lay all dolour down;
Dewoyd langour, and leif in lustiness.

III.

With notis glaid and glorious armony,
This joyfull merle so salust scho the day,
Quhill rong the widdis of hir melody,
Saying, 'Awalk, 3e luvaris, O, this May. 20
Lo, fresche Flora hes flurest every spray,
As natur hes hir taucht, the noble quene,
The feild bene clothit in a new array;
A lusty lyfe in luvis scheruice bene.'

IV.

Nevir suetar noys wes hard with levand man, 25
Na maid this mirry gentill nychtingaill,
Hir sound went with the rever as it ran,
Outthrow the fresche and flureist lusty vaill.
'O merle,' quod scho, 'O fule, stynt of thy taill,
For in thy song gud sentens is thair none, 30
For boith is tynt the tyme and the travaill
Of every luv bot upone God allone.'

V.

'Seiss,' quod the merle, 'thy preching, nychtingaill,
Sall folk thair 3ewth spend in-to holiness?
Of jung sanctis growis auld feyndis but fail; 35
Fy, ypocreit, in 3eirir tendirness,
Agane the law of kynd thow gois express,
That crukit aige makis on with 3ewth serene,
Quhome natur of conditionis maid dyverss;
A lusty life in luves scheruice bene.' 40

VI.

The nychtingaill said, 'Fule, remembir the,
That both in 3ewth and eild, and every hour,
The luv of God most deir to man suld be,
That him of nocht wrocht lyk his awin figour,
And deit him self fra deid him to succour. 45
O, quhithir wes kythit thair trew luv or none?
He is most trew and steidfast paramour;
All luv is lost bot vpone him allone.'

VII.

The merle said, 'Quhy put God so grit bewte
 In ladeis, with sic womanly having, 50
 Bot gife he wald that thay suld luvit be?
 To luv eik natur gaif thame inclynnyng;
 And He, of natur that wirker wes and king,
 Wald no thing frustir put, nor lat be sene,
 In to his creature of his awin making: 55
 A lusty lyfe in luv escheruice bene.'

VIII.

The nyctingayll said, 'Nocht to that behufe
 Put God sic bewty in a ladeis face,
 That scho suld haif the thank thairfoir or lufe,
 Bot He, the wirker, that put in hir sic grace, 60
 Off bewty, bontie, richness, tyme or space,
 And every gudness that bene to cum or gone;
 The thank redoundis to him in every place;
 All luv is lost bot vpone God allone.'

IX.

'O nyctingayll, it wer a story nyce, 65
 That luv suld nocht depend on cherite,
 And gife that vertew contrair be to vyce,
 Than luf mon be a vertew, as thinkis me;
 For ay to luf invy mone contrair be:
 God bad eik luf thy nyctbour fro the splene, 70
 And quho than ladeis suetar nyctbouris be?
 A lusty lyfe in lufe[s] escheruice bene.'

X.

The nyctingayll said, 'Bird, quhy dois thou raif?
 Man may tak in his lady sic delyt,
 Him to forget that hir sic bewtie gaif, 75
 And for his hevin rassaif hir cullour quhyt;
 Hir goldin tressit hairis redomyt,
 Lyk to Appollois bemis thocht thay schone,
 Suld nocht him blind fro luf that is perfyte;
 All luf is lost bot vpone God allone.' 80

XI.

The merle said, 'Lufe is causs of honour ay,
Lufe makis cowardis manheid to purchass,
Lufe makis knychtis hardy at assey,
Lufe makis wrechis full of lergeness, 85
Lufe makis sueir folkis full of bissiness,
Lufe makis sluggirdis fresche and weill besene,
Lufe changis vyce in vertewis nobilness;
A lusty lyfe in luvisscheruice bene.'

XII.

The nychtingaill said, 'Trew is the contrary;
Sic frustir lufe, it blindis men so far, 90
In-to thair myndis it makis thame to vary;
In fals vane glory thai so drunken ar,
Thair wit is went, of wo thai ar nocht war,
Quhill that all wirchip away be fro thame gone,
Fame, guddis and strenth; quhairfoir weill say I dar,
All lufe is lost bot vpone God allone.' 96

XIII.

Than said the merle, 'Myn errour I confess;
This frustir lufe all is bot vanite;
Blind ignorance me gaif sic hardiness,
To argone so agane the varite; 100
Quhairfoir I counsall every man, that he
With lufe nocht in the feindis net be tone,
Bot lufe the lufe that did for his lufe de;
All lufe is lost bot vpone God allone.'

XIV.

Than sang thay both with vocis lowd and cleir; 105
The merle sang, 'Man, lufe God that hes the wrocht:'
The nychtingaill sang, 'Man, lufe the Lord most deir,
That the and all this world maid of nocht:'
The merle said, 'Lufe him that thy lufe hes socht
Fra hevin to erd, and heir tuk flesche and bone:' 110
The nychtingaill sang, 'And with his deid the bocht;
All lufe is lost bot vpone him allone.'

XV.

Thane flaw thir birdis our the bewis schene,
 Singing of lufe amang the levis small,
 Quhois ythand pleid 3it maid my thochtis grene, 115
 Bothe sleping, walking, in rest and in travall;
 Me to reconfort most it dois awaill
 Agane for lufe, quhen lufe I can find none,
 To think how song this merle and nychtingaill,
 All lufe is lost bot vpone God allone. 120
Finis quod Dunbar.

79. OF LUVE ERDLY AND DIVINE.

I.

Now culit is dame Venus brand;
 Trew luvis fyre is ay kindilland,
 And I begyn to vndirstand,
 In feynit lufe quhat foly bene:
 Now cumis aige quhair 3ewth hes bene, 5
 And trew lufe rysis fro the splene.

II.

Quhill Venus fyre be deid and cauld,
 Trew luvis fyre nevir birnis bauld;
 So as the ta lufe vaxis auld,
 The tothir dois inress moir kene: 10
 Now cumis aige quhair 3ewth hes bene,
 And trew lufe rysis fro the splene.

III.

No man hes curege for to wryte
 Quhat plesans is in lufe perfyte,
 That hes in fenzeit lufe delyt, 15
 Thair kyndnes is so contrair clene:
 Now cumis aige quhair 3ewth hes bene,
 And trew lufe rysis fro the splene.

IV.

Full weill is him that may imprent,
Or onywayiss his hairt consent, 20
To turne to trew luve his intent,
And still the quarrell to sustene:
Now cumis aige quhair 3ewth hes bene,
And trew lufe rysis fro the splene.

V.

I haif experience by my sell; 25
In luvis court anis did I dwell,
Bot quhair I of a joy cowth tell,
I culd of truble tell fyftene:
Now cumis aige quhair 3ewth hes bene,
And trew lufe rysis fro the splene. 30

VI.

Befoir quhair that I wes in dreid,
Now haif I confort for to speid;
Quhair I had maugre to my meid,
I trest rewaird and thankis betuene:
Now cumis aige quhair 3ewth hes bene, 35
And trew lufe rysis fro the splene.

VII.

Quhair lufe wes wont me to displeiss,
Now find I in to lufe grit eiss;
Quhair I had denger and diseiss,
My breist all confort dois contene: 40
Now cumis aige quhair 3ewth hes bene,
And trew lufe rysis fro the splene.

VIII.

Quhair I wes hurt with jelosy,
And wald no luver wer bot I,
Now quhair I lufe I wald all wy 45
Als weill as I luvit I wene:
Now cumis aige quhair 3ewth hes bene,
And trew lufe rysis fro the splene.

IX.

Befoir quhair I durst nocht for schame
 My lufe discure, nor tell hir name; 50
 Now think I wirschep wer and fame,
 To all the warld that it war sene:
 Now cumis aige quhair 3ewth hes bene,
 And trew lufe rysis fro the splene.

X.

Befoir no wicht I did complene, 55
 So did hir denger me derene;
 And now I sett nocht by a bene
 Hir bewty nor hir twa fair ene:
 Now cumis aige quhair 3ewth hes bene,
 And trew lufe rysis fro the splene. 60

XI.

I haif a lufe farar of face,
 Quhome in no denger may haif place,
 Quhilk will me guerdoun gif and grace,
 And mercy ay quhen I me mene:
 Now cumis aige quhair 3ewth hes bene, 65
 And trew lufe rysis fro the splene.

XII.

Vnquyt I do no thing nor sane,
 Nor wairis a luvis thocht in vane;
 I salbe als weill luvit agane,
 Thair may no jangler me prevene: 70
 Now cumis aige quhair 3ewth hes bene,
 And trew lufe rysis fro the splene.

XIII.

Ane lufe so fare, so gud, so sueit,
 So riche, so rewthfull and discreit,
 And for the kynd of man so meit, 75
 Nevir moir salbe nor 3it hes bene:
 Now cumis aige quhair 3ewth hes bene,
 And trew lufe rysis fro the splene.

XIV.

Is none sa trew a luve as he,
 That for trew luve of ws did de; 80
 He suld be luffit agane, think me,
 That wald sa fane our luve obtene:
 Now cumis aige quhair 3ewth hes bene,
 And trew luve rysis fro the splene.

XV.

Is non but grace of God iwiss, 85
 That can in 3ewth consididir this;
 This fals dissavand warldis bliss,
 So gydis man in flouris grene:
 Now cumis aige quhair 3ewth hes bene,
 And trew luve rysis fro the splene. 90
Finis quod Dunbar (MS.: Dumbbar).

80. THE MANER OF PASSING TO CONFESSIOUN.

I.

O synfull man, thir ar the fourty dayis
 That every man sulde wilfull pennence dre;
 Oure Lorde Jhesu, as haly writ [us] sayis,
 Fastit him self oure exampill to be;
 Sen sic ane mychty king and lorde as he, 5
 To fast and pray was so obedient,
 We synfull folk sulde be more deligent.

II.

I reid [the,] man, of thi transgressioun,
 With all thi hert, that thou be penitent;
 Thow schrive the clene, and mak confessioun, 10
 And se thairto [that] thou be deligent,
 With all thi synnes into thi mynde present,
 That every syn be the selfe be schawin,
 To thyne confessor it ma be kend and knawin.

III.

Apon thi body gif thow hes ane wounde 15
 That caussis the gret panis for to feill,
 Thair is no leiche ma mak the haill and sounde,
 Quhill it be sene, and clengit every deill;
 Rycht sua thi schrift, bot it be schawin weill,
 Thow art nocht abill remissioun for to get, 20
 Wittandlie and thou ane syn forjet.

IV.

Off tuenty woundis, and ane be left vnhelit
 Quhat awalis the leiching of the laif?
 Rycht sua thi schrift, and thair be oucht conselit,
 It aualis nocht thi sely saule to saif; 25
 Nor 3it of God remissioun for to haif:
 Of syn gif thow wald haue deliverance,
 Thow sulde it tell with all the circumstance.

V.

Sa thi confessour be wyss and discreit,
 Than can [he] the discharge of doute and weir, 30
 And power hes [he] of thy synnes compleit:
 Gif thow can nocht schaw furth thi synnes perqueir,
 And he be blinde, and can nocht at the speir,
 Thow ma rycht weill in thi mynde consydder
 That ane blynde man is led furth be ane vther. 35

VI.

And sa I halde, that 3e ar baith begylde;
 He can nocht speir, nor thou can nocht him tell,
 Quhen, nor how, thi conscience thow hes fylde;
 Thairfor, I reid, that thow excuss thi sell,
 And rype thi mynde how every thing befell, 40
 The tyme, the place, and how, and in quhat wyss,
 That thi confessour ma thi synnes pryce.

VII.

Awyss the weill, or thou cum to the preist,
 Of all thi synnes, and namelie of the maist,
 That thai be reddy prentit in thi breist; 45
 Thow sulde nocht cum to schryfe the in haist,
 And syne sit doun abasit as ane beist:
 With humyll [hairt] and sad contrytioun,
 Thow suld[e] cum to thine confessioun.

The Maner of Passing to Confessioun 187

VIII.

With thine awin mouth thi synnes thou suld tell; 50
Bot sit and heir the preist hes nocht ado,
Quha kennes thi synnes better na thi sell?
Thairfor, I reid the, tak gude tent thairto;
Thow knawis best quhair bindis the thi scho;
Thairfor, be wys afor or thow thair cum, 55
That thou schaw furth thi synnes all and sum.

IX.

Quhair seldin compt is tane, and hes a hevy charge,
And syne is rekles in his gouernance,
And on his conscience he takis all to large,
And on the end hes no remembrance, 60
That man is abill to fall ane gret mischance:
The synfull man that all the 3eir our settis,
Fra pasche to pasche, rycht mony a thing forzettis.

X.

I reid the, man, quhill thow art stark and 3ounge,
With pith and strenth into thi 3eris grene, 65
Quhill thow art abill baith in mynde and tounge,
Repent the, man, and kepe thi conscience clene;
To byde till age is mony perrell sene:
Small merit is of synnes for to irke,
Quhen thow art ald, and ma na wrangis wyrke. 70
Quod Dunbar.

81. THE TABILL OF CONFESSIOUN.

I.

To The, O mercifull Saviour, Jesus,
My King, my Lord, and my Redemar sweit,
Befoir thy bludy figor dolorus
I schryve my synnys, with humill hairt contreit,
That evir I did vnto this hour compleit, 5
Baith into werk, in word, and in intent;
Falling on face, full law befor thy feit,
I cry The mercy, and lasar to repent.

II.

To The, my sweet Saluour, I me schryve,
 And dois me in thy mercy maist excelleng, 10
 Off the wrang spending of my wittis fyve,—
 In hering, seing, gusting, twiching, smelling,
 Ganestanding, greving, mvthing, and rebelling
 Aganis The, my God omnipotent;
 With teiris of sorrow fra myn ene distilling, 15
 I cry The mercy, and lasar to repent.

III.

I wretchit synner, vyle, and full of vyce,
 Off the Sevin Deidly Synnys dois me schryve,—
 Off pryd, off yre, invy, and covetyce,
 Off lichery, gluttony, with slewth ay to ourdryve, 20
 Exercing vycis evir in all my lyve,
 For quhilk, allace! I servit to be schent:
 Rew on me, Jesu, for thy woundis fyve!
 I cry The mercy, and lasar to repent.

IV.

I schryve me, Lord! that I abusit haif 25
 The Sevin Deidis of Mercy Corporall,—
 The hungre meit, nor thirsty drink I gaif,
 Veseit the seik, nor did redeme the thrall,
 Harbreit the wolsome, nor naikit cled att all,
 Nor jit the deid to bury, tuke I tent: 30
 Thow, that put mercy aboif thy workis all,
 I cry The mercy, and lasar to repent.

V.

In the Sevin Deidis of Mercy Spirituall,—
 To ignorantis nocht gaif I my teiching,
 Synnaris correctioun, nor destitut counsall, 35
 Nor vnto wofull wretchis conforting,
 Nor vnto saulis support of my praying,
 Nor was to ask forgifnes penitent,
 Nor to forgif my nyctbouris offending;
 I cry The mercy, and lasar to repent. 40

VI.

Lord! I haif done full littill reverence
Vnto the Sacramentis sevin of greit renoun,—
Thy Haly Supper ffor my syn recompence,
Baptising, penance, and confirmatioun,
Matrimony, ordour, and extreme vnciou; 45
Heirow, als far as I was negligent,
With hairt contreit, and teiris falling doun,
I cry The mercy, and lasar to repent.

VII.

The Ten Commandis,—ane God for till honour,
Nocht tane in vane his name, no sleyar to be, 50
Fader and moder to wirschep at all hour,
To be no theif, the haly day to vphe,
Nychtbouris to lufe, fals witness for to fle,
To leif adultre, to covet no manis rent;
In all this, Lord, culpable knaw I me; 55
I cry The mercy, and lasar to repent.

VIII.

The Articulis of Trewth,—in God to trow,
The Fader that all thingis wrocht and comprehendit,
And in his only blissit Sone, Jesu,
Of Mary borne, on croce deit, to hell discendit, 60
The thrid day rysing, to the Fader ascendit,
Off quick and deid to cum, and hald jugement;
In to thir poynttis, O Lord! quhair I offendit
I cry The mercy, and lasar to repent.

IX.

I trow in to the blissit Haly Spreit, 65
And in the Kirk, to do as it commandis,
And to thy dome that we sall ryss compleit
And tak our flesche agane, baith feit and handis,
All to be saiff in stait of grace that standis;
Plane I rewoik in thir quhair I miswent, 70
Befoir The, Juge and Lord of see and landis,
I cry The mercy, and lasar to repent.

X.

I synnyt, Lord! nocht being strang as wall,
 In howp, in faith, in fervent cheretie;
 Nocht with the Foure Vertewis Cardenall, 75
 Aganis vycis seure enarming me,
 With fortitude, prowidence, and temperance, thir thre,
 With justice evir in work, word, or intent;
 To The, Chryst Jesu, casting vp myne e,
 I cry The mercy, and lasar to repent. 80

XI.

The seuin commandis of the Kirk, that is to say,
 Thy teind to pay, and cursing to eschew,
 To keipe the festuall and the fasting day,
 The mess on Sondag, the parroche kirk persew,
 The proper curat to mak confessioun trew, 85
 Anis in the jeir to tak the sacrament;
 In thir pointis, quhair I offendit, sair I rew;
 I cry The mercy, and lasar to repent.

XII.

Off syn also aganis the Haly Spreit,
 Of schrift postponyng, of syn aganis nateur, 90
 Off incontritioun, of confessioun indiscreit,
 Of ressait sinfull of my Saluiour,
 Of vndone pennance, and satisfaction seur,
 Of the Sevin Giftis the Haly Gaist me sent,
 Of Pater Noster and Sevin Peticionis peur; 95
 In cry The mercy, and lasar to repent.

XIII.

Nocht thanking The of gratitude nor grace,
 That thow me wrocht, and bocht me with thy deid;
 Of this schort lyfe remembring nocht the space,
 The hevenis bliss, the hellis hiddouss feid, 100
 But moir trespass, my synnis to remeid,
 Concluding nevir all thrwch in myne entent;
 Thow, quhois blude on rude ran for my deid,
 I cry The mercy, and lasar to repent.

XIV.

I knaw me vicious, Lord, and richt culpable 105
In aithis sweiring, leising, and blaspheming,
Off frustrat speiking in court, in kirk, and table,
In wordis vyle, in vaneteis expreming,
Preysing my self, and evill my nichtbouris deming,
And so in ydilnes my dayis haif spent; 110
Thow that was rent on rude for my redeming,
I cry The mercy, and lasar to repent.

XV.

I synnit in consaving thochtis jolie,
Vp to the hevin extollit in myne ententioun,
In he exaltit arrogance and folye, 115
Prowdnes, derisioun, scorne and vilipentioun,
Presumptioun, inobedience and contemptioun,
In fals vane gloir and deidis negligent;
O Thow, that deit on rud, for my redemptioun,
I cry The mercy, and lasar to repent. 120

XVI.

I synnit als in reif and in oppressioun,
In wranguss gudis taking and posseding,
Contrar my ressoun, conscience and discretioun,
In prodigall spending, but rewth of peure folkis neiding,
In fowll disceptionis, in fals inventionis breiding, 125
To conqueiss honor, tresor, land and rent,
In fleschly lust aboif mesur exceding;
I cry The mercy, and lasar to repent.

XVII.

Off mynd dissymvlat, Lord! I me confess,
Of feid vndir ane freindly countenance, 130
Of parciall jugeing, and pervess wilfulness,
Off flattering wordis and fenzeing for substance,
Of fals solisting ffor wrang deliuerance
At Counsale, Sessioun, and at Parliament;
Of every gilt, and wicket govirnance, 135
I cry The mercy, and lasar to repent.

XVIII.

I schryve me of all cursit cumpany,
 All tyme both witting and vnwitting me,
 Off criminall causs, off deid of felony,
 Of tyranny, and vengeable crewalte, 140
 Off hurt or slawchter, culpable gif I be,
 Be ony wyiss, deid, counsale, or consent;
 O deir Jesu! that for me deit on tre,
 I cry The mercy, and lasar to repent.

XIX.

Thocht I haif nocht thy precious feit to kiss, 145
 As had the Magdalene, quhen scho did mercy craif,
 I sall, as scho, weip teiris for my miss,
 And every morrow seik The at thy graif;
 Thairfoir, forgif me, as Thow hir forgaif,
 That seis my hart as hiris penitent! 150
 Thy precious body in breist or I ressaif,
 I cry The mercy, and lasar to repent.

XX.

To mak me, Jesu, on The for to remember!
 I ask thy Passioun in me so to habound,
 Quhill nocht of me vnmenzeit be ane member, 155
 Bot feiling wo, with The, of every wound;
 And every straik mak throw my hart a stound,
 That evir did stenzie thy fair flesche innocent,
 So that no pairt be of my body sound,
 Bot crying The mercy, and lasar to repent. 160

XXI.

Off all thir synnis that I did heir expreme,
 And als forzet, to The, Lord! I me schryif,
 Appeling fra thy justice court extreme,
 Vnto thy court of mercy exvltif;
 Thow mak my schip in blissit port to arryif, 165
 That sailis heir in stormis violent,
 And saif me, Jesu! for thy woundis fyve,
 That cryis The mercy, and lasar to repent.

Finis quod Dunbar.

82. ANE ORISOUN.

Saluour, suppois my sensualite
 Subject to syn hes maid my saull off[t] syss,
 Sum spark of lycht and spiritualite
 Walkynnys my witt, and ressoun biddis me ryss;
 My corrupt conscience askis, clipis and cryis, 5
 First grace, syne space, for to amend my myss;
 Substance with honour doing none suppryis,
 Freindis prosperite, heir peax, syne hewinis blys.
Quod Dunbar.

83. OF THE NATIVITIE OF CHRIST.

I.

Rorate celi desuper!
 Hevins distill your balmy schouris,
 For now is rissin the bricht day ster,
 Fro the ross Mary, flour of flouris:
 The cleir Sone, quhome no clud devouris, 5
 Surmunting Phebus in the est,
 Is cumin of his hevinly touris;
 Et nobis Puer natus est.

II.

Archangellis, angellis, and dompnationis,
 Tronis, potestatis, and marteiris seir, 10
 And all 3e hevinly operationis,
 Ster, planeit, firmament, and speir,
 Fyre, erd, air, and watter cleir,
 To him gife loving, most and lest,
 That come in to so meik maneir; 15
 Et nobis Puer natus est.

III.

Synnaris be glaid, and pennance do,
 And thank your Maker hairtfully;
 For he that 3e mycht nocht cum to,
 To 3ow is cumin full humly, 20

Your saulis with his blud to by,
 And louss 3ow of the feindis arrest,
 And only of his awin mercy;
 Pro nobis Puer natus est.

IV.

All clergy do to him inclyne,
 And bow vnto that barne benyng, 25
 And do 3our obseruance devyne
 To him that is of kingis King;
 Ensence his altar, reid, and sing
 In haly kirk, with mynd degest, 30
 Him honouring attour all thing,
 Qui nobis Puer natus est.

V.

Celestiall fowlis in the air,
 Sing with your nottis vpoun hicht;
 In firthis and in forrestis fair 35
 Be myrthfull now, at all 3our mycht,
 For passit is 3our dully nycht;
 Aurora hes the cluddis perst,
 The son is rissin with glaidsum lycht,
 Et nobis Puer natus est. 40

VI.

Now spring vp flouris fra the rute,
 Reuert 3ow vpwart naturaly,
 In honour of the blissit frute
 That raiss vp fro the rose Mary;
 Lay out 3our levis lustely, 45
 Fro deid tak lyfe now at the lest
 In wirschip of that Prince wirthy,
 Qui nobis Puer natus est.

VII.

Syng, hevin imperiall, most of hicht,
 Regions of air mak armony; 50
 All fishe in flud and foull of flicht,
 Be myrthfull and mak melody:
 All gloria in excelsis cry,
 Hevin, erd, se, man, bird, and best,
 He that is crownit abone the sky 55
 Pro nobis Puer natus est.

Finis quod Dunbar.

84. ANE BALLAT OF OUR LADY.

I.

Hale, sterne superne! Hale, in eterne,
In Godis sicht to schyne!
Lucerne in derne, for to discern
Be glory and grace devyne;
Hodiern, modern, sempitern, 5
Angelicall regyne!
Our tern inferne for to dispersn,
Helpe rialest rosyne.
Aue Maria, gratia plena!
Haile, fresche flour femynyne! 1
Jerne ws guberne, wirgin matern,
Of reuth baith rute and ryne.

II.

Haile, zhyng, benyng, fresche flurising!
Haile, Alphais habitakle!
Thy dyng ofspring maid ws to syng 15
Befor his tabernakle;
All thing maling we downe thring,
Be sicht of his signakle;
Qubilk king ws bring vnto his ryng,
Fro dethis dirk vmbrakle. 20
Aue Maria, gratia plena!
Haile, moder and maid but makle!
Bricht syng, gladyng our languissing,
Be micht of thi mirakle.

III.

Haile, bricht, be sicht, in hevyn on hicht! 25
Haile, day sterne orientale!
Our licht most richt, in clud of nycht,
Our dirknes for to scale:
Hale, wicht, in ficht, puttar to ficht
Of fendis in battale! 30
Haile, plicht, but sicht! Haile, mekle of mycht!
Haile, glorius virgin, hale!
Aue Maria, gratia plena!
Haile, gentill nychttingale!
Way stricht, cler dicht, to wilsome wicht, 35
That irke bene in travale.

IV.

Hale, qwene serene! Hale, most amene!
 Haile, hevinlie hie empryss!
 Haile, schene, vnseyne with carnale eyne!
 Haile, ross of paradyss!
 Haile, clene, bedene, ay till conteyne!
 Haile, fair fresche flour-de-lyce!
 Haile, grene daseyne! Hale, fro the splene,
 Of Jhesu genetrice!
 Aue Maria, gratia plena!
 Thow bair the prince of pryss;
 Our teyne to meyne, and ga betweyne,
 Ane hevinle oratrice.

40

45

V.

Hale, more decore, than of before,
 And swetar be sic sevyne,
 Our glorie, forlore, for to restore,
 Sen thow art qwene of hevye!
 Memore of sore, stern in Aurore,
 Lovit with angellis stevyne;
 Implore, adore, thow indefore,
 To mak our oddis evyne.
 Aue Maria, gratia plena!
 With lovingis lowde ellevyn,
 Quhill store and hore, my 3outh devore
 Thy name I sall ay nevyne.

50

55

60

VI.

Empryce of pryss, imperatrice,
 Bricht polist preciouss stane;
 Victrice of wyce, hie genetrice
 Of Jhesu, lord souerayne:
 Our wyss pawyss fra enemyss,
 Agayne the feyndis trayne;
 Oratrice, mediatrice, salvatrice,
 To God gret suffragane!
 Aue Maria, gratia plena!
 Haile, sterne meridiane!
 Spyce, flour-de-lice of paradyss,
 That bair the gloryuss grayne.

65

70

Ane Ballat of Our Lady

197

VII.

Imperiall wall, place palestrall,
Of peirless pulcritud ;
Trywmphale hall, hie tour royall 75
Of Godis celsitud ;
Hospitall riall, the lord of all
Thy closet did include ;
Bricht ball cristall, ross virginall,
Fulfillit of angell fude. 80
Aue Maria, gratia plena !
Thy birth has with his blude,
Fra fall mortall, originall,
Ws raunsomid on the rude.

Quod Dunbar.

85. ANE BALLAT OF OUR LADY.

I.

Ross Mary most of wertewe virginall,
Fresche flowr on quhom the hevinlie dewe doun fell.
O gem joynit in joye angelicall,
In quhom Jhesu reiosit for to duell.
Rute of refute, of mercy spring and well, 5
Of ladyis chois as is of letteris A,
Empryss of hevyne, of paradyss, and hell,
O mater Jhesu, salue Maria !

II.

O sterne that blyndis Phebus bemes bricht,
With courss above the hevynnis cristallyne ; 10
Above the speir of Saturne hie on hicht,
Surmunting all the angell ordoris nyne ;
Haile lamp lemand befor the trone devyne !
Quhar cherubin sweit syngis Osanna,
With organe, tympane, harpe, and symbalyne ; 15
O mater Jhesu, salue Maria !

III.

O cleir conclaif of clene virginite,
That closit Crist but cures criminale ;
Tryumphand tempill of the Trinite,
That turned us fra tarter eternale : 20

The Poems of William Dunbar

Princes of pessi, and palme imperiale,
Our wicht invinsable Sampson sprang the fra,
That with ane buffat bair doune Beliale;
O mater Ihesu, salve Maria!

IV.

Thy blyssit sydis bure the campioun,
 The quhilk, with mony bludy woundis, in stour,
 Victoriously discomfeit the dragoun
 That redy wes his pepill to devour;
 At hellis jettis he gaf thame na succour,
 He brak the barmekyn of that bribour bla,
 Quhill all the feyndis trymbillit for reddour:
 O mater Ihesu, salue Maria!

Y.

O madyne meik, most mediatrix for man,
And moder myld, full of humilite!
Pray thi sone Jhesu, with his woundis wan,
Qubhilk deinceit him for our trespass to de,
And as he bled his blude apoun a tre,
Us to defend fra Lucifer our fa,
In hevynne that we may syng apoun our kne:
O mater Jhesu. salve Maria!

VI.

Hail, purifyet perle! Haile, port of paradyse!
 Haile, redolent ruby, riche and radyuss!
 Haile, clarifyit cristale! Haile, quene and emperyse!
 Haile, moder of God! Haile, Virgin glorius!
 O gracia plena, tecum Dominus!
 With Gabriell that we may syng and say,
 Benedicta tu in mulieribus!
 O mater Ihesu, salue Maria!

Finis.

86. THE PASSIOUN OF CHRIST.

I.

Amang thir freiris, within ane cloister,
I enterit in ane oratorie,
And knelit down with ane pater noster,
Befoir the michtie king of glorie;
Haveing his passioun in memorie, 5
Syn to his mother I did inclyne,
Hir halsing with ane gaude-flore;
And sudandlie I slepit syne.

II.

Me thocht Judas with mony ane Jow
Tuik blissit Jesu, our Salvatour, 10
And schot him furth, with mony ane schow,
With schamefull wourdis of dishonour;
And lik ane thef, or ane tratour,
Thai leid that hewinlie prince most hie,
With manassing attour messour, 15
O mankynd, for the luif of the.

III.

Falslie condemnit befoir ane juge,
Thay spittit in his visage fayr;
And, as lyounis with awfull rage,
In yre thay hurlit him heir and thair, 20
And gaif him mony buffat sair,
That it wes sorow for to se;
Off all his claythis thay tirvit him bair,
O mankynd, for the luif of the.

IV.

Thay tyrandis to revenge thair teine, 25
For scorne thai cled him in-to quhyt;
And hid his blisfull glorious Ene,
To se quham angellis had delyt;
Dispituouslie syn did him smyt,
Saying, 'Gif sone of God thow be, 30
Quha straik the now, thow tell ws tyt?'—
O mankynd, for the luif of the.

V.

In tene, thay tirvit him agane,
 And till ane pillar thai him band;
 Quhill blude birst out at everie vane, 35
 Thay scurgit him baith fut and hand:
 At everie straik ran furth ane strand,
 Quhill mycht haue ransomt warldis thre;
 He baid in stour quhill he mycht stand,
 O mankynd, for the luif of the. 40

VI.

Nixt all in purpyr thay him cled,
 And syn with thornis scharp and kene;
 His saikles blude agane thay sched,
 Persing his heid with pykis grene;
 Vneiss with lyf he mycht sustene 45
 That croune, on thrungin with crueltie,
 Quhill flude of blude blyndit his Ene,
 O mankynd, for the luif of the.

VII.

Ane croce that was bayth large and lang,
 To beir thay gaif this blissit Lord; 50
 Syn fullelie, as theif to hang,
 Thay harlit him furth with raip and corde;
 With bluid and sweit was all deflorde
 His face, the fude of angellis fre;
 His feit with stanis was rewin and scorede, 55
 O mankynd, for the luif of the.

VIII.

Agane thay tirvit him bak and syd,
 Als brim as ony baris woid;
 The clayth that claif to his clere hyde,
 Thay raif away with ruggis rude, 60
 Quhill fersly followit flesche and blude,
 That it was pietie for to se;
 Na kynd of torment he ganestude,
 O mankynd, for the luif of the.

IX.

Onto the crose of breid and lenth, 65
To gar his lymmis langar wax,
Thai straitit him with all thair strenth,
Quhill to the rude thay gart him rax;
Syn tyit him on with greit irne tax,
And him all nakit on the tre 70
Thay raissit on loft, be houris sax,
O mankynd, for the luif of the.

X.

Quhen he was bendit so on breid,
Quhill all his vanys brist and brak,
To gar his cruell pane exceid, 75
Thay leit him fall doun with ane swak,
Quhill corss and corps and all did crak;
Agane thai rasit him on hie,
Reddie mair turmentis for to mak,
O mankynd, for the luif of the. 80

XI.

Betuix tuo theiffis the spreit he gaif,
On-to the Fader most of nicht;
The erde did trimmill, the stanis claif,
The sone obscurit of his licht;
The day wox dirk as ony nicht, 85
Deid bodyis rais in the cite:
Goddis deir sone all thus was dicht,
O mankynd, for the luif of the.

XII.

In weir that he wes jit on lyf,
Thay ran ane rude speir in his syde, 90
And did his precious body ryff,
Quhill blude and watter did furth glyde:
Thus Jesus with his woundis wyde,
As martir sufferit for to de,
And tholit to be crucifyid, 95
O mankynd, for the luif of the.

XIII.

Methocht Compassioun, vode of feiris,
 Than straik at me with mony ane stound,
 And for contritioun, bathit in teiris,
 My visage all in watter drownit, 100
 And Reuth into my eir ay rounde
 'For schame, allace! behald, Man, how
 Beft is with mony [bludy] wound
 Thy blissit Salvatour Jesu!'

XIV.

Than rudlie come Remembrance 105
 Ay rugging me, withouttin rest,
 Quhill crose and nalis scharp, scurge, and lance,
 Ane bludy crowne befor me kest;
 Than pane with passioun me opprest,
 And ever did Petie on me pow, 110
 Saying, 'Behald how Jowis hes drest
 Thy blissit Salvatour Jesu!'

XV.

With greiting glaid be than come Grace,
 With wourdis sweit saying to me,
 'Ordane for Him ane resting-place, 115
 That is so werie wrocht for the:
 The Lord within thir dayis three
 Sall law vndir thy lyntell bow,
 And in thy hous sall herbrit be
 Thy blissit Salvatour Jesu.' 120

XVI.

Than swyth Contritioun wes on steir,
 And did eftir Confessioun ryn;
 And Conscience me accusit heir,
 And kest out mony cankerit syn;
 To ryse Repentence did begin 125
 And out at the 3ettis did schow;
 Pennance did walk the house within,
 Byding our Salvatour Jesu.

XVII.

Grace become gyd and governour,
To keip the hous in sicker stait, 130
Ay reddy till our Salvatour,
Quhethir that he come, air or lait;
Repentence ay with cheikis wait,
No pane nor pennence did eschew,
The house within evir to debait, 135
Only for luif of sweet Jesu.

XVIII.

For grit terrour of Chrystis deid,
The erde did trymmyll quhar I lay;
Quhairthrow I waiknit in that steid,
With spreit halfingis in effray; 140
Than wrait I all without delay,
Richt heir as I haue schawin to zow,
Quhat me befell, on Gud Fryday,
Befoir the Crose of sweet Jesu.

Finis quod Dunbar.

87. OF THE RESURRECTION OF CHRIST.

I.

Done is a battell on the dragon blak,
Our campioun Chryst confoundit hes his force;
The zettis of hell ar brokin with a crak,
The signe trivmphall rasis is of the croce,
The diuillis trymmillis with hiddouss voce, 5
The saulis ar borrowit and to the bliss can go,
Chryst with his blud our ransonis dois indoce:
Surrexit Dominus de sepulchro.

II.

Dungin is the deidly dragon Lucifer,
The crewall serpent with the mortall stang; 10
The auld kene tegir, with his teith on char,
Quhilk in a wait hes lyne for ws so lang,
Thinking to grip ws in his clowis strang;
The mercifull Lord wald nocht that it wer so,
He maid him for to felze of that fang: 15
Surrexit Dominus de sepulchro.

III.

He for our saik that sufferit to be slane,
 And lyk a lamb in sacrifice wes dicht,
 Is lyk a lyone rissin vp agane,
 And as [a] gyane raxit him on hicht; 20
 Sprungin is Aurora radius and bricht,
 On loft is gone the glorius Appollo,
 The blisfull day departit fro the nycht:
 Surrexit Dominus de sepulchro.

IV.

The grit victour agane is rissin on hicht, 25
 That for our querrell to the deth wes woundit;
 The sone that wox all paill now schynis bricht,
 And dirknes clerit, our fayth is now refoundit;
 The knell of mercy fra the hevin is soundit,
 The Cristin ar deliuerit of thair wo, 30
 The Jowis and thair errour ar confoundit:
 Surrexit Dominus de sepulchro.

V.

The fo is chasit, the battell is done ceiss,
 The presone brokin, the jevellouris fleit and flemit;
 The weir is gon, confermit is the peiss, 35
 The fetteris lowsit and the dungeoun temit;
 The ransom maid, the presoneris redemit;
 The feild is won, ourcumin is the fo,
 Dispulit of the tresur that he 3emit:
 Surrexit Dominus de sepulchro. 40

Finis quod Dunbar.

88. ANE ORISOUN.

QUHEN THE GOUERNOUR PAST IN TO FRANCE.

I.

Thow that in hewin for our salvatioun,
 Maid justice, mercie, and pietie, to aggre;
 And Gabriell send with the salutatioun
 On-to the mayd of maist humilite;
 And maid thy sone to tak humanite, 5
 For our demeritis to be of Marie borne;
 Haue of ws pietie, and our protectour be!
 For, but thy help, this kynrik is forlorne.

II.

O hie supernale Father of sapience,
 Quhilk of thy vertew dois everie folie chais, 10
 Ane spark of thy hie excellent prudence
 Giff ws, that nowther wit nor ressoun hes!
 In quhais hertis no prudence can tak place,
 Exemple, nor experience of beforne;
 To ws, synnaris, ane drop send of thy grace! 15
 For, but thy help, this kynrik is forlorne.

III.

We ar so beistlie, dull, and ignorant,
 Our rudnes may nocht lichtlie be correctit;
 Bot thow, that art of mercy militant,
 Thy vengeance seiss on ws to syn subjectit, 20
 And gar thy justice be with reuth correctit;
 For quyt away so wyld fra ws is worne,
 And in folie we ar so fer infectit,—
 Al but thy help, this kingrik is forlorne.

IV.

Thow, that on rude ws ransomit and redemit, 25
 Rew on our syn, befor 3our sicht decydit;
 Spair our trespas, quhilk may nocht be expremit,
 For breif of justice, for we may nocht abyd it,
 Help this pure realme, in partiis all devydit!
 Ws succour send, that war the croun of thorne, 30
 That with the gift of grace it may be gydit!
 For, but thy help, this kinrik is forlorne.

V.

Lord! hald thy hand, that strikken hes so soir;
 Haue of ws pietie, eftir our punytioun;
 And gif ws grace the [for] to greif no more, 35
 And gar ws mend with penance and contritioun;
 And to thy vengeance mak non additioun,
 As thow that [art] of michtis may to morne
 Fra cair to confort thow mak restitutioun:
 For, but thy help, this kinrik is forlorne. 40
Quod Dunbar quhen the Gouvernour past in France.

89. OF MANIS MORTALITIE.

I.

Memento, homo, quod cinis es !

Think, man, thow art bot erd and ass ;

Lang heir to dwell na thing thow press,

For as thow come, so sall thow pass ;

Lyk as ane schaddow in ane glass

5

Hyne glydis all thy tyme that heir is ;

Think, thocht thy bodye ware of brass,

Quod tu in cinerem reverteris.

II.

Worthye Hector and Hercules,

Forcye Achill, and strong Sampson,

10

Alexander of grit nobilnes,

Meik David, and fair Absolone,

Hes playit thair pairtis, and all are gone,

At will of him that all thing steiris :

Think, man, exceptioun thair is none ;

15

Sed tu in cinerem reverteris.

III.

Thocht now thow be maist glaid of cheir,

Fairest and plesandest of port,

Yet may thow be, within ane 3eir,

Ane ugsum horrible tramort ;

20

And sen thow knawis thy tyme is schort,

And in all houre thy lyfe in weir is,

Think, man, amang all uthir sport,

Quod tu in cinerem reverteris.

IV.

Thy lustye bewte and thy 3outh,

25

Sall feid as dois the somer flouris,

Syne sall the swallow with his mouth

The dragone death, that all devouris ;

No castell sall the keip, nor touris,

But he sall feche the with thy feiris ;

30

Thairfore, remembir at all houris,

Quod tu in cinerem reverteris.

V.

Thocht all this warld thow did posseid,
 Nocht eftir death thow sall possess,
 Nor with the tak, but thy guid deid, 35
 Quhen thow dois fro this warld the dress:
 So speid the, man, and the confess,
 With humill hart and sobir teiris,
 And sadlye in thy hart impress,
 Quod tu in cinerem reverteris. 40

VI.

Thocht thow be taklit nevir so sure,
 Thow sall in deathis port arryve,
 Quhair nocht for tempest may indure,
 Bot ferslye all to spum is dryve;
 Thy ransouner, with his woundis fyve, 45
 Mak thy plycht-anker, and thy steiris,
 To hald thy saule with him on lyve,
 Cum tu in cinerem reverteris.

Finis quod Dunbar.

90. OF LYFE.

Quhat is this lyfe bot ane straucht way to deid,
 Quhilk hes a tyme to pas, and nane to duell;
 A slyding quheill ws lent to seik remeid;
 A fre chois gevin to Paradice or Hell;
 A pray to deid, quhome vane is to repell; 5
 A schoirt torment for infineit glaidnes,
 Als schort ane joy for lestand hevynes!

Quod Dunbar.

91. OF THE WARLDIS VANITY.

I.

O wreche, be war! this warld will wend the fro,
 Quhilk hes begylit mony greit estait;
 Turne to thy freynd, beleif nocht in thy fo,
 Sen thow mon go, be grathing to thy gait;

Remeid in tyme, and rew nocht all to lait; 5
 Provdy thy place, for thow away mon pass
 Out of this vaill of trubbill and dissait:
 Vanitas Vanitatum, et omnia Vanitas.

II.

Walk furth, pilgrame, quhill thow hes dayis lycht,
 Dress fro desert, draw to thy dwelling-place; 10
 Speid home, for quhy? anone cummis the nicht
 Quhilk dois the follow with ane ythand chaise!
 Bend vp thy saill, and win thy port of grace;
 For and the deith ourtak the in trespas,
 Then may thow say thir wourdis with allace! 15
 Vanitas Vanitatum, et omnia Vanitas.

III.

Heir nocht abydis, heir standis no thing stabill,
 [For] this fals world ay flittis to and fro;
 Now day vp-bricht, now nycht als blak as sabill,
 Now eb, now flude, now freynd, now cruell fo; 20
 Now glaid, now said, now weill, now in-to wo;
 Now cled in gold, dissoluit now in ass;
 So dois this world [ay] transitorie go:
 Vanitas Vanitatum, et omnia Vanitas.

Finis quod Dunbar.

POEMS SOMETIMES ATTRIBUTED
TO DUNBAR, BUT OF DOUBTFUL
AUTHORSHIP

(92) THE FREIRIS OF BERWIK.

As it befell, and hapnit into deid,
Upon ane rever the quhilk is callit Tweid,
At Tweidis mouth thair standis ane noble toun,
Quhair mony lordis hes bene of grit renowne,
And mony wourthy ladeis fair of face, 5
And mony ane fresche lusty galland was
Into this toun, the quhilk is callit Berwik
Apon the se; thair standis nane it lyk.
For it is wallit weill about with stane,
And dowbill stankis cassin mony ane; 10
And syn the castell is so strang and wicht,
With staitelie touris, and turatis he on hicht,
With kirkis closit most craftelie of all,
The portculis most subtille to fall,
That quhen thay list to draw tham vpon hicht, 15
That it may be into na mannis micht,
To win that hous by craft or subtiltie.
Thairto is it most fair alluterlie:
Onto my sicht, quhairevir I haue bein,
Most fair, most gudlie, and allther best besene: 20
The toun, the wall, the castel, and the land;
The valayis grein vpon the tother hand;
The grit croce kirk, and eik the Mason Dew.
The freiris of Jacobinis quhyt of hew,
The Carmelites, Augustins, Minors eik, 25
The four ordouris of freiris war nocht to seik;
Thay war all in this wourthy toun duelling.
So hapnit it, intill ane fayr morning,
That tua of thir quhyt Jacobine freiris,
As thai war wount and usit mony 30
To pas amang thair brether uponland,
Wer sent of thame best practisit and cunnand.

Freir Robert the ane, freyr Allane hecht the tothir :
 Thir sillie freyris with wyffis weil cowl'd gludder ;
 And tell thame tales, and halie mennis lyvis. 35
 Richt wonder weil thai plesit all the wyffis.
 Till, on ane tyme, thai purposit till pas hame ;
 Richt weirie was and tyrit Freir Allane,
 For he was auld, and micht nocht dure the travell,
 And als he had ane littill spyce of gravel. 40
 Freyr Robert was young, and wonder hait of blude ;
 And by the way he bure bayth clouk and hude,
 And all thair geir ; for he was strang and wycht.
 Be that it drew weil toward to the nicht ;
 And thai war cumin to the toun weil neyr. 45
 Freyr Allane said, 'Robert, gude brother deir,
 It is so layt, I dreid the jettis be closit ;
 And I am tyrit, and verray ewil disposit
 To lig without the toun ; bot gif that we
 Find sum gude hous, that we micht harberit be.' 50
 So wunnit thair ane woundir gay ostleir
 Without the toun, intil ane fair maneir ;
 And Symon Laureir he was callit be name.
 Ane fayr blyth wyf he had, of ony ane ;
 Bot scho was sumthing denk, and dengerus. 55
 Thir sillie freyris come to that mannis hous,
 And hailsit hir richt bayth full curtaslie,
 And scho rewardit thame agane in hy.
 Freyr Robert speirit efter the gudman,
 And scho to thame richt softlie answerit than : 60
 'He went fra hame, god wait, on wednesday,
 Into the cuntre, to se for corne and hay,
 And vther sindrie things, as we haue neid.'
 Freyr Robert said, 'I pray to God him speid,
 And sauf him sound in till his leil travale,' 65
 And hir desyrit : 'Dame fill ane stoip of ail,
 That we may drink, for I am verray dry.'
 With that the gudwyf walkit furth schortly ;
 Sche fild ane stoip, and brought in cheis and breid :
 Thay eit, and drank ; and levit all thair pleid. 70
 Freyr Allane said to the gudwyf in hy :
 'Cum heir, fayr dame, and sit ws doun heir by,
 And fill this stoip agane, dame, I yow pray ;
 For er we pairt full weill we sall yow pay.'

The freiris wox blyth, and mirrie talis culd tell: 75
And ewin with that thai hard the prayar bell
Of thair awin abbay; and than thai war agast,
Be caus thai wist the jettis war lokkit fast,
That thai nicht nocht fra thyn get entray.
The gudwyf than thai pray, for cherite, 80
To grant thame herberie thairfore that nicht.
Bot scho to thame anone ansuerit on hicht:
'The gudman is fra hame, as I 3ow tauld;
And God it wait, gif I dar be so bauld
To harbrie freiris into this hous with me. 85
What wald Symon say? Ay, benedicite!
I trew I durst never luik him in the face.
Our lord Jesus me sauf from sic ane cace!
And keip me out of perrel, and fra schame!'
Than auld freyr Allane said: 'Na fair dame, 90
For godis luif, heir me what I wald say;
Put ye ws out, we will be deid or day.
The way is ewil, and I am tyrit and wait;
And, as ye know, it is so verray lait,
The jettis ar closit; we may nocht get in: 95
Till our abbay on nawayis may we win.
Thairfore behuvis ws to byd heir still;
And put ws halelie, dame, intill your will.'
The gudwyf luikit to the freiris tuay;—
And, at the last, onto thame can scho say: 100
'3e byd nocht heir, be him that hes me coft,
Bot gif 3e list to lig vp in 3on loft.
Quhilk is weill wrocht into the hallis end:
3e sall find stray; and claythis I sall 3ow send,
And gif 3e leist to pas bayth on in feyr; 105
For I will haue no langar repayr heir.'
Than hir madin scho sendis thame befor,
And bad thame wend withoutin wourdis more.
Thay war full blyth to do as scho thame kend:
And vp thay went, richt in the hallis end, 110
Intill ane loft was maid for corne and hay.
Scho maid thair bed, and syn went doun away;
Scho closit the trap, and thai remanit still
Into the loft, and had nocht all thair will.
Freyr Allane liggis doun as he best nicht. 115
Freyr Robert said: 'I hecht to walk this nicht:

Quha wait, perchance sum sport I may aspy?⁷
Thus in the loft I lat thir freyris ly.

And of this fayr wyff I will 3ow tellyne mair.
Scho was full blyth that thay war closid thair, 120
For scho had maid ane tryst, that samyn nicht,
Freyr Johne hir luffis supper for to dicht.

And scho wald haue nane vther cumpany;
Becaus freyr Johne all nicht with hir wald ly.
Quhilk duelland was within that nobill toun; 125
And ane gray freyr he was of greit renown.
He governit all the haly abasy:
Silver and gold he had aboundantie.

He had ane preuie postroun of his awin,
That he nicht vsche, quhen him list, vnknawin. 130

Thus in the toun I will him levin still,
Bydand his tyme; and turne agane I will
To this fayr wyf, how scho the fyre culd beit:
Scho thringis on fat capounis on the speit;
And fat cunnyngis to the fyre can lay; 135

And bade hir madin, in all the haste scho may,
To flame, and turne, and rost thame tendyrlie.
Syn till hir chalmer scho is went in hy.
Scho castis on ane kirtil of fyne reid;
Ane quhyt curchey scho cast vpon hir heid. 140

Hir kirtil belt was silk, and siluer fyne,
With ane proud purss, and keyis gingling syne.
On ilkane finger scho waris ringis tuo:
Scho was als proud as ony papingo.

The burde scho cuverit with clath of costlie grein, 145
Hir napry aboif was wounder weil besene.
And but scho come into the hale anone;
And syn scho went to se gif ony come.

And ewin so freir Johne knokit at the jet;
His knok scho knew; and in scho culd him let. 150
Scho wylcummit him vpon ane fayr maneir.

He thankit hir, and said: 'My sweit luif deyr,
Thair is ane pair of bossis, gud and fyne,
Thay hald ane galloun-full of Gaskan wyne;
And als ane pair of pertrikis new slane; 155
And als that creill is full of breid of mane.

This haue I brocht to yow, my sweit luif deyr,
Thairfoir I reid now that we mak gude cheyr;

Sen it is so that Symon is fra hame,
I will be hamely now with 3ow, gud dame.' 160
Scho sayis, '3e ar weill mayr wylcum heir,
Than Symon is, or sal be all this yeir.'
With that scho smylit wounder suttellie:
He thristis hir hand agane full preuille.
Thus at thayr sport I will thame levin still, 165
Bydand thair tyme; and turne agane I will
To tell 3ow of thir sillie freyris twa,
That liggit in the loft amang the stray.
Freyr Alane still into the loft can ly.
Freyr Robert had a lytill jelosy; 170
For in his hart he had ane persaving,
And throw the burdis he maid with his botkin,
A lytill hole richt prevelie maid he,
That all thair deid thair-doun he mycht weill se,
And nicht heir all that ever thay culd say. 175
Quhen scho wes proud, richt wounder fresche and gay;
Scho clippit him bayth lemman, hart, and luif.
Lord God, 3if than his curage wes abuif!
So prelatlyk he sat intill his cheyre!
Scho rowndis than ane pistil in his eyre. 180
Thus sport thai thame, and makis melodie.
And quhen scho saw the supper was reddie,
Scho gois beleyff, and coveris the burde anone;
And syne the pair of bossis hes scho tone,
And set thame doun vpon the burde him by. 185
And ewin with that thay hard the gudman cry.
He knokit at the 3et and callit fast.
Fra thay him knew, thay war bayth sayr agast.
And als freyr Johne was in a fellone fray;
And stertis vp, and wald haue bein away; 190
Bot all for nocht, he nicht noway get out.
The gudwyf speiris, with ane visage stout:
'Yon is Symon that makis this deray,
That I nicht now have tholit weill away.
I sall him quyt, an I may leif ane 3eir, 195
Him that hes merrit ws on this maneir.
Beclus of him we may nocht byd togidder;
I me repent as now that 3e come hidder,
For we war weil, and 3e had bene away.'
'Quhat sall I do, allace?' the freir can say; 200

'I mon you hyd, till he be brocht till rest;
 Perchance,' scho sayis, 'all cummis for the best.'
 Ane kneddin troche, that lay intill ane nuk,
 Wald hald ane boll of flour quhen that scho buik,
 And vnder it scho gart him creip in hy, 205
 Quhair he had rowme aneuche that he nicht fly.

Scho closit him; and syn went on hir way.
 And till hir madin smertlie can scho say:
 'Away all this, and slokin out the fyre;
 Go clois the burde, and tak away the chyre. 210
 And lok vp all into 3on almorie,
 Bayth meit, and drink, and ga belyf, in hy.'

Bayth cunnyngeis, caponis, and wyld fewles fyne,
 The mane breid, the bossis with the wyne,
 Scho hid up all; and strowit the hous so clein, 215
 That no liknes of feist-meit nicht be sein.
 And syn, withouttin ony mair delay,
 Scho castis of all haill hir fresche array.
 And bownit hir in till hir bed anone:
 And leit him knok thairout his fill, Symon. 220

Quhen he was tynt, for-knockit, and for-cryit,
 About he went onto the tother syd;
 Till ane windo wes at hir beddis heid;
 And cryit, 'Alesoun, awalk, for Goddis deid!'
 And ay on Alesoun fast he couth cry. 225

And at the last scho ansuerit crabbitlie:
 'Say quha be that sa weill knawis my name?
 Go hens,' scho sayis, 'for Symon is fra hame.
 And I will haue no gaistis heir, perfay.
 Thairfoir, I pray 3ow, wendis on 3our way; 230
 And at this tyme ye may nocht harbreit be.'

Than Symon said, 'Fair dame, knaw ye nocht me?
 I am your Symon, and husband of this place.'
 'Ar ye my spous Symon?' scho said, 'Allace!
 Throw misknawlage almaist I had misgane: 235
 Quha wend that ye so lait wald haue cum hame?'

Scho stertis vp, and gettis licht in hy;
 And leit him in, and that delyverly.
 Scho tuik fra him his geir as was the gyse.
 And welcomit him on an maist hairtie wyse. 240
 He bad the madin kindil on ane fyre.
 'And get me meit and tax 3e all my hyre.'

The gudwyf said richt schortlie: '3e may trow,
Heir is no meit that ganand is for 3ow.'
'How sa, fair dame? Gar get me cheis and breid, 245
And fill the stoup, and hald me with na pleid;
For I am verray tyrit, cauld and wait.'
Than vp scho rais, and maid na mair debait:
Bot coverit the burde, and set on breid in hy,
And syn cauld meit scho brocht delyverlie: 250
Ane soust fute, and ane scheipis heid, full swyth;
And fillit ane cop; and fenijet to be blyth.
He sittis doun, and sweiris: 'Be allhallow,
I fayr richt weill, and I had ane gud fallow.
Deme, eit with me, and drink, gif that 3e may.' 255
The gudwyf said [richt] meiklie: 'Hop I nay.
It war mair tyme into 3our bed to be,
Than now to sit desyrand cumpanye.'
The freiris tua, that in the loft can ly,
Thay hard him weill desyrand cumpany. 260
Freyr Robert said: 'Allane, gud brother deir,
I wald the gudman wist that we war heir!
Quha wait, perchance the better he may fair;
For sickerlie my hart will euer be sair,
Gif yon scheipis heid with Symon birmist be, 265
And thair so gud meit in 3on almerie.'
And with that wourd he gaue ane hoist anone.
The gudman herd, and speirit: 'Quha is 3one?
Methinkis thair is men into yon loft.'
The gudwyf ansuerit, with wourdis soft: 270
'Yon are your awin freyris brether tuay.'
'I pray the, dame, tell me quhat freiris are thay?'
'3on is freir Robert, and sillie freyr Allane,
That all this day hes gane with meikill pane.
Be thay war heir it was sa verray lait, 275
Houris was rounge, and closit was the 3et.
And in 3on loft I gaif thame herberye.'
The gudman said: 'Sa God haue part of me,
Thay freiris tua ar hartlie wylcum hidder,
Gar call thame doun, that we may drink togidder.' 280
The gudwyf said: 'I reid 3ow lat thame ly;
Thay had lever sleip, nor be in laudery.
To drink, and dot, it ganis nocht for thame.'
'Lat be, fair dame, thay wourdis ar in vane.

I will thame have, be Goddis dignite; 285
 Mak no delay, bot bring thame doun to me.
 The gudman said vnto his madin sone:
 'Go pray thame bayth to cum withoutin hone.'
 And vp the trap the madyn opinnit than,
 And bad thame bayth cum doun to the gudman. 290
 Freyr Robert sayd: 'Fair madin, be Sanct Jame,
 The gudman is richt deirlic wylcum hame,
 And we sall cum anone, ye may him say,
 Him for to pleiss in all that ever we may.'
 And with that wourde thai sterte vp bayth anone, 295
 And doun the leddyr delyverly ar gone,
 And salust Symon als sone as thay him se;
 And he agane thame wylcummit hertfullie.
 He said: 'Cum ben, myne awin brether deyr;
 And set 3ou doun, ye bayth, besyd me heir; 300
 For I am heir allane, as 3e may se;
 Thairfoir sit doun, and beir me cumpanie,
 And tak your part of sic gude as we haue.'
 Freyr Allane said: 'I pray to God yow saue!
 Heir is aneuche forsuth of Goddis gude.' 305
 Than Symon swere thame: 'Be the halie rude!
 3it wald I gif ane croun of gold fra me
 For sum gude meit and drink among ws thre.'
 Freyr Robert said: 'Quhat meitis wald 3e have?
 Or quhat kin drink desyre 3e for to crave? 310
 For I haue mony sindry practikis feyr,
 Beyond the sey in Pariss cuth I leyr,
 That I will preif, schir, glaidlie for your saik,
 And for 3our dame, that herberie ws cuth mak.
 I tak on hand, and 3e will counsale keip, 315
 That I sall gar 3ow haue, or that 3e sleip,
 Of the best meit that is in this cuntre;
 And Gaskane wyne, and ony in it be;
 Or, be thair ocht within ane hundreth myle,
 It sal be heir within ane lytil quhyle.' 320
 The gudman mervallis meikill of that taill,
 And said: 'My brother, my hart will never be hail,
 Bot gif 3e preif that practik, or we part,
 Be quhat kin science, nigromansy, or art.'
 Freyr Robert said: 'Of this 3e haue no dreid; 325
 For I can do fer mair, and thair be neid.'

Than Symon said: 'Freyr Robert, I 3ow pray
For my saik that science 3e wald assay,
To mak ws sport.' And than the freyr upraiss,
And tuik his buik, and to the flure he gayis; 330
And turnis our, and reidis on ane space;
And in the eist he turnit ewin his face,
And maid ane croce; and than the freyr cuth lout;
And in the west he turnit him ewin about;
Than in the north he turnit, and lowtit doun, 335
And tuik his buik and red ane orisoun.
And ay his eyne war on the almerie,
And on the trouche, quhair that freyr Johne did ly.
He set him doun and kaist abak his hude;
He girnit, he glourit, he gapit as he war wode. 340
And quhylum he sat still in studeying;
And quhylum on his buik he was reyding;
And quhylum with bayth his handis he wald clap;
And vther quhyllis he wald bayth glour and gaip.
Syne in the south he turnit him about, 345
Weill twyss or thryss than lowly cuth he lout,
Quhen that he come ocht neir the almerie.
Thairat our dame had wounder greit invy;
For in hir hart scho had ane persaving
That he had wit of all hir governing: 350
Scho saw him gif the almerie sic ane stait.
Ontill himself scho said: 'Full weill I wait,
He knawis full weill that I haue in my thocht.
Quhat sall I do? Allace that I was wrocht!
Get Symon wit, it war my vndoing.' 355
Be that the freyr hes left his studeing;
And on his feit he stertis up full sture,
And come agane, and said: 'Al-haill my cure
Is done anone; and ye sall haue plentie
Of breid and wyne, the best in this citie; 360
Quhairfoir, fair dame, get vp delyverlie,
And gang belyf vnto 3our almerie,
And oppin it; and se ye bring ws syne
Ane pair of bossis full of Gaskane wyne,
Thay hald ane galloun and mair, I wait it weill; 365
And bring ws als the mane breid in the creill;
Thair is ane pair of capounis py pand het;
And als ane pair of cunnyngis, weil I wait;

Twa pair of pertrikis, I wait thair is na mair;
And eik the plovaris se 3e bring ws thair.' 370

The gudwyf wist it was no variance:
Scho knew the freyr had sene hir govirnance.
Scho wist it was no bute for to deny;

And than scho 3eid onto the almery,
And opynnit it, and than scho fand richt thair 375
All that the freyr had spokin of befoir.

Scho stert abak, as scho war in effray,
And sanit hir, and to Symon can say:
'Ha, benedicite! Quhat may this mene! 380
Quha euir afore has sic ane farlie sene?

Sa grit ane farlie as now is happint heir!
Quhat sall I say? He is ane haly freyr!
He said full suth of all that he culd say.'

Scho brocht all furth, and on the burde culd lay:
Bayth breid, and wyne, and vthir thingis moir; 385
The capounis, cunnyngis, as ye haue hard befoir,

Pertrikis and plevaris befoir thame has scho brocht.
The freyr knew weill and saw thair wantit nocht;
Bot all was brocht, ewin as him list devyse.

Fra Symon saw it ferd vpon this wyse, 390
He had greit wonder, and sweris: 'By the mone!
Freyr Robert hes richt weill his devoir done.

He may be callit ane man of grit science,
So suddandlie that all this purviance
Hes brocht ws heir, all throw his subtilte, 395
And throw his arte, and his philosophie.

It was in ane gude tyme that he come hidder.
Now fill the cop that we may drink toggider;
And mak ws mirrie efter this ewil day;

For I haue riddin ane woundyr wilsum way. 400
Ontill ws all throw his wyse governance—
And God be lovit!—heir is sufficiance.'

And with that wourd thay drank ewin round about
Of the gude wyn; and ay thay playit cop out.
Thay eit, and drank; and maid richt mirrey cheir, 405
With sangis loud, bayth Symon and the freyr.

Quhill on this wyse the lang nycht our thay draif;
Thay wantit nothing that thay desyred to craif.
But all thair sport, thocht thai war weill at eiss,

On till our dame it micht hir nothing pleiss; 410

For uther thing wes more in till hir thocht;
Scho had sic dreid, hir hart wes all on floucht,
That throw the freyr scho suld disonerit be.
Asyd to him scho caist ane fremmit E.
Thus still scho sat; and leit thame all alane; 415
Quhat eir scho thocht, scho wist it war in wane.
Bot thay war glaid aneuch, God wait, and sang,
For ay the wyne was rakand thame amang.
Quhill at the last thay waxit blythe ilkone,
Than Symon said onto the freyr anone: 420
'I marvale meikle how that this may be!
In to schort tyme that 3e, so suddanlie,
Hes brocht ws heir sa mony dainteis seyr!'
'Thairof haue 3e nocht farlie,' said the freyr;
'I haue ane page, full previe, of my awin; 425
Will cum to me quhen that I list, vnknawin;
And bring to me sic thing as I wald haue.
Quhat I so list me neidis nocht to crave.
Quhairfoir be blyth, and tak in pacience;
And traistis weill I sall do diligence, 430
Gif that 3ow list, or lykis to haue more,
He sall it bring, and that I sall stand fore,
Incontinent richt heir that 3e may se.
Bot I protest that 3e keip this previe;
Lat na man wit that I can do sic thing.' 435
Than Symon said: 'I sweyr be hewinis king,
It sal be kepit counsale, as for me.
Bot, brother deir, 3our servand wald I see,
Gif it 3ow pleis, that we may drink togidder;
For I wait nocht, gif 3e may ay cum hidder, 440
Quhen that we list, or lykis sic as this.'
Than Robert sayis: 'Swa have I joy or blis,
I dar nocht vndertak it vpone me,
For dyvers causis now, apperandlie,
To bring him heir, so lait vpon the nycht: 445
And namelie now in till freyr Allanis sicht.
Bot gif it war vpon this maner wyse
Him to translait or ellis to disgyse,
Fra his awin kynd in till ane vther stait.'
Than Symon sayis: '3e mak na mair debait. 450
How ever 3e will, it lykis weil to me.
Bot, brother deir, your seruand wald I se.'

Freyr Robert said: 'Sen that 3our will is so,
 Tell on to me, withouttin wourdis mo,
 Into quhat stait 3e list that he appeir.' 455
 Than Symon said: 'In lyknes of ane freyr;
 In quhyt habite, sic as 3ourself can weir:
 For colour quhyt it will to no man deir.
 And ewill spreitis quhyte colour euer will fle.'
 Freyr Robert said: 'I say it may nocht be 460
 That he appeir in till our habite quhyt.
 For till our ordour it war ane grit dispyte.
 That ony sic ane vnwourthy wicht as he
 Into our habite ony man suld se.
 Bot, sen it plesis yow that now ar heir, 465
 Ye sall him se in lyknes of ane freyr,
 In gray habite, as is his kynd to weir,
 Into sic wiss that he sall no man deir,
 Sua that 3e do as I sall 3ow devyss,
 To hald yow cloiss and reule 3ow on this wys: 470
 Quhat sua it be that outhir 3e se or heir,
 3e speik nothing nor jit ye mak no steir:
 Bot. hald yow cloiss, quhill I have done my cure.'
 Than said he: 'Symon, 3e man be on the flure
 Neirhand besyd, I sall be 3our warrand. 475
 Haue ye no dreid, bot still by me 3e stand.'
 Than Symon said: 'I consent that it be sua.'
 Than vp he start, and tuik ane libberla
 In till his hand, and on the flure he start,
 Sumthing effrayit, thocht stalwart was his hart. 480
 Than Symon said on till Freyr Robert sone:
 'Now tell me, maister, quhat 3e will haue done.'
 'Nathing,' he said, 'bot hald 3ow clois, and still;
 And quhat I do, 3e tak gud tent thairtill.
 And neir the dure 3e hald 3ow preuelie; 485
 And quhen I bid yow stryk, stryk hardelie:
 Into the nek se that ye hit him richt.'
 'I warrand that,' quoth he, 'with all my mycht.'
 Thus on the flure I leif him standand still,
 Bydand his tyme; and turne agane I will 490
 Till freyr Robert, that tuik his buik in hy,
 And turnit our the levis bissaly;
 Syn 3eid to the trouche, and on this wyss said he:
 'How, Hurlbasie! Anone, I conjure the,

That vp thow ryse, and syn to me appeir, 495
In gray habite in lyknes of ane freyr.
Out fra the trouche, quhair that thow can ly,
Thow rax thee sone, and mak ws na tary:
Thow tumbill our the trouche, that we may see;
And syn till ws thow schaw the opinlie. 500
And in this place se na man that thow greif;
Bot draw thy handis bayth into thy sleif,
And pow thy coull lenthe attour thy face;
For thow sall byd no langar in this place.
With that the freyr vnder the trouche that lay, 505
No wounder thocht his hart was in effray;
Than off the trouche he tumblyt sone anone,
And to the dure he schapis him to gone:
With ewill cheir, and dreyrie countynance,
For never befor him happnit sic ane chance. 510
Bot quhen freyr Robert him saw gangand by,
Than on Symon he cryis hastelie:
'Stryk hardelie, for now is tyme to the.'
With that Symon ane felloun flap leit fle;
With his burdoun he hit him in the nek; 515
He was so fers, he fell attour ane sek,
And brak his heid vpon the mustarde stane.
Be that the freyr attour the stayr was gane,
In sic ane wyss, he missit hes the trap;
And in ane myre he fell, as wes his hap, 520
Was fourtie fute on breid, vnder the stayr;
3it gat he up with cleithing nothing fayr;
Full drerely vpoun his feit he stude.
Out of the myre full smertlie than he woide;
And our the wall he clame full haistely, 525
Was maid about, and all with stanis dry.
And of that schape in hart he wes full fane:
I trow he sall be layth to cum agane.
With that freyr Robert stert about, and saw
Quhair that the gudman lay so wounder law 530
Apon the flure; and bleidand was his heid.
He stert till him, and went he had bein deid;
And claucht him vp, withouttin wourdis mair,
And to the dure delyverly him bayr;
And, for the wynd was blawand in his face, 535
His sone ourcome, intill ane lytill space.

And syn freir Robert franit at him fast,
 Quhat alit him to be so sair agast?
 He said: 'Yon feynd had maid me in effray.'
 'Lat be,' quoth he, 'the werst is all away; 540
 Mak mirrey, man, and se 3e murne na mair;
 3e have him strikin quyt out our the stayer.
 I saw him skip, gif I the suth can tell;
 Atour the bak in till ane myre he fell.
 Lat him now go; he is ane gameless gaist: 545
 And to 3our bed 3e bowne to tak 3ow rest.'
 Thus Symonis heid apon the stane was brokin;
 And als freyr Johne attour the stair was loppin,
 And tap our taill he fyld was wounder ill.
 And Alesoun scho gat nocht all hir will. 550
 And thus my taill I end heir of the freyr.
 Chryst send ws peice, and lat ws nevir have weyr.
 Finis the freiris of Berwik.

(93) COUNSALE IN LUVE.

I.

Fane wald I luv, but quhair abowt?
 Thair is so mony luvaris thairowt,
 That thair is left no place to me;
 Quhairof I hovit now in dowl,
 Gif I sowld luv, or lat it be. 5

II.

Sa mony ar thair ladeis treitis
 With triumphand amowres balleitis,
 And dois thair bewteis pryiss so he,
 That I find nocht bot daft consaitis
 To say of luv; bot lat it be. 10

III.

Sum thinkis his lady lustiest,
 Sum haldis his lady for the best,
 Sum sayis his luv is A per se;
 Bot sum, forswth, ar so opprest
 With luv, wer bettir lat it be. 15

IV.

Sum for his ladyis luve lyis seik,
Suppois scho comptis it nocht a leik;
And sum drowpis down as he wold die;
Sum strykyis down a threid bair cheik
For luve, war bettir lat it be.

20

V.

Sum luvis lang and lyis behind,
Sum luvis and freindschip can nocht fynd,
Sum festnit is, and ma nocht fle;
Sum led is lyk the belly blynd
With luve, wer bettir lat it be.

25

VI.

Thocht luve be grene in gud curage,
And be difficill till asswage,
The end of it is miserie:
Misgovernit ȝowth makis gowsty age,
Forbeir ȝe nocht, and lat it be.

30

VII.

Bot quha perfytly wald imprent,
Sowld fynd his luve moist permanent:
Luve God, thy prince, and freind, all thre;
Treit weill thy self, and stand content,
And latt all vthir luvaris be.

35

(94) ADVYCE TO LUVARIS.

I.

Gif ȝe wald lufe and luvit be,
In mynd keip weill thir thingis thre,
And sadly in thy breist imprent;
Be secreit, trew, and pacient.

II.

For he that pacience can nocht leir,
He sall displesance haif, perqueir,
Thocht he had all this warldis rent;
Be secreit, trew, and pacient.

5

III.

For quha that secreit can nocht be,
Him all gud falloschip sall fle, 10
And credence nane sall him be lent;
Be secreit, trew, and pacient.

IV.

And he that is of hairt vntrew,
Fra he be kend, fair weill, adew.
Fy on him, fy! his fame is went; 15
Be secreit, trew, and pacient.

V.

Thus he that wantis ane of thir thre,
Ane luvar glaid may neur be,
Bot ay in sum thing discontent;
Be secreit, trew, and pacient. 20

VI.

Nocht with thy tounge thy self discure
The thingis that thou hes of nature;
For, gif thou dois, thou suld repent;
Be secreit, trew, and pacient.

Finis.

(95) BALADE.

(OF UNSTEDFASTNESS.)

I.

In all oure gardyn growis thare na flouris,
Herbe nor tree that frute hes borne this zere,
The levys are doun schakyn with the schouris,
The fynkle fadit in oure grene herbere; 5
The birdis that bene wount to syngen here,
In all this May vnese has songin thrise;
And all of Dangere is our gardenere;
And Gentrise is put quite out of seruice.

II.

Quhat that I mene be this I dar nocht speke,
 For I na dare, my hert it is so sare, 10
 Na neuer sall I me revenge na wreke,
 Bot on myself, althogh I suld forfare;
 Saufand beaute I can prise na mare
 Of hyr, that was wont to be gudeliest;
 And suth it is, and sene in all our quhare, 15
 No erdly thing bot for a tyme may lest.

III.

Sen in this warld thare is no sekernes,
 Bot pas mon all, and end mon every thing,
 I tak my leve at all vnstedfastness.

(96) THE DANGER OF WRYTING.

I.

Faine wald I, with all diligence,
 Ane sang mak, plesand of sentence,
 To everie mannis appetyte;
 Bot thairin failjeis my science:
 Thus wait I nocht quhairof to wryte. 5

II.

For, thocht sewin jeir I war avysit,
 And with my wittis all devysit,
 Ane singulare thing to put in dyte;
 It suld with sum men be dispysit:
 Thus wait I nocht quhairof to wryte. 10

III.

And thocht I say in generale,
 Sum sall it tak n speciale;
 And of sum folk I suld haue wyte,
 Quham I did never offend nor sall:
 Thus wait I nocht quhairof to wryte. 15

IV.

Wryt I of liberalite,
 Of gentryce, or nobilite,
 Than will thay say I flatter quyte,
 Sa few ar of that faculte;
 Thus wait I nocht quhairof to wryte.

20

V.

And, gif I wryt of wretchitnes,
 Than is it wer than ever it wes;
 For thay will say that I bakbyte;
 So thik that surname dois incress;
 Thus wait I nocht quhairof to wryte.

25

VI.

Wryt I nocht eftir all mennis mynd,
 Suppois that pairt be ewil inclynd,
 The making is nocht worthe ane myte;
 Is none so hable an onto Inde,
 That eftir all mennis will can wryte.

30

VII.

Grit danger is in the endyting;
 Gif lytill rewarde be in wryting,
 Better war leif my paper quhyte,
 And [tak] me to vther delyting:
 Thus wait I nocht quhairof to wryte.

35

(97) BALLATE AGANIS EVILL WOMEN.

I.

The beistlie lust, the furious appetyte,
 The haistie wo, the verie grit defame,
 The blynd discretioun, and the foul delyte
 Off woman-kynd that dreidis for no schame,
 Setand at nocht God nor manis blame,
 Thair lustis hes thame nureist so, but dreid,
 That all thair traist is in thair god Cupeid.

5

II.

So quhone the biche is jolie and on rage,
Scho chesis not the grewhund in the hour,
The fowlest tyk quhill scho hir lust asswage; 10
Rycht so the mair forsaiskis the cursour,
And takkis a crukit aver and a dour,
Evin so women wairis thair virginitie
On thame that maist ar haldin onworthie.

III.

The lustiast ladie that nature can devyne, 15
Thocht scho haue mony semelie scheruitour,
3it se 3e hir full suddanlie incleine
To tak a cripplill, or a creatour
Deformit as ane owle be dame Natour.
Sic is thair weird, thairfoir quha sould thame wyte 20
To serue thair beistlie lust and appatite.

IV.

And sen thir clarkis hes writtin in thair stylis
'To 3oungar folk and thair successioun,
For to eschew the malice and the wylis
Off wickit women, and thair oppressioun, 25
Thir folkis wysse of gud discretioun
Hes techit ws quhat skaithis and offence
That women dois with colorit eloquence.

V.

And wer it possibill that in ony corce
Wer Salamonis wit and hie sapience, 30
Arrestotls clergie, Sampsonis strenth and force,
Hectouris manheid and mychtie excellence,
3it women sould with thair sle eloquence
Thair vertewis all mak of na avalis
Be subtyll wynkis, and thair desaitfull talis. 35

VI.

So dangerous, dissimulat and dane,
So feyn3eitt, and so fals with litill feir,
And quhair thai go thai beir the slekit stane;
Go follow thame, quha will inconstance leir,
Secreit Invy, and of Dispyt the speir; 40
With women haill gois quyt now for euir,
Quhilk sould caus men fra subtyll huris dissiuir.

Explicit.

(98) THE LORDIS OF SCOTLAND TO THE
GOVERNOUR IN FRANCE.

I.

We Lordis hes chosin a chiftane mervellus,
 That left hes ws in grit perplexite,
 And him absentis, with wylis cautelus
 Jeiris and dayis mo than two or thre,
 And nocht intendis the land nor peple se, 5
 Faltis to correct, nor vicis for to chace.
 Our Lord Gouvernour, this sedull send we the:
 In lak of iustice this realme is schent allace!

II.

Is nane of ws ane vddir settis by,
 Bot lanbouris ay for vthiris distruction;
 Quhilk is grit plessour to our auld innamy, 10
 And daly caussis grit dissentioun,
 Amang ws now and als divisioun,
 Quhilk to heir is ane drery cace
 To the, our Lord and gyd vnder the croun; 15
 In lak of iustice this realme is schent allace!

III.

Thy prudent wit we think thou hes abusit,
 Absentand the for ony warldly geir;
 We jarne thy presens, bot oft thou hes refusit
 Till cum ws till, or sit till merk ws neir. 20
 Quhilk is the causs of thift, slawchter and weir.
 Approach in tyme our freindschip to purchase;
 Thy leiges leill thy byding byis full deir;
 In lak of iustice his realme is schent allace!

IV.

Couartyce ringis into the spirituall staire. 25
 Jarmand banifice the quhilk ar now vacand;
 That, but thy presens, will canss rycht grit debair.
 And contrauersy to ryss into this land:
 And thy bidding we trest thay sail ganestand,
 Without thou cum and present thame thy face. 30
 Address the some, fulfill thy will and band:
 In lak of iustice this realme is schent allace!

V.

Grit wer and wandrecht hes bene ws amang,
Sen thy depairting, and jit approchis mair;
Thy tardatioun caussis ws to think lang, 35
For of thi cuming we haif rycht grit dispair.
Off gyd and gouirnance we ar all solitair,
Dependand ay vpoun thy stait and grace;
Speid the thairfoir, in dreid we all forfair;
In lak of iustice this realme is schent allace! 40

(99) DO FOR THY SELF QUHILL THOU
ART HEIR.

I.

Doun by ane rever as I red,
Outthrow a forrest that wes fair,
Thynkand how that this world wes maid;
Sa suddanly away we fair,
That kingis and lordis sall haif no mair, 5
Fra tyme that thay be bund on beir;
Thus spak a fowll, I 3ow declair,
'Do for thy self quhill thow art heir.'

II.

I marvellit quhat that bird sowld be
That wes so fair, with fedderis gent; 10
Scho bownid hir nocht to fle fra me,
But satt, and tald me hir intent,—
'Off thy misdeidis thow the repent,
And of thy synnys confess the cleir,
For Deid he hes his bow ay bent; 15
Do for thy self quhill thow art heir.'

III.

'Fra he begyn to schute his schot,
Thow wat nocht quhen that it will licht;
He spairis the nocht, in schip, nor bot,
In coive, nor craig, na castell wicht; 20
Bot as the sone that schynis bricht,
Owththrowch the glass that is so cleir,
To lenth thy lyfe thow hes no micht;
Do for thy self quhill thow art heir.'

IV.

'Gif ony man his lyfe nicht lenth,
 I wat it had bene Salamone;
 Of all wisdom he had the strenth,
 He knew the vertew of erb and stone;
 He cowlde nocht for him self dispone
 Attour his dait, to leif a 3eir;
 Ane wysar wicht wes never none;
 Do for thy self quhill thow art heir.'

25
30

V.

'Quhairto sowld I thir sampillis say?
 Thow hes sene mo than I can tell,
 Off lordis in to this land perfay,
 Sum wyse, sum wicht, sum forss, sum fell,
 Thay dowttit nowthir hevin nor hell,
 Thay wer so wicht, withowttin weir;
 Now with thair sawle we will nocht mell;
 Do for thy self quhill thow art heir.'

35
40

VI.

'And gif thow beis ane marchand man,
 And wynnys thy living be the see,
 Spend pairt of the gude that thow wan,
 And keip the ay with honestie;
 Fra thow begane, I tak on me,
 Thy wyfe will haif ane vthir feir,
 Thy dalie sample thow may se;
 Do for thy self quhill thow art heir.'

45

VII.

'Or gif thow hes a benefice,
 Preiss nevir to hurde the kirkis gude;
 Do almouss deidis to peure alwayss,
 In to this warld; to win the rude
 Thow mon be bwreit in thy hude,
 Thy windene scheit is nocht in weir,
 Thy airis ar of eild to dwid;
 Do for thy self quhill thow art heir.'

50
55

VIII.

'I say this be a preist of pryde,
That wes full wanton of his will;
Gold and siluer lay him besyd,
The fremmit thair of thair baggis can fill; 60
All that thay prayit for him wes ill,
For now thay drink and makis gud cheir;
Wyismen said, he did nane skill:
Do for thy self quhill thow art heir.'

IX.

'And of this preist I will speik mair, 65
That had sa mekle of warldis wrack,
Off all his freindis, less and mair,
He wald nocht mend thame worth ane plack;
Quhill Deid he hint him be the back,
That he micht nowdir stand nor steir, 70
And lute him nocht his testment mack:
Do for thy self quhill thow art heir.'

X.

'Sen for no wisdome, nor no strenth,
Nor for no richness in this erd,
That ony man his lyf may lenth, 75
Naythir for freyndschip agane wanewerd;
I tak on hand fra thow be berd,
Thy sectouris spendis thy gudis cleir:
Thow may say that a fowle the lerd:
Do for thy self quhill thow art heir.' 80

(100) OF THE NATIVITIE OF CHRIST.

I.

Now glaidith euery liffis creature,
With bliss, and comfortable glaidness,
The hevynnis King is cled in our nature,
Ws fro the deth with ransoun to redress;
The lamp of joy, that chasis all dirkness, 5
Ascendit [is] to be the warldis licht,
Fro euery baill our boundis for to bless,
Borne of the gloriis Virgyn Mary bricht.

II.

Abone the radius hevin etheriall,
 The court of steris, the cours of sone and mone,
 The potent Prince of joy imperiall, 11
 The he surmonting Empriour abone,
 Is cummyn fra his mychtie Faderis trone
 In erd, with ane inestimable licht,
 And is, of angellis with a sweit intone, 15
 Borne of the most chest Virgyn Mary bricht.

III.

Quho euir in erd hard so blyth a story,
 Or titthing of sa grit felicitye,
 As how the garthe of all grace and glory
 For luve and mercy hes tane humanite; 20
 Makar of angellis, man, erd, hevin, and se,
 And to ourcum our fo, and put to flicht,
 Is cumin a bab, full of benignite,
 Borne of the most chest Virgyn Mary bricht.

IV.

The souerane Senjour of all celsitude, 25
 That sittis abone the ordour cherubin,
 Quhilk all thing creat, and all thing dois includ,
 That neuir sall end, na neuir moir did begin,
 But quhome is nocht, fra quhome no tyme dois rin,
 With quhome all gud is, with quhome is euery wicht,
 Is with his woundis cum to wesche our syn; 31
 Borne of the most chest Virgyn Mary bricht.

V.

Quhairfoir sing all with confort and glaidnes,
 And cast away all cair and cuvatice;
 Devoid all wo, and leif in merines; 35
 Exerce vertew, and banyss euery vice;
 Dispyss fortun, richt rynis on synk and sise;
 And, in the honour of his blisfull mycht,
 All welcum we the Prince of Paradice, \ 40
 Borne of the most chest Virgyn Mary bricht.

Finis.

(101) JERUSALEM REIOSS FOR JOY.

I.

Jerusalem reiooss for joy,
Jesus the sterne of most bewte
In the is rissin, as rychtous roy,
Fro dirknes to illumyne the;
With gloriuss sound of angell gle, 5
Thy Prince is borne in Baithlehem,
Quhilk sall the mak of thraldome fre;
Illuminare Jerusalem!

II.

With angellis licht, in legionis,
Thow art illumynit all about; 10
Thre Kingis of strenge regionis
To the ar cumin with lusty rout,
All drest with dyamantis but dout,
Reverst with gold in every hem;
Sounding attonis with a schout, 15
Illuminare Jerusalem!

III.

The regeand tarrant that in the rang,
Herod, is exilit and his ofspring,
The land of Juda that josit wrang;
And rissin is now thy richtouss King. 20
So he, so mychtie is and ding,
Quhen men his gloriuss name dois nem,
Hevin, erd, and hell makis inclynynge:
Illumynare Jerusalem!

IV.

His cummyng knew all element; 25
The air be sterne did him persaife;
The watter, quhen dry he on it went;
The erd, that trymlit all and raife;
The sone, quhen he no lichtis gaif;
The croce, quhen it wes done contem; 30
The stanis, quhen thay in pecis claif:
Illumynare Jerusalem!

V.

The deid him knew that raiss vpricht,
 Quhilk lang tyme had the erd lyne vndir;
 Crukit, and blynd declarit his micht, 35
 That helit of thame so mony hundir;
 Nature him knew, and had grit wundir,
 Quhen he of wirgyn wes born but wem;
 Hell, quhen thair zettis wer brokin asundir:
 Illumynare Jerusalem! 40

Finis.(102) THE STERNE IS RISSIN OF OUR
REDEMPTIOUN.

I.

The Sterne is rissin of our redemptioun
 In Baithlehem, with bemes blyth and bricht;
 The Sone of God in erd hes schewin him boun,
 Amang his angellis with a glorius licht,
 As hevynnyis Lord of maieste and mycht! 5
 Cum mortall kingis, and fall on kneis doun
 Befoir the King of lestand lyfe and lycht:
 The Sterne is rissin of our redemptioun.

II.

All empriouris, kingis, princis, and preleittis,
 Heir nakit borne, and nvreist vp with noy, 10
 Leif all your wofull truble and debaittis,
 Cum, luke on the eternall King of joy;
 Ly all on grufe, befoir that hich grand Roy,
 That only King of every regioun,
 Off Perce, of Ynd, of Egipt, Grece, and Troy: 15
 The Sterne is rissin of our redemptioun.

III.

Inclyne befoir the Cristin Conquerour,
 Of every kith, and kinryk vndir sky,
 The he makar, the mychte Saluatour,
 The meik Redimar most to magnify; 20
 With reverend feir doun on your facis ly,
 And on this day in his laudatioun,
 Aue Redemptor Jesu! all ze cry;
 The Sterne is rissin of our redemptioun.

The Sterne is rissin of our Redemptioun 237

IV.

We may nocht in this vale of bale abyd, 25
Ourdirkit with the sable clud nocturn;
The Sterne of glory is rissyn ws to gyd,
Abone the speir of Mars and of Saturn;
Abone Phebus, the radius lamp divrn,
To the superne eternall regioun, 30
Quhair noxiall skyis may mak no sorgeorn;
The Sterne is rissin of our redemptioun.

V.

All follow we the Sterne of most brichtnes,
With the thre blisfull orientall kingis,
The sterne of day, voyder of dirknes, 35
Abone all sterris, planeitis, speiris, and singis;
Beseiking him, fra quhome all mercy springis,
Ws to ressaue, with mirth of angell soun,
In to the hevin quhair the Imperiall ringis:
The Sterne is rissin of our redemptioun. 40

Finis Natiuitatis Dei.

(103) OF THE RESURRECTION OF CHRIST.

I.

Surrexit Dominus de sepulchro,
The Lord is rissin fra deid to lyfe agane,
Qui pro nobis pependit in ligno,
Quhilk for our synnys on the croce wes slane;
Quhame to annoynt went Mary Magdalene, 5
Ibat Maria Salame cum ea;
Quhen Godis angell thus did ansuer plane,
'Surrexit sicut dixit, allalua!'

II.

This angellis weid wes sna-with in cullour,
His face as fyrflacht flawmit, ferly brycht; 10
The knychtis keparis of Christis sepultour
Ffell down as deid, afferit of his licht,
Quhome to behald thay had no grace nor mycht;
Et terre motus est factus in Judea;
The wird of Jesew is fulfillit rycht, 15
Surrexit sicut dixit, allalua!

III.

Behaldin the brichtnes of this angell,
 The Magdalene and Mare Salamee
 Abasit wer in sprit, as sayis the Ewangell,
 And stud abak. 'Be nocht afferd!' said he, 25
 'The Lord is rissin quhome 3e come to se,
 Ipse preceedit vos in Gallelela;
 To his appostillis ga tell the verite,
 Surrexit sicut dixit, allalua!'

IV.

All honour we this Lord with joy and glory, 25
 Thanking that mychty Campioun invincible,
 That wan on tre trevphe of he victory;
 Syne brak the hellis dungeoun most terrible,
 And chest the dragonis hidous and horrible
 Per crucis validissima trophea, 30
 And brocht the sawlis to joy euir permansible:
 Surrexit sicut dixit, allalua!

V.

Pleiss we this Lord that did in battell byd
 For ws, quhilk had non vthir bute nor beild,
 Quhill bludy wes his bak, body, and syd; 35
 He wes our mychte paviss, and our scheild.
 Or Phebus dirknes him Goddis Sone reveild
 Sanguinea erant eius cannepea;
 He deit triumphand, he raiss and wan the feild:
 Surrexit sicut dixit, allelua! 40

NOTES

1.

1. The reading of the only copy of this poem, in MS., has *in*, of which it is difficult to make sense; Prof. Schipper suggests *now*, but it occurs to me that *ma*= 'may' would make as good sense and that it is more easily interchanged with *in* than *now* is. ED. 4. *hansell*, a small gift, usually in coin, given in Scotland at the beginning of the year (Hansel-Monday) or put in a new suit of clothes, a new purse, &c., with the idea of bringing luck. ED. 5. *blissed chance*, 'good fortune.'

2.

The poem celebrates humorously an amour of the King's, probably an early one. 12. I take the phrase *lowrit on groufe* to mean simply 'he went down prostrate on the ground.' *Lowrit* is generally translated 'lurked,' but the above gives quite as good sense. ED. 66. The MS. has *tod*, which makes no sense, and is probably written by a careless scribe whose eye caught the word *tod* in the line above. Sch.

3.

This poem is a graphic and uncompromising picture of the coarse courtship of two of the inferior domestics of the King, being probably written for his entertainment. 10. *townich*, the reading of the Maitland MS., seems the most likely to be correct. But the exact meaning to be attached to it is not so clear. *Townich*, 'townish,' evidently means here 'awkward, raw,' and so on, and is obviously used in a contemptuous sense. So it may be either 'of the town' as distinguished from the Court and hence *bourgeois*, or it may mean 'rustic,' as *town*, N.S. *town*, is not necessarily a town, but may mean 'a farm,' or 'steading.' So the expression, used at Oxford and Cambridge, 'town and gown,' meaning the common people against the undergraduates and gentlemen. ED. 12. *as with the glaikkis* &c., 'as though he were charmed or fascinated by some spell.' 16. *myyny* here means mother, but was a term of endearment, like 'love, darling,' &c. We have the same word in the German *Minneringer*. 23. *cowffyme*. The meaning given by Dr Gregory (see Glossary) does not fit in very well with the rest of the text. May it not be diminutive from *coof*, 'an awkward loon'? For such words, otherwise uncomplimentary, are used as indicating affection, as Shakespeare uses the word 'fool'; and as 'fond' and 'foolish' are convertible terms. ED. 24. *how-phyn*, according to Jamieson a term of endearment, 'darling,' &c.

25. *and all* &c., 'all the delight of my body.' 28. *fow leiss me*, &c., 'that graceless mouth or face is very dear to me.' This does not seem to give very good sense, but it is to be remarked that the woman mixes apparently contemptuous epithets all through with words that are genuine terms of endearment.
29. *claver* may mean 'clover,' which is sweet to the taste on account of its honey, or 'prattler,' or 'chatterer,' but most likely the former, as the man does not use the rather dubious epithets which the woman does. *curledoddy*, a kind of sweetmeat or sugar-plum (J.). Probably in obscene sense.
30. *hony soppis*, probably bread soaked or dipped in honey. *Possoddy*, sheep's-head broth (J.), considered a great dainty in Scotland.
36. *clip* may mean 'a newly-shorn sheep, a foal' (J.), or may be connected with *clip* (A.-S. *clýppan*), 'to embrace.' ED. *jyane* may be a variation or error for *gyane*, 'giant' or 'fairy,' and, in the latter meaning, might make good enough sense for the occasion.
37. *muchane* is frankly given up by previous editors, and all one can say is that it *must* mean 'stomach' or 'belly.'
38. *Belly-huddroun* is, according to J., a 'gluttonous sloven,' according to L., a 'glutton,' meaning possibly a glutton in sexual desire. *hurle-bawsy* is another puzzling word, though *hurle* may be the same word as *hurly* in 'hurly-burly,' and *bawsy* we know means 'strong,' especially in the sexual sense.
39. *hony-gukkis* is literally 'honey-cuckoos,' or 'honey-fools,' but its exact significance here is difficult to determine. Possibly Dunbar invented this and other combinations in this poem as a burlesque on nonsensical love-talk, and did not mean them to make any clear sense. *slawsy-gawsy* is a term of the same kind, but *slawsy* probably means 'slow' or 'lazy,' and *gawsy* means 'great, big.'
40. *musyng* is not explained to my satisfaction by any previous editor, and must, I think, be used, as Chaucer uses it, in the sense of 'gazing' (see Skeat's *Chaucer*). ED.
41. *slawsy* here is a noun, 'sluggard, lazy fellow.'
43. *capircalzeane*, 'a capercaillie' or 'mountain-cock,' a handsome bird of the grouse tribe, hence a term of endearment.
46. *tirly-mirly*, another term which may or may not have a definite meaning. *Tirly* is, according to J., a sort of turnstile, and he explains *mirly* as equivalent to *murlie*, meaning a 'small object,' hence a term of endearment to infants (as we use 'mite.' ED.). But it may be a mistake for *tirlie wirlie*=a toy of the nature of a toy windmill. *crowdy mowdy*, which seems the preferable reading, means, according to J., 'milk and meal boiled together,' i.e. porridge made with milk and regarded as a delicacy.
51. *golk of maryland* is literally 'cuckoo or fool of or from Maryland,' and one can only surmise that it is equivalent to *rara avis*, i.e. a bird that is rare and has come from a great distance. ED.
- 52-3. *My sucker sweet* &c. and the following *strummill stirk* are other examples of the irony of the woman who so strangely mingles endearment with apparent disparagement.
60. *dirrydan* seems to be the name of a suggestive or obscene dance, a kind of *can-can*, and is probably a contraction from *Dirry-dantoun* which Dunbar himself danced in the

Queen's Chamber, see No. 23. *Dirry* may be connected with 'deray,' 'disorder,' like our term 'breakdown.'

4.

Dirige, contracted to our 'dirge,' is the first word of a penitential Psalm in the Catholic Service, and this poem is what to our taste would be a very profane parody on the Service. The King had gone to Stirling in one of his penitential fits.

9. I leave the accepted reading, but I do not think it can be correct on account of the imperfect false rime, and I suggest *saiblis*, which gives a correct rime and a good sense to the line, which would thus mean, 'O ye white friars and black friars.' I have examined the Bannatyne MS. and must admit that one cannot read *saiblis*, but there may be, and I think is, a clerical error. ED.

17. There is obviously a word missing, and Prof. Schipper suggests 'way.'

24. *doing beseik*, 'beseeching.' This sort of construction, where *do* is used as purely auxiliary and is inflected instead of the principal verb, is more common with Dunbar than in N.E., as *dois fleit*, 'floats.'

67. *out* is superfluous both in meaning and scansion, but is in all the MSS.

87. *patience* is a trisyllable here.

93. *Striuilling* seems, from the rime, to have been pronounced Stirling, just as many other place-names are pronounced in one way and spelt another.

94. *spirling*, like a good many names of fish, especially in Scotland, as herring, trout, &c., is plural as well as singular.

5.

10. *out clatteris*, 'blurts out.' 12. *luikis as* &c., 'looks as though he would have nothing to do with it all.'

19. *advocattis in chalmir*, 'lady-friends who plead for them with personal cajolement.'

20. The sense of this line seems that the men know well enough how favours are obtained for them. ED.

6.

This poem is remarkable as being written in purely alliterative metre like that of *Piers the Plowman* and Anglo-Saxon poetry generally. It was probably an early experiment in that form of writing before Dunbar had definitely decided to adhere to rime and Romance metrical forms. It is obviously more imitative than most of Dunbar's poems, being clearly modelled on, or at least suggested by, the Prologue to the Wife of Bath's story in the *Canterbury Tales*.

9. *I drew* &c., 'I went under cover of darkness to watch secretly for amusement.'

10. *dynnit* seems to mean, as explained by Sch., 'caused the birds to sing,' as they do often during and just after rain.

25. *fetrit*, 'fastened,' in this case 'held.'

27. *flurist*, 'mature, in full bloom.'

30. *mony riche* &c., 'much rich leavage or verdure.'

32. *heynd* may mean simply 'man, person,' but, according to Laing, has also the sense of 'expert.'

36. *and of* &c. I have given this line as amended to make sense by Prof. Sch.,

for the original, which seems to run (it is hardly legible) *with tua weddit was with lordis*, does not give sense. I suggest, however, a still slighter alteration which also gives sense, namely to read *the* for *with*, the *tua* being quite good Scots. ED. 49. Laing alters the first *lustie* to *lustie*, the *s* and *f* being easily confused. 57. I see no great difficulty about this, but write *mynd is* for original *myndes*. ED. 62. *vnfulzeit*, here 'pure, innocent, unspoiled,' or 'unsated.' ED. 65. *than weill* &c., 'then it would be well with' &c. 88. *for all* &c., seems to mean that while she gathers the fruit, he blossoms as a flower. 90. *wolroun* is a 'thief,' but seems to mean here a man who will not or cannot perform his marital duties. 94. *carybald*, Laing says *carybald carl* means a 'crabbed, scurvy fellow.' The termination *-bald*, like *-bold* has the same significance as *-art* and *-ard*, meaning a person who does something, not to his credit, *habitually*. What the meaning of *cary* or *carry* is in this connexion is not known, and the N.E.D. does not give the word. 114. *he sipillis*. Laing says *sipillis* means 'to move or wag the underlip as horses do,' and this would agree with my reading of *smollat* as 'mouth.' 115. *saw*, his 'say' or 'voice' not here I think connected with 'saw,' the tool, but with 'saw' or 'saying.' ED. 129. *he trovis* &c. This I think clearly means that he believes that she lets her young lovers know when he is away. 141. *rest of*, 'abstain from.' ED. 142. *buddis*, here 'offers, bribes,' (A.-S. *beodan*). *John Blunt*, nickname for a stupid fellow, like Tom Fool. 143. *me think* &c., 'I think the enduring dearly bought so slow' &c. 164. There is some difference of opinion over the reading of this line, and the present one is adopted by Sch. and seems quite satisfactory, whether we take *beild* as 'festered' or 'gathered' or as 'concealed,' from *beild* in the sense of 'shelter.' 196. *and how it settis him* &c. The most plausible rendering of this line is, 'and how (ill) it becomes him to talk at large of such matters.' S.T.S. But both the construction and spelling go against reading *to segis* = 'to say.' There might be a form *segis* = 'says' (A.-S. *secan*), but the construction indicates the infinitive *sege*. Prof. Sch.'s version, 'and how it puts him so low (compared) to men (experienced) in such matters,' seems to me forced and, moreover, not in harmony with the context which represents the husband as by no means lacking in experience, but as having gone to excess in his youth. ED. 197-8. *sa* has been read as meaning (1) *say* = 'assay,' to attempt (S.T.S.) or (2) = 'so,' (Sch.) or, I suggest (3) that it is *sa* = 'saw,' when the line would read, 'but if one saw him among them (*i.e.* either such things, such matters, or those experienced in them) on some evening, but he is not one of them (either of such men or of those able for such things) and none of those who retain their natural powers.' ED. 201. *I wend* &c., 'I thought I had chosen a gem and I have a piece of jet,' worthless by comparison, and brittle. ED. 203. *fra failze thair courage*, 'when their power fails them.' 210. *to hald* &c., 'to keep the same man

(fellow) till he fails.' 216-8. *and thair* &c., 'and so many keen (bold) knights in this nation, and then I think on one who is seven times seemlier than our husband.' *na* = 'than.' 222. *me think* &c., 'I think a fever has attacked you, as though some illness affected you.' 228 ff. *and leitit* &c., 'and takes it for a love-look when he glances about him, I change it to a tender look that I bestowed with difficulty and regard him familiarly, or friendlily, with hearty smiling.' 231. *put*, a 'push' or 'thrust,' survives in the modern golf term 'putt.' 234. *ane stray breid*, 'a straw's breadth.' 238. *that bird* &c., 'that bride would lack even a strip or portion of my pleasure.' 244. *in plane*, 'plainly, to tell the truth.' 251. *sisteris* &c., 'companions in confession.' 252. *schene in my schroud*, 'fair in outward appearance.' 262. *thocht ze haue* &c., seems to mean, as given in notes to the S.T.S. edition, 'though you are frail in virtue'; *taille* being used in Chaucer in a similar sense. 276-7. *and with ane bukkie* &c., 'and with my tongue in my cheek made faces behind his back, and with a bow turn about and throw dust in his eyes.' That is to say she mocks him behind his back and deceives him to his face. *Bukkie* is literally a little whorled sea-shell, but Laing and others say it signifies here putting the tongue in the cheek. 285. *and sew* &c., 'press his suit.' 292. *that his cheif* &c., 'that I had his chief property settled on my son.' 293. *suppois* &c., means 'even suppose he had ceased to have connexion with her before the child was begotten.' 301. *thocht him on*, 'made him think of, reminded him.' 304. *ald*, i.e. 'former.' 305. *I wes* &c., 'I was apparently paired (married) at the right age.' 308. *I sall* &c. No previous editor seems to have commented on this line, though its meaning is not very obvious. It seems to be, 'I shall be unwilling to admit that he lies, as long as I can look about me,' i.e. so long as I am able to maintain this. 313. *page* means 'person of inferior station.' 317. *grein* in the sense of 'fresh.' 318. *lierit*, see *leir*. 319. *he durst* &c., 'he dare not sit when once I ordered him.' 325. *quhen I* &c., 'when I had the cur completely (in my control) and had completely overcome him.' 334-5. *bot quhilis it*, 'but while it (my heart) concealed so much till it was bound to come out, yet I never took the stopping all out of my wide throat,' i.e. never spoke all she thought. 337. *bot quhen*, 'but when I had deprived the fellow of his earthly substance.' 338. *he borrow landis* is probably 'valuable lands in the town.' 339. *with ane stew*, literally 'with a dust,' probably meaning here merely 'suddenly,' or 'with a bang or report.' 341. *after lang first*, 'for the first time after long (waiting).' Ed. Sch. reads *first* = *fryst* = 'delay.' 344. *mi evidentis* &c., 'until my evidence' &c. 352. *lai*, the MS. has *laid*, but Sch., I think rightly, reads *lai*, the *d* having probably been taken from the following *doun*. *mense*, see *mense*, here probably, 'honourable employment.' In N.S. 'a person of mense,' means one

worthy of confidence. ED. 357. *he is nocht* &c., 'he is not skittish, nor easily frightened and never shies.' 362. *lous all* &c., 'manage my affairs.' 380. *miskend* may mean either 'ignored' or 'deceived.' ED. 381. *as ane laid*, 'as a lad or lover.' 383. *fay* I take to mean 'charmed, bewitched.' ED. 408. *and 3it* &c., 'and yet these wise men know that wicked wives are recognised by their behaviour or disposition, and known (as such) by the same.' ED. 419. *courtly and curious*, 'fit for a court and well cared for.' 421. *as with* &c., 'as though I would have nothing more to do with men for the rest of my life.' 449. *we set us* &c., 'we set ourselves to cover up the truth from the sight of men' (S.T.S.), or 'we keep our (real) selves out of sight to keep men from the truth' (Sch. slightly altered). 455. *bot folk* &c., 'but people may spoil a thing in the cooking,' &c. 465. *hutit be* &c. seems to mean 'let such a silly woman (as those mentioned above) be hooted though she live to be a hundred.' ED. 470. *the clir day*, 'all day long.' 473. *persounis monye*, 'church-money,' not out of her own pocket. 474. *pilgramagis*. The *wedo* bears here, as in many other points, a very close resemblance to Chancer's Wife of Bath. 489. *fair calling*, 'kind treatment or conversation.' 501. *menis*, literally 'moan' = sympathise with. 502. *quhen* &c., 'when my critics shall not.' 503. *lassis fundin*, i.e. silly girls who betray themselves, as mentioned above.

7.

In reading this poem one must bear in mind that it is sarcastic and even paradoxical. It is a curious combination of alliteration and rime and thus comes appropriately after the foregoing alliterative poem. 2. *scho dwelt* &c., 'she dwelt far away in France on Falkland hill' is, of course, intentionally paradoxical. There was, and there still exist remains of, a Palace at Falkland in Fifeshire, where the King stayed—especially before his marriage—and probably knew the original of *Kynd Kittok*. 4. *caldrone cruk* &c., a hook in the chimney for supporting caldrons or kettles and usually blackened with smoke, hence the paradoxical *clir*. 10. *ask*, 'a newt,' was considered a creature friendly and of good omen to man. S.T.S. 24. *Leldeis hemwyffe*. The Virgin in some countries was regarded as the patron saint of poultry. S.T.S.

8.

The poem is in the same satiric and sarcastic vein as the last. There is considerable variation in the MSS. of this poem, but none of great importance. 9. *latt preif* seems to mean either 'grant proof' or 'stay proof,' i.e. let it go without saying. ED. 12. *nigerness*. The other reading is *nigerness*, but the meaning is the same. 27. *sowp and sowp*, 'turn about.'

9.

12. *menes*, 'complaints, applications for redress.' 21. *keipis collatioun*, either 'holds conference with' or 'entertains, feasts with.'
 54. *compositouris*, 'advocates who arrange the settlement of a case.'
 60. I have retained the original *appendit* for Prof. Sch.'s *ar pendit*, as I think the alteration unnecessary, seeing that *and* here means 'with.'
 61. *alhaill almoist*, 'all hail most of all, greatest.' 62. *mak the coist* &c., 'they meet expenses for a small reward.' 66. *alhaill* seems to me rather out of place unless we read it as a parenthetical exclamation thus: *thay get indoist* ('endorsed, approved'), (*Alhaill!*) *thair evidens*.

10.

24. *exylit* is pronounced as a dissyllable. 27. *Chryst* &c., 'Christ had no human father.'

11.

5. *vndir confessioun*, 'as if at confession, in strict confidence.'
 29. *sum castis* &c., 'some draw up summonses and others accept them.'
 30. *skaild law* &c., literally 'catch spilt law,' i.e. pick up scraps of legal knowledge. Allan Ramsay and others have thought this poem unfinished, and he accordingly added two stanzas of his own; but I do not see the necessity for this, as in a poem of this kind, satirising the abuses that take place in connexion with any institution, it matters little in what order these are satirised. On the contrary, I should say that the poem naturally ends with stanza vi., and that the satire on the monks is of the nature of a postscript.

12.

3. *aithis of crewaltie*, 'shocking or horrible oaths.' 7. *ane preist* &c., i.e. swore by the flesh and blood of God received in the Sacrament. We have traces of such reckless and profane oaths in 'Sblood, Zounds,' &c., the latter oath='God's wounds' occurring in the next stanza. 17. *renuncit his* &c., i.e. all his chances of immortal life. It is unnecessary thus to write *for for and*, as Ramsay does. 39. *cowth* is a correction made by Laing for the *qwoth* of the ms. 54. *and of* &c., 'I lose by the kiln or by this batch of malt.' ED. 59. *ane boll* &c. According to Dr Gregor a boll should yield 16 gallons. S.T.S. 68. *hardly mot* &c. seems to mean 'that's rather too much to ask, but go as long as you can.' 73. *syisis thre*, 'three sixes,' the highest throw at dice. 76-9. *God, that* &c. seems to mean 'would to God that I may escape (punishment) and that a strong halter may not make me gape, but I am willing to go to hell for the sake of money.' ED. 81. *the fische wyffis*. For some reason fish-wives seems to be specially given to strong language, and

the poem culminates in their wholesale defection to the devil. ED. *Note*.—It is believed that some verses have been added to Dunbar's by later hands, and some MSS. give more than are given here.

13.

15. *Scull*. There was, it appears, a public school with a latrine hard by the Parish Church. Some editors read *Styll*, but this makes no sense as a stile could not darken a church. ED. (See *infra*, l. 38.)
 17. *foirstairis*, 'outside stairs,' very common in Old Edinburgh. Not the same as 'common stairs' which are, usually at any rate, inside stairs leading to the various flats or 'lands.'
 25. *pudingis of Jok and Fame*, probably black and white puddings which would be seen along with tripe and haggis at the butcher's. ED.
 31. *sanct cloun*, possibly a name for the Court Fool. S.T.S.
 34. *mowaris &c.*, 'those who make faces at the moon,' i.e. make grimaces without singing properly.
 38. *stinkand styll*, a narrow lane near St Giles' Church, notorious for its filth and the crimes committed there. Laing. It might be argued that this passage supports the reading *Styll* (for *Scull*) l. 15, but on the other hand Dunbar would hardly repeat himself in that way. ED.
 39. *hamperit in*, 'are crowded together like the cells in a honeycomb.'
 57. *sen for*. The seat of government and the Courts of Justice were only transferred to Edinburgh in the fifteenth century, and Dunbar hints that this city may lose them, if she is not found worthy of them.
 77. *reconqueis*, suggestion of Laing to fill blank in MS.

14.

This poem is remarkable in several ways. In the first place its date and the occasion of its being written are practically matters of recorded history, as from the Scottish Treasurer's accounts we gather that Dunbar was absent from Scotland (probably as secretary or scribe to the Scottish Embassy which went to arrange a marriage between James IV. and Princess Margaret of England) at the end of 1501, whereas, as the English Treasurer's accounts show, Dunbar was paid certain sums by him on Dec. 31st, 1501, and Jan. 7th, 1502; for it would be carrying scepticism to a ridiculous point to deny that Dunbar was the person designated as 'The Rhymer of Scotland' in the entry by the English Treasurer. Secondly the poem is evidently intended to be written in the literary or standard English of the time rather than in the northern or Scots dialect. Some of the spelling is northern as the plurals in *is* for instance, but the riming of *white* and *knyght* shows that the poem was meant to be read as an English poem because in English the guttural *gh* was already lost, as it never has been (though written *ch*) in the Scots dialect. Thirdly, Dunbar's Anglophilism, as one may call it, comes out in his lavish and probably sincere and deserved praise of London, as compared with his abuse of Edinburgh. 9. *gladdith*, imperative

form, 'be glad.' *Troy nouvaunt*. The legend runs, according to Geoffrey of Monmouth, and as related in Layamon's *Brut*, that London was founded, as a second Troy, by Brutus the grandson of Æneas. 15. *fourmeth*, southern termination for northern *s*. 18. *carbuncle*, a precious stone believed to emit a light of its own. (See my note on *Titus Andronicus* (Arden Series, Act II. Sc. 2, 22.) 37. *Julyus Cesar*. The legend that the Tower of London was founded by Julius Cæsar, once universally credited, is now disbelieved. 46. *small*, means 'slender, neat in figure.'

15.

This beautiful lyric, although not *provably* by Dunbar, can hardly be by anyone else, as not only does he seem to have been the acknowledged Rhymmer of Scotland, but it is consistent with his later poems to the Queen, for whom he seems to have cherished a profound and sincere regard and even affection. It is preserved in MS. with music in the British Museum, and the MS. has a rude drawing of a man's face which may be meant for Dunbar, and if so, is the only record we have of his appearance. 15. *rejoysyng* &c. There is obviously something amiss with this line as neither in meaning nor in metrical form is it worthy of Dunbar or even of poets inferior to him. For one thing the rime is false, a most unusual thing with Dunbar. The only other reading suggested is *beine* which makes still less sense than *beme*, though correcting the rime. I am inclined to regard the line as an interpolation, and to think it quite possible Dunbar meant the first *Welcom of Scotland* &c. to form the third line of the verse and then be repeated as a refrain. ED.

16.

This poem is not only one of the most beautiful, poetic and sustained of Dunbar's poems, but also one of the finest poems of its class in any literature. The use of allegory is here both appropriate and necessary, and is fully justified by the skill and effect with which it is employed. 1. *quhen Merche* &c. This line is best scanned as noted by Prof. Sch. *Quhen Mèrchè wés with vāriand wīndis pāst*. 2. *Appryll* must be read *Apperyll*, i.e. a trisyllable, as according to Lord Hailes it was still pronounced in his time. I have not heard it so pronounced, but the *r* in Scots is often so marked as to create an extra syllable as *arm*=*arūm*. 12. *quhois* takes the place of a dissyllable, the *is* of the plural or possessive being pronounced or not according to the poet's convenience. 24. *lark*. The MS. has *lorē* which might be a southern form, seeing the word is from A.-S. *lāwerce*, and that A.-S. *ā* becomes *ō* in southern English. 46. *eftir hir* inserted by Lord Hailes. 57. I restore the *soune* of the MS. as A.-S. *sunnu* is written by Chaucer *sonne*. See Intro. 67. There seems to be a word missing here and Laing suggests *snell* and Prof. Sch. *scharp* as more in consonance with Dunbar's frequent use of alliteration in

his rimed verse. 78. As Prof. Sch. says, his emendation of an *e* added to *swyft* may not be necessary, as a missing short syllable is sometimes replaced by a pause, as might be natural in pronouncing so many consonants together.

83. It is difficult to understand why the Yarrow or Milfoil should be the chosen messenger here, unless we accept Lord Hailes' suggestion that the word is connected with 'arrow.' There is probably some piece of flower-lore connected with it which has been forgotten. ED.

87. *the Lyone* represents the King, and under cover of this noble emblem Dunbar manages to impart without offence some excellent advice. The description is half natural and half heraldic.

115. *at onis cryit lawd*. There is a pause in place of a short syllable after this word.

119. Prof. Sch. says that *yre* is here a dissyllable, that is, I presume, pronounced *i-er*.

129. Pinkerton says this is the first authentic mention of the Thistle as a national Scottish badge or emblem.

133. *laif*, 'remnant,' *i.e.* those who are left without any other protector.

134 ff. The *flour delyce* are the heraldic Scottish Lilies, while *lilleis* refers to the Queen as a pure young princess.

142. *Roiss* signifies the Queen also, and *reid* and *quhyt* refer to the union of the York and Lancaster Houses.

150. *abovif the lilly*. The reference here is to the French Lily.

17.

This poem was probably written after, but not long after, the preceding, and takes rank with it as one of the very finest of Dunbar's serious and non-satirical poems. Some of the word-painting of Nature shows as much power of expression as, and a subtler and wider appreciation of natural beauty than, Chaucer. It is written in the same elaborate and exacting metre as Chaucer's *Complaint of Analida* and Douglas's *Palace of Honour*. Dunbar has been blamed for the excessive use here of 'aureate' terms, but I rather feel that considering the vogue of such terms in poetry of that day, he has used remarkably few of them. (The term 'aureate' is applied to long high-sounding words of classical origin, such as *matutynae*, *christallyne* &c.)

2. *Lucyne* must here signify the moon, as *Lucina*, the goddess to whom women in childbed prayed, is often identified with *Diana*.

4. *goldin candill*, *i.e.* the sun. We should think the candle a poor image for the glorious orb of day, but it is common in early poetry, as a candle was the brightest artificial light then known.

7. *purpour* is used for any hue from scarlet to what we now call purple, and here probably refers to the brilliant red colouring of the clouds at dawn.

15. *quhill* &c., 'while every branch and leaf was drenched in balmy dew.'

16. *depairt*, p.p., 'separated.'

20. *croppis* is not modern 'crops,' but the topmost twigs.

26-7. *ourskalit in* &c. is translated by Prof. Sch. 'overspread with silver spots (like scales).'

I think a yet more picturesque version would be, taking *ourskalit* as 'spilt,' 'the purple

(or red) sky, *i.e.* the morning radiance, spilt (or flowing over) in silver

gaps (or pools), gilded over the trees, branches, leaves and stems.' *In* fits better into this reading than the above. ED. 30. *laik*. This must refer to a calm lake-like reach of the river. ED. 31. *shaddowit* means here 'reflected,' *shadow* having the meaning of 'reflection' or 'image', as well as of 'shade' or 'shadow' in Early English. ED. 32. *the bewis* &c. This is one of the most remarkable instances of a kind of minute observation of natural phenomena to be found in any poetry before the 'Return to Nature' of the eighteenth century. It is indeed a piece of 'word-painting' of which the most skilful descriptive poet might be proud. Chaucer even did not see Nature quite in this way. ED. 44. *the roche* &c., another instance of original observation with the above = 'the rock resplendent over against the river, like a flame, lit up all the beautiful leaves.' ED. 55. *hard on burd*, 'close alongside.' N.E.D. 60. *withowttin kell* &c., 'without a cap or fillet.' 62. *in tresis cleir* &c., 'in plaits or locks bound with golden threads.' ED. 75. *Latona*. The principal MSS. have *Apollo*, which is possibly right since he is closely associated with Aurora and with the muse Clio. 82. *Lucifera*, the morning star. 90. *braid be gud proportioun*. *Braid* (1) is usually rendered 'knitted, platted,' when the meaning would be 'platted in good proportion,' i.e. well-cut and made. But (2) *braid* might be 'broad' meaning 'ample and in good proportion,' and (3) we might take the reading *broud* meaning 'braided' or 'brodered,' or in modern phrase 'trimmed.' This latter reading is given in B and ChM, and makes quite as good sense as the others; and is adopted by the S.T.S. ED. 93 ff. *ronk, bonk, donk* and *thonk* may be termed southern forms for *rank, bank, dank* and *thank*. See *Introd.* 110. *Cupeid* &c. Here begins the usual list and description of the classic deities to which all poets of the Chaucerian Period are so partial. The omission of Apollo makes one think that it would be well to retain *Apollo* in line 75. ED. 144. *lusty*. The S.T.S. renders this as 'strong.' Is it not really 'pleasant,' as the poet seems to think he would rather enjoy it than otherwise? ED. 148. *instrument*, 'weapon' or 'engine of war.' 149 f. *Fair Having* is best translated 'pleasant or kind behaviour.' *Fyne Portratour*, 'noble bearing.' *Plesance*, 'amiability' and *lusty Cheir*, 'cheerful or kindly expression.' ED. 155. *Abasing*, 'self-abasement, humility.' 174. *Comparisoun* must be used here in the sense of superiority in some respect, which fought on the side of love. ED. 183. *at all power*, 'at any price.' 188. *Fair Calling*, 'kind converse, flattering words.' 190. *Hamelines* here must mean 'intimacy, familiarity.'

18.

This poem, at once more elaborate and better sustained as an allegory than the preceding, can hardly refer to Dunbar himself, seeing that the affair ends in matrimony, but is an elegant version of some well-known Court intrigue, which ended respectably. 7. *test* may mean 'witness,'

but more likely I think is for *protest*, as *sault* for *assault*, *cusing* for *accusing* &c. It certainly makes better sense. ED. Dr Gregor suggests *contest*.

22. *quoth Strangnes* &c. There seem to me some unexplained difficulties here. Is *Strangnes* the same as *Strangenes*? If so he is addressing himself! If not it is awkward that two words so similar should be used of different personifications. Moreover the remark is obviously addressed to the prisoner. If *porteir* could mean 'porter's house,' one could gloss the passage thus, *Quoth Strangenes into* (that is *in*) &c., but I have not found any warrant for this. ED.

27. *Comparesone* here seems, as above, to refer to the disparity of station between the lady and the prisoner.

28. *deyne* is best rendered 'condescension.' ED.

38. *quhat* &c. being obviously spoken by *Comparesone*, I have inserted quotation marks.

57. *than* is superfluous metrically and a careless scribe may have repeated it from the previous stanza.

79. *the semeliest* &c., 'the most beautiful lady was made the judge, the one to whom he was prisoner.'

93. *cusing* is generally rendered 'cousin' which makes no sense and is obviously the 'accusation' or 'charge,' for *accusing* as *sailzeit* of *assailzeit* &c., &c.

96. *blew out*, 'gave evidence against' as we have 'split upon,' and in thieves' slang 'to blow the gaff' = to inform against.

105. *be that of eild* &c., 'by the time the heir of (their original) Good Fame came of age,' i.e. when the scandal blew over and their conduct rehabilitated their reputation.

19.

This poem, which has a similar motive to that of Chaucer's *Compleynte unto Pite*, is one of the few love-poems of Dunbar's which appear to represent his own genuine feelings. It may be addressed to Mistress Musgraiffe, an English lady for whom he seems to have had at least a very high regard, if not a violent passion.

4. *went* does not occur in the only MS. (M) which contains this poem but is the best of the suggested emendations. Sch.

20.

These verses are by some supposed to be addressed to the same lady as the preceding. Had it not been for what we may call the postscript *Quhone he list to feyne* there would be nothing against the idea that they were also addressed to Mistress Musgraiffe. But, as all the other references to that lady are most respectful, it seems difficult to believe Dunbar would address her in this sarcastic manner. My own feeling is that, possibly, Dunbar wrote the poem first of all seriously and then, when it was not favourably received, added in his chagrin what we call the postscript. ED.

14. *throucht*, an unusual form, and possibly contracted from *throucht out*. ED.

26. *tryacle*, a healing balm or electuary.

35. *creature*, pronounced *creätüre* or *creätürè*.

39. *rent*, here 'income, revenue.' ED.

41. *out of*, 'except in.' ED.

fundin gives a syllable too much

and is difficult to slur. Perhaps we might read the shorter form *funde*, the *e* of which may be dropped or slurred. ED. 43. *faillye*. Sch. writes this for the *faill* of the MS. but it is perhaps unnecessary as *faill* may be pronounced *fai-ul*.

21.

Noticeable in this poem is Dunbar's instinctive skill in writing exacting forms of verse, as he here uses only two rime-sounds throughout, one for the head-lines and one for the tail-lines, and never repeats himself. 3. *quhais* may be treated as a dissyllable, as *-is* may always be sounded when necessary for the metre. 14. *remembrance*, read *rememberance*. 17. *pount*, 'point,' as *o* is often used, as by Chaucer, for a *u*-sound, and *oi*, *ui* and *ou* in M.S. sometimes indicate much the same sound. ED. (See Intro.) 21. *allegance*, pronounced, as sometimes spelt, *allegèaunce*.

22.

We can fix the date of this poem, as it was written when the Queen was expecting the birth of her little son James, who died in infancy, *i.e.* at the end of 1505 or beginning of 1506. 14. *of fresch depictour* probably means that she patronised the Fine Arts generally, including Poetry. ED. 33. *Mergreit, plesand* &c., refer to the meaning of her name, 'a pearl.'

23.

This spirited but, to modern taste, gross and offensive poem throws a curious light on the manners and taste of the Court of James IV., and, when we consider that the Queen, being from the English, a more refined Court, was probably more particular than her courtiers, we may form some idea of the grossness of speech and manners at that period. 9. *lern*, 'teach.' 16. *hommilty jommeltye*, 'utterly confused.' A combination form like 'helter-skelter' &c. from the *second* word which is connected with 'jumble.' N.S. *jummel*. 20. *Fy! fy!* like Tennyson's 'break, break,' prolonged to fill out the metrical foot. 24. *dirrye dantoun* was in all probability an indecorous dance, to say the least, a kind of *Can-can*. 25. *pillie* is a word unknown except in the compound 'pillicock' in *Lear*, which we are told is a term of endearment, but this throws little light on the meaning of *pillie*. It may be connected with *filly* and have the same meaning as that has in modern slang, *viz.* a wanton young girl. ED. 36. *Dame Dountebour* I am inclined to identify with Mrs James Doig, whom Dunbar seems to have greatly disliked (see No. 31). 44. *the quenis dog* is James Doig, husband of the above.

24.

This is a poem yet more offensive to decency and propriety than the preceding, and it is a further startling sign of the moral laxity of the time

that Dunbar should address such a piece to the Queen, a lady for whom he professed the highest regard. The contagious disease alluded to played, in the absence of any rational medical treatment, great havoc at this time.

1. *ryd*, 'ride off.'

2. *Fasterennis ewin*. Shrove Tuesday, the last day before Lent, seems then, as now, to have been the culmination of what is now called Carnival, or the period of licence indulged in before the mortification of Lent began. ED.

4. *betteir soun*, an emendation on the *betteis* of the MS. suggested by Prof. Sch. But he does not give the sense of *soun*. If *betteir* is right, *soun* must mean 'sound'=healthy, because they are supposed thus to cure themselves of this disease. The S.T.S. edition adopts, or retains, *betteis* and reads *Betty's soun*, i.e. 'their own wives' voices,' rather a strained rendering. I regret I cannot make any further suggestion. ED.

5. *lib tham of the pockis*, 'free them from syphilis,' which it was then thought could be done by having intercourse with a healthy woman.

6. *sen 3e dwell still* is supposed to refer to the Queen's absence. Sch.

8. *feder*, here probably 'feather-bed.'

14. *pled* is rendered by Jamieson 'private corner' but this seems to be a mere guess. Prof. Schipper's suggestion of *plaid* is well worthy of consideration and it is possible that Highland girls were considered more innocent and likely to be healthy than town girls. ED.

22. *willing wandis*, 'willow-wands.'

23. *with schinnis scharp* &c. These lines describe the wasting away and weakness produced by this complaint.

33. *3ockis*, 'joins, has intercourse.'

25.

We are able to fix the date of this weird and powerful poem as Dunbar mentions the 15th Feb. as *Fasternis ewin* and the only year which is possible is 1507.

12. *that last came* &c. This is the reading adopted both by Prof. Schipper and the S.T.S. edition. Another reading is *as varlottis dois in France*, but the former is the simplest and most satisfactory.

18. *Blak Belly and Bawsy Brown*. Popular names for sprites. But if Bawsy Brown be really akin to Robin Goodfellow or the benevolent Brownie of Scottish tradition it seems hardly likely that he would play a leading part in the grim hell of Mahoun. Is *Belly* not a possible corruption of Belial? ED.

24. *vaistie wanis*. This is usually rendered 'void dwellings' with the idea that Pride will not tolerate any one else in the same house with him. I think this is rather far-fetched, and moreover it would be more natural if this line referred to his appearance, as those going before and following do. With this idea I suggest that the line is descriptive of his hat and hair as forming great fans or sails, taking *vaistie*= 'vasty, great,' and *wanis* as 'wings' or 'sails' like those of a windmill. This gives at any rate a very picturesque effect and makes at least as good sense as the other. ED.

33. *brandeist lyk a beir* I take to mean 'brandished his knife like a boar whetting his tusks.'

37. *stryppis*. There have been great difficulties about this word. Two

suggestions have been made, viz. *stryppis*, 'stirrups,' and *scrippis*, 'scrips' or 'wallets,' but neither word makes very good sense, the first because there is no reason to believe that the procession was on horseback, and the second because scrips or wallets seem a little beside the mark in a description otherwise entirely of armour. The ms. apparently may be read either *stryppis* or *scrippis*.

48. *quhyte*, 'quite, entirely,' or possibly 'white,' i.e. fair.

70. *mony sweir bumbard* &c., best translated here, 'many a lazy tun-bellied sloven.' Laing. *Bumbard* is a large vessel for holding liquor. Falstaff is called 'a huge bombard of sack' in *Henry IV*.

71. *daw*. This word meaning 'an idle hussy' or 'slut' is immortalised in the nursery-rime of *Margory Daw*.

72. *with sounzie*, 'with a grudge, unwillingly.'

89. *fyllit*. The ms. has *frycket*.

102. *thair lovery* &c., 'that was their proper share or reward.'

103. This stanza is incomplete, like No. 11., as a stanza and yet seems complete in itself as to meaning, which No. 11. is not. While it is unlikely that so accomplished a metrist as Dunbar would leave stanzas incomplete, there are other instances of a similar irregularity, though it may be that the scribe is to blame in all these cases. The half-stanza in question may have been an after-thought in order to conciliate the *glemen* and to point the satire on the Highland music more sharply. ED.

107. *herdage*, i.e. what he thoroughly deserved.

115. *tarmegantis*. Termagant or Tarmegant was a supposed heathen or Mahomedan deity conspicuous for his noisy conduct in ancient Moralities, Farces and Puppet Shows. Hence a violent noisy person, now usually applied to a violent shrewish woman.

26.

This poem is very closely connected in every way with the previous one and may be regarded as a continuation of Dunbar's vision of the 15th February. It is preserved in three MSS., A, B, and M which differ considerably.

10. *seme bytaris*, 'seam biters,' so called because tailors were supposed to bite or press their seams with their teeth to make them flat and smooth.

best gnapparis, snappers or eaters of the vermin which their dirty habits allowed to get into the cloth. *priklouss*, l. 5, has the same reference.

11. *stomak stelaris*, 'stealers of stomachers,' i.e. a part of both male and female dress. It probably does not mean that the tailors stole whole garments, but that they pilfered the cloth, or charged for more than was used, as modern dressmakers still do. *clayth knapparis* (or *takkaris*), 'pilferers' (literally 'snappers or biters of cloth') (S.T.S.), or even more probably 'beaters of cloth' from *knap* in the sense of 'knock' or 'beat.' ED.

19. *buthman*, 'tradesman,' meaning the tailor.

44. *Sanct Girnyga*, the patron saint of shoemakers, the same as St Crispin.

48. *oily* usually given as 'sweat' or 'grease,' but may it not refer to the greasy substance known as 'cobblers' wax'? ED.

62. *affrailtye* is a four-syllable word here.

27.

This is a professed apology for the previous poem, but it is highly satirical. 27. *be sic thre*, 'three times over, thrice as well.'

28.

This extraordinary poetical duel, as we may call it, would require a whole Excursus to itself in order properly to discuss all the problems it raises. For such an Excursus the student must be referred to such editions as that of Prof. Schipper and the Scottish Text Society. The word *Flyting* signifies a 'quarrel in words' or a 'scolding,' or in modern parlance a 'slanging match.' The sensitive or irritable nature of poets makes them good haters as well as warm lovers, and rival poets have wrangled since the beginning up till the present day. The classical poets attacked each other, Dryden and Pope satirised their rivals, and even Tennyson for once forgot his dignity to engage in a 'Flyting' with the first Lord Lytton. According to Dr Mackay, in his Introduction to the S.T.S. edition, about the nearest parallel to this poem is a series of abusive sonnets exchanged between Luigi Pulci and Matteo Franco in the time of Lorenzo de Medici. In this, as in the *Flyting*, both poets go to the utmost extremes of abuse, coarseness and scurrility, and it seems difficult to understand how the antagonists could retain any respect or regard for each other. But it must be borne in mind that these contests were engaged in partly to entertain the bystanders, so to speak, and partly as a mere display and contest in what we may almost call poetical technique. Undoubtedly this was largely the case in these verses, and a kindly reference to Kennedy by Dunbar in the *Lament for the Makaris* shows that he at least bore no malice. The very violence of the invective and vituperation and the monstrosity of some of the charges made, shows that they were not meant to be taken seriously, either by the attacked or by the onlookers at the fray of words. To us it seems indeed a pity that two poets of such standing as Dunbar and Kennedy should exert their powers on such a theme and in such a manner; yet one cannot withhold admiration for the ability displayed on both sides, though there can be little doubt that, although his opponent was worthy of his steel, Dunbar's superiority is as evident in this contest as it is when we consider such poems of Kennedy as survive, and which have been edited by Prof. Schipper for the Imperial Academy of Sciences in Vienna. I have adopted that scholar's arrangement of the text. 1. *Schir Johne the Ross*, a poet himself mentioned in the *Lament*, acted as Dunbar's second or *commissar* in this poetic duel, as Quintene Schaw was that of Kennedy, and so in due form the preliminary reply to the challenge is addressed to him, though really meant for Kennedy. 10. *vennaum* meaning 'venom' or 'poison' seems a better reading than *vennaums* adopted in the S.T.S. edition. 13. *think*. Our ms. has *sink*, but another of equal authority has *think* which makes much better sense. It may here be noted that the

ludicrously exaggerated style of these stanzas warns us not to take what follows too seriously.

17. *bot wondir* &c. This stanza seems to imply that Dunbar declined the challenge and that for the excellent reasons he himself gives; but the provocation he now receives seems to have overcome his scruples. *baird*, the Celtic for 'poet' meant also a 'lampooner' (J.) and, according to Dr Mackay, 'flying' was common among the Celtic bards.

26. *skaldit skrowis*. *Skaldit* has been differently interpreted as 'dispersed, disconnected,' but by far the best sense is made by taking it to mean *scaldit* = 'scorched scrolls,' i.e. burning satires, and this, so far as I know, has not been noted before. It probably is a sarcastic reference to *the se sould birn* of l. 14. ED.

27. *doun to the roist*, 'down to the roost,' meaning giving up the fight, as between fighting-cocks, and retiring to roost.

32. *rowis*, originally 'lists, rolls,' is used of writings generally.

33. *dearch*, a dwarf, is another evidence of the fact hinted at in other poems that Dunbar was small of stature.

37. *skaldit skaitbird*. *Skaldit* must mean 'as though *scaldit* or burnt,' i.e. deprived of feathers or 'scabbed' or 'scurvy.' *Skaitbird* is a Skua (*Stercorarius crepidatus*) and is remarkable for pursuing other gulls till they disgorge their fish, which the Skua swallows. *skamelar*, according to Laing, 'a frequenter of shambles,' may refer to the image of a gull, which is fond of offal. ED.

43. *werlot of the cairtis*, 'knave of cards.'

49. *brattis* is usually rendered 'rags,' but is also applied to children. ED.

51. *Denseman*, 'Dane.' In Denmark a criminal was exposed on a wheel raised above the ground.

53. *ilk mone out of thy mynd*, referring to supposed influence of the moon in producing madness.

58. *scitterand scorpione*, *scaldit in scurrilite*, would be 'jumping scorpion, made hot in abuse'; *scaldit* here, as elsewhere, is a difficult word to render, and whether it means that Kennedy was scorched or scalded by his own abusive mind or by the abuse directed against him it is hard to say. Another reading, *scarth fra scorpione*, would mean 'puny or miserable spawn of a scorpion.'

62. *quytclame clergie*, and *cleik to the ane club*, 'renounce your claims to learning and stick to one staff,' (the sign of a mendicant or sturdy beggar).

64. *for wit* &c., 'for a mere wisp may rub off all your wit and wisdom.' S.T.S.

68. *forlane loun of laittis*, seems best translated 'a lout destitute of manners.'

76. *fovoll feyndis face infermall*, 'the image of the foul fiend.' ED.

81. *fals Ewstace air* (heir). It is not known to whom this refers.

82. *Alathia*, Gk. ἀλήθεια, 'truth.'

84. *Devulbeir*, the offspring of the Devil and a she-bear. See note *infra*, l. 427.

88. *Dereliquisti quia*, form of confession in Roman Catholic Service.

91. *Stobo*. John Reid or Rede or Sir John of Stobo, called by the name of his estate as was and is still a common practice in Scotland, so the Antiquary in Scott's novel is called Monkbarns. (See Introd. to S.T.S. edition.) There seems a difficulty here in that *Schir Fohn the Ross* was named first as Dunbar's commissar, a

part Stobo seems now to take. Possibly the former declined to act. ED. 96. *Arthowris Sait*, 'Arthur's Seat,' a noble, lion-like, hill overlooking the city of Edinburgh. This seems to be the earliest mention of it in literature. 103. *glude* is given by Laing as 'slippery,' 'sticky,' to which there is no objection, except that according to the usual construction with *gar*, *glude* should be a verb. I therefore conjecture a possible verb *glude*, 'to stick together.' In any case the reference is to the sticky character of frogs' spawn. ED. 104. *and blabbaris &c.* I do not see the difficulties other editors find with this reading. *paddock* is the nominative, and I would render the line, 'and babbles (or croaks) that which it annoys men's ears to hear.' ED. 106. *leid* generally is 'learning,' but here means the language or speech in which one learns. 111. *Inglis rumpillis*, 'English long skirts or trains' which were much abused by the Scotch of that day. 112. *sa wald thy self*, an allusion to what would now be called Dunbar's Anglophilism. ED. 113. *crakkis* seems a preferable reading to *mokkis* as making a better rime. 116. *kingis kin*. James IV. was son of Margaret of Denmark. 118. *with a staf flong*. Sch. reads *with ane staf flung* where the unusual spelling of *staf* for *staff* or *staf* is puzzling to the student and has nothing especially to recommend it. The sense is not very good at the best and I would suggest that we might read *staff long*, i.e. with a long staff. 122. *botwand*, 'rod of office,' connected with German *Bote*, 'a messenger,' &c. 137. *grit eclippiss*. There was a total eclipse on 18th July, 1560, and this may possibly, and indeed probably be, the year of Dunbar's birth. 140. *infortunate &c.* There seems to be a word missing in that all the MSS. and ChM agree. Sch. suggests *full* which suits the sense and, probable, alliteration. 147. *all clossis &c.* There is a good deal to be said for the reading adopted by the S.T.S. edition of *closse* for *clossis* which does not give very good sense. But reading *closse* = 'closely' = 'secretly', we might render the line thus: 'all secretly under cloud of night you give forth excrement,' i.e. composes his vile productions. 149-50. *louss thy hoiss &c.*, 'loose thy hose that I may touch your toes with tribulation' can hardly be right. *Tone* must, I think, mean that part of the person usually selected for castigation. ED. The S.T.S. edition takes *tone* = 'tun, belly.' 154. *jyngill Iudass bellis* means 'to play the traitor like Judas.' But the phrase has not been thoroughly explained, though it probably has reference to the Judas of the Miracle or Passion Play, a character which was burlesqued for the amusement of the people. A torch and a red beard were some of the 'properties' of this character. 161. *tutevillouss*, a fiend whose particular office is said to have been to note and record against them the shortcomings of the priests in performing the Service. See *The Myrroure of our Lady* (E.E.T.S.) p. 54. 163. *laird of Hilhouss*, Sir John Sandilands, Master of Artillery to James IV. S.T.S. 166. *vpoun thy phisnom fy!* Judging by the only representation we

have of him, Dunbar's plainness of face laid him open to such attacks. ED.

176. *Gog and Magog*, the Gog and Magog of the Bible, rolled into one by Geoffrey of Monmouth (S.T.S. Introd. p. ccxxii.). 178. *Egiptia*, a name given to Potiphar's wife. 185. *Egeass*, *Ægeon*, a hundred-handed giant. See S.T.S. Introd. p. ccxx. 186. *Martiane*, a Roman Emperor of the East of whom little seems to be known. *Maxentius*, a rival of Constantine, who defeated him at Saxa Rubra. He is represented as a monster of evil. S.T.S. Introd. p. ccxlix.

188. *Throip* is not explained by any commentator. *Olibrius*, President of the East, who caused the martyrdom of St Margaret. See S.T.S. Introd. p. cclii. 189. *Pettedew* is derived by Dr Gregor, S.T.S., from *petit* and *dieu*, but this does not throw much light on the personage indicated. *Ezobuluss* is Eubulus Aurelius of Emessa, an extortionate and cruel official under Elagabalus. S.T.S. 190. *thir feyndis* &c. This line contains a pretty bad mixture of metaphors, but there seems no doubt of its meaning. 196. *stickit* may be used as in the N.S. term a 'stickit minister,' alluding to Dunbar's vain application for benefices. ED. 200. *spink*, originally 'a finch,' a bird of lively movements, came to mean 'a rolling stone, a vagabond.'

202. *dagone*, a Philistine god. In mediæval demonology the master of the pantry to Beelzebub. S.T.S. 206. *poysonit*, 'charged with poison, poisonous.' See next verse. 211. *teirrand* might be for *tyrand* ('tyrant'), but it is better to take it as a verbal adjective from *tirr* = 'to grumble, snarl.' 213. *Lord thy cheif* is probably meant for the King, but might be the head of Kennedy's clan. This accusation, like others bandied about in the *Flyting*, is not meant to be taken seriously.

215. *thoill a breif*, 'endure or suffer from an accusation or charge.' 224. *recry it*, 'recant, or admit yourself beaten,' as in the term 'recreant knight.' 230. *Seland*, 'Zealand,' *Ȝetland*, 'Jutland.' If there is any significance in the order of the words, one would think the storm must have been on the return voyage. 235. *gluncoch*, 'sulky,' from Banffshire word *glunch*, 'to be in the sulks.' S.T.S. 237. *widdefow* (also *wedefiell*), literally 'halter-bird,' like our 'gaol-bird'; unless it means 'halter-full,' fit to fill a halter. ED. Still used in Banffshire for a worthless person. 238. *leik* in all probability here means 'corpse' and not 'leek,' as the reference to the halter would suggest a dead body and to a northern Celt the reference to a 'leek' would not have the significance it would have for a Welshman. ED. 253. *rubbit* here must, I think, mean *robbit*, 'stolen.' ED. 259. *Lawarance*, 'St Laurence,' who was roasted on a gridiron. 260. *sanct Johnis ene* &c. Possibly referring to the bandaging of St John the Baptist's eyes before his execution. ED. 261. *sanct Augustine* was said to have been beaten to death by the Saxons with fish-tails. 262. St Bartholomew was flayed alive in Armenia. 269. *gallow breid*, not 'gallows-bird' (S.T.S.) but 'gallows-breed,' one bred, or born to be hung. (Sch.). 271. *wach-*

men (also *methmen* and *menichmen* in other MSS.) is interpreted 'watchman,' 'outlaw' or 'hunter.' The first seems the more likely meaning, i.e. a person only fit to be a watchman (as the old Watchmen or men of the Watch in Edinburgh were decrepit men, fit for nothing else) was likely to be ragged or shabby, more so than a hunter for instance. ED.

273. *poke brit* seems to mean either a poke or bag made out of old breeches, or breeches which formed a bag as with our pantaloons or clown. ED.

282. On the 8th December, 1504, Kennedy had acquired a house called Glentigh in Carrick, which had been a leper-hospital.

283. *ane souteris wyfe*. According to this, Kennedy lived with a woman who was the wife of a cobbler.

285. *pykis*, 'steals,' gives better sense than the other reading *plukkis*.

288. *sacryne bell of sound*, 'sound of consecrating bell.'

294. *leif chest*. This implies that the description is meant to depict the ravages of venereal disease. ED.

300. *dispyt*, 'do despite to, despise.' *spreit of Gy*. Dr Mackay identifies *Gy* with Guy of Gysburne who fought and was killed by Robin Hood. Prof. Schipper says he was Guy of Alost, of whom there was a legend contained in a Latin Tract of 1313, that he appeared after death to his wife.

302. *loikman* here means 'hangman,' but the most likely derivation of it is that given by Dr James Cranston (S.T.S. XL p. 363) as from A.-S. *loca*, 'a lock,' hence jailer or executioner.

303. *with kingit luik* &c. I adhere here to Prof. Schipper's text, which seems to have better authority than the *Thy ghastly looke flays folkis that pas the by*. The meaning is 'with the appearance of one who has been hung, with head always rolling askew or awry.'

304. *stark* here seems to have the modern sense of 'stiff,' as *stark*, 'strong,' does not fit in with the previous description of Kennedy.

314. *hurkland banis* means 'bones that cause the person to halt in gait like a cripple.'

316. *and oft beswakkit* &c., literally, 'oft drenched by too high a tide,' seems from the context to refer to his being unable to control the calls of nature.

325. *thocht thou* &c., seems best explained by Schipper, 'though thou didst first invent such a charge of filthiness against me, thou shalt be accused with better proof than I.'

327. *thy gulsock gane* &c., 'thy greedy mouth binds this complaint on your back,' i.e. 'convicts you of it and confirms you in it.'

329. *thow held the burck* must surely mean 'kept a school,' and to this the whole context agrees. ED.

333. *rubbit* I think as above may mean 'robbed, stolen,' or it may mean the small quantity of grain one can get by rubbing ears of corn in the hand. ED.

336. *berdles baird*, 'beardless bard,' does not seem to make any good sense, and Prof. Schipper's suggestion 'impotent' does not help us much. I can only suggest that as the ancient bards are represented as bearded, a *berdles baird* means a bard who is no real bard, not having even the appearance of one. ED.

337. *strait Gibbon* is mentioned in the Treasurer's accounts and may have been one of the King's Fools

or Jesters. (S.T.S. Introd. p. cclxviii.). N.B. One should, I think, draw the student's attention to the literary and technical excellence of this and the following stanzas up to the end of this portion of the *Flyting*. Leaving for a time the purely scurrilous and offensively gross abuse of his rival and opponent, Dunbar gives us a satirical picture of Kennedy's entrance into Edinburgh than which there is nothing more graphic and vigorous in the language, and which is truly laughable and genuinely humorous, qualities I myself fail often to find in the more Rabelaisian passages. He then finishes off with a sort of *feu de joie*, a burst of technical fireworks in verse, which it would be hard to parallel. In each of these two stanzas there are 32 rimes, three internal in each line, some dissyllabic and all perfectly true, in addition to the ordinary eight end-rimes. This passage is a miracle of what may be called literary Billingsgate, and if there be any credit—which, in a sense, there is—in excelling in such an art we must, I think, crown Dunbar as Laureate in this style. He certainly clearly excels his rival, whose share of the *Flyting* contains no passage of equal brilliancy with this. ED.

343. *gar scale*, 'make to empty themselves,' *scale* in N.S. is usually, as here, intransitive or reflexive, as 'the churches are scailing,' that is, 'emptying themselves.' *Scale* means also 'to spill.' ED.

349. *keip curches* &c. may either mean 'hide your head-dresses lest they be stolen,' or it may be a hint for the women to keep out of the reach of such a gallows-bird.

352. *tak in* &c. There used to be a local proverb in the village of Edzell, Forfarshire, 'Tak in your clouts, guid wife, here come the Brechiners' (people of Brechin, not seemingly famed for honesty). ED.

356. *runsyis*. The same word as Chaucer's *rouncy*, on which the Shipman rode. Skeat's *Student's Chaucer*, A 390. 357. *cager aviris* I take to be the pack-horses of coal-pedlars, who carried coals for sale in baskets or panniers. ED.

359. *skillis and skeilis*, 'baskets and tubs.' In the former the women carried their fish, as the Newhaven fish-wives still do, and the tubs were probably for oysters. ED.

368. *fyle*. Another reading is *fill*, which also gives a good meaning, but the other is more forcible and therefore more characteristic of Dunbar.

369. *mauch muttoun* might be 'munch-mutton' for we say 'chaw-bacon,' as the Highlanders had usually no meat but mutton, and that not of the best. The other reading *myche* would mean 'stealer,' which reminds one of the popular rime about Taffy. But most probably it means 'maggoty mutton'; see Glossary. ED.

370. *foule fleggar in the flet* is an obscure phrase, and the best sense seems to be that brought out by Prof. Schipper, 'dirty runner about in the bay,' signifying one who goes at low tide to pick up what he can out of the mud.

371. *lik schilling*=one who was reduced to beg or pilfer and lick up the dehusked grain at the mill. It is possible that the term 'lick-penny' may have been formed on false analogy from 'lick-shilling.' ED.

372. *baird rehatour* seems to mean either

- 'abuser of bards,' or 'abusive bard.' Skeat mentions a word *rehete* or *rahate*, 'to rate' or 'abuse.' *gett* still in use in Scotland as in the term 'bastard gett' = illegitimate child. 373. *filme of tauch*, probably 'strand or thread of tow,' referring as former expressions do, and as *raik sauch*, 'twisted osier,' does, to Kennedy's leanness. 376. *crok* may be 'dwarf' here, but it means, perhaps more fitly, 'an old ewe.' ED. 381. *flayskynis* or *flaskynnis* may mean 'flea-skins' or 'flayed-skins,' in the latter case possibly rabbit-skins as being the least valuable, and what a poor man was most likely to deal in. But I see no objection to 'flea-skins,' which is more humorous, and is an even less valuable gift. 383. *with De profundis sett the &c.*, 'sing De Profundis'—a penitential psalm, and here probably implying a play on the meaning 'deeps'—'and if that fail.' 384. *and I sall &c.*, 'and I shall send the black Devil to support or to carry thee off on his back.' Sch. But *bak* may also mean 'to get on the back of, to ride,' which seems to me to give quite a good meaning. ED. 385. *Katherine*, the name of the ship on which Dunbar made this voyage. 386. *stern to steir*, 'from stern to helm.' The helm must therefore have been in the forepart of the ship. ED. 388. *this twenty 3eir*. That Dunbar sailed in the *Katharine* in 1491 is extremely probable, and Prof. Schipper thinks he made a second voyage in the same vessel about 1504-5, as part of the *Flyting* appears to have been written in Paris. This present passage would naturally refer to the first voyage; the exaggeration would not be great, and *twenty 3eir* is probably only meant to indicate a long time. 389. *firth*, probably Firth of Forth. Sch. 392. *war nocht*, 'had it not been.' 394. *foul brow*, like *seyndly front*, a synecdoche. 397. *the Bass*, an island-rock near North Berwick, formerly used as a prison. 409. *small fynance*, 'the small sum of money which thou didst beg from thy friends thou didst lose along with holy relics which thou didst carry to allay the storm.' S.T.S. 426. *Cokburnis path*, 'Cockburn's path,' originally Colbrand's path, name of a parish and, formerly, a fortress in Berwickshire, not far from Dunbar. S.T.S. 430. *Cors-patrik*, first Earl of March, is confused by Kennedy with the fourth Earl, who submitted his claim for the throne of Scotland to Edward I. (S.T.S. Introd. p. cxxiii.). 434. This line seems to require the article in order to scan properly. 443. *spelunk*, 'cave,' probably with reference to the Cave of Adullam in the Bible. ED. 452. *Wallace*, like Burns, was born in Kyle, a district of Ayrshire, and the term *king in Kyle* was used in contempt, meaning that that was the extent of his authority. 457. *na fowlis of gude effect*. There is a confusion in this line in the MSS., but this seems the best reading made up from a comparison of them. 467. *Archibald*, probably a dissyllable here. This Dunbar took the castle of Hailes, Haddingtonshire, but handed it over to James, Master of Douglas. (S.T.S. Introd. p. ccxix.). 469. *pre-*

tendand &c. seems to mean 'feigning to pass through on the way to some other place' &c. 489. *cropan*, probably means 'to crop' in the sense of feeding, i.e. eating closely or greedily. ED. 490. *Cor mundum*. Psalm li. 10. 493. *I sall* &c., 'I shall degrade thee from (or strip thee of) thy degrees, dismiss you with scorn and frighten you from the school (University), have your head cropped and make you like a fool, and afterwards send you to the gallows for treason.' This is clearly the sense here, but *trone* may mean 'to pillory' or 'to throne' or 'exalt.' 508. *mair and myn*, 'great and small.' 526. *knycht of the feild*, like 'knight of the road,' a euphemism for 'a robber' or 'highwayman'; but he went in the guise of a pilgrim. 532. *sik bois* &c. This reading is constructed from the several mss., following a suggestion of Prof. Robertson Smith, and means, 'such mere lads of brigands Mount St Gothard arrests and blinds them with one blast of snow.' *Bois*, 'boys,' if that be the right reading refers partly to Dunbar's diminutive size, and perhaps also to his inexperience in foreign countries. 538. *stakkis*. I see no reason for not taking this in the sense of 'stacks,' i.e. fodder for the *stoir* or 'stock' on his holding. ED. 540. *smoch*, I think, with Prof. Schipper, means 'steal.' 545. *Mount Falcone*, the Tyburn of Paris. 549. *to eit thy flesch* &c., 'the dogs shall have no time to eat thy flesh and the ravens shall only get the roots of thy tongue.'

29.

This poem, the only one of so early a date of a dramatic character, is nowhere in the mss. ascribed to Dunbar, but Prof. Schipper and other authorities bring forward strong arguments in favour of its being his, so I have followed them in classing it as one of Dunbar's genuine poems. The poem on the whole is very characteristic of Dunbar. The description of Blind Harry is apparently a portrait in caricature of Dunbar himself, and the very title *The Droichis* (dwarf's) *part of the Play* is almost a proof of his authorship. The play of which this formed a part was evidently acted before a civic audience, whom the poet characteristically satirizes. The metre is a sixteen line stanza, the first two having a foot less to the line than the remainder. 1. *Harry, harry*, a gathering cry, and very possibly going back, like *arrière ban*, to the Gothic *hari*, 'an army.' 5. *a seriand* is usually rendered 'sergeant,' but in that case the word *sargeand* should surely be printed! I am inclined to think *seriand* means 'Syrian.' ED. 10. *blynd Hary*, the author of the famous epic poem of *William Wallace*, who was probably dead by this time. 14. *spreit of Gy*, see No. 28, l. 300. 16. *licht as the lynd*, 'light as the linden (leaf).' The leaves of the lime or linden are very light and easily stirred by the wind. ED. 17. *magnificence* had a higher meaning at this time than now; see Skelton's Morality Play of that name and the *Faerie Queene*. 33. *Fyn Mac Kowle*, now better known as *Fingal*. 43. *myle*. One ms. gives *ell* and

both give *myle* in the next line, which would be nonsense. Neither reading is very consistent, and Prof. Schipper's suggestion of reading *myle* in both places, and taking *teith* as meaning that his teeth occupied a space ten miles square, gives the best meaning. But these measurements are probably intended to be burlesque.

49. *lang of clift*, 'long in the legs.'
57 ff. *for cald &c.*, 'because all the cloth in France and Britain would not make her even a garter.'

62. *Cragorth*, 'Craig Forth' near Stirling (Lord Hailes).

73. *the hyngand brayis &c.* seems to mean that she reduced to dust (with her tread) the precipitous or over-hanging cliffs under her feet, and so girls might learn of her how to step out when going to an assignation.

105 ff. *in Denmark &c.*, in reference to Dunbar's voyages and travels in these countries. See *Flyting*. *Steidis*, The Netherlands.

113. He now appears as the personification of Wealth.

117 ff. *bannist under the lynd*, 'banished into the forest,' meaning that wealth had been absent for a long time and was now returned, but also with reference to Blind Harry's visit to Fairyland, l. 11.

131. *Edinburgh*, a trisyllable here.

139. *address 30w &c.*, probably referring to the neglect of archery of which great complaint was made, statutes being enacted to punish or prevent this neglect.

164. *ungraciouss gan* seems to be much the same as the *graceless gan* of No. 3, l. 28, and suggests the story of 'muckle-mou'd Meg.'

30.

This and the following poem are among the most playful and least severe and coarse of Dunbar's satirical pieces. He probably did not want seriously and permanently to offend an official so important to him as the Keeper of the Queen's Wardrobe, who was in fact a sort of petty Treasurer dealing out liveries and other garments instead of money-payments. 'Doig' is still in use as a surname and is pronounced with a long *ō* sound or even as a dissyllable, Döig. But *dog* in some parts of Scotland is pronounced long and possibly Dunbar may mean the word to be read in this way.

3. *futt syd frog*. *Frog*, modern 'frock,' is a 'dress' or 'robe' and *syd* is 'long' and the meaning here is 'an ample garment reaching to the feet.'

19. *Gog-ma-gog*. See No. 28, l. 176.

31.

3. *bruder maist*, 'most brotherly.' 13. *the wyff*. Probably identical with *Dame Dountebour* of the *Dance in the Queen's Chalmers*, as Doig bought the estate of Duntober. (S.T.S. Introd. p. ccxvi.)

32.

This poem was occasioned by a certain rivalry between Dunbar and another poet Quintyne, who may or may not be the same as the Quintyne mentioned in the *Flyting* (S.T.S. Introd. p. ci.). The person to whom it was addressed was one of James IV.'s Court Fools and may or may not have been really a knight.

16. *Quhettane*, probably Chattan, see Scott's

Fair Maid of Perth. 20. *wan the gre.* At marriages there was a race to the bridegroom's house and the first there won the *kail* or *gre*. 22. *hunder* here is surely 'hundred,' 'he has been at a hundred wrestlings.' Sch. and J. explain it otherwise, but I think wrongly. ED. 25. *Robeine*, 'Robin Hood.' 26. *Roger*, probably 'Clem of the Cleuch' of Border Ballad celebrity. See S.T.S. Introd. p. cclvi. 27-8. *Gy of Gysburne*, slain by Robin Hood. *Allan Bell*, Adam Bell, another Border hero, associate of Clem of the Cleuch and William of Cloudisle. (See *Percy Reliques*, vol. 1. p. 106.) 29. *Simones sonnes* &c., sons of Simon of Whinfell, near Penrith, mentioned in the old song of 'Cockelbie's Son' (Laing's *Select Remains of the Ancient Popular Poetry of Scotland*, p. 249, l. 314 and S.T.S. Introd. p. cclvii.). 30. *at schot*, 'at shooting' or woodcraft and fighting generally. 35. *Schir Bewis* &c., hero of the middle English Romance, edited by my friend the late Prof. Kœlbing (E.F.T. Extra Series, vols. XLVI.—LXVIII.). 38. *Jurdane*, originally a little round bottle used by pilgrims to bring home water from the Jordan, here used for a chamber-pot. *plum* is probably just 'plump' or 'fat.' 43. *Curris knaiff*, 'Currie's servant,' i.e. servant or underling to another of the Court Fools. 49. *Pesche and Jull*, 'Easter and Christmas,' the two most festive seasons in the Church calendar. 54. *he wantis* &c. The extreme of sarcasm and possibly meant to cast a slur on Norray's ability as a Jester. ED. N.B. The whole poem is partly of the nature of a skit on the old romances of chivalry, like Chaucer's *Sir Thopas*.

33.

Black Elen, to whom these lines are addressed, was one of two African girls taken from the Portuguese by one of the Bartons and given to the King. A tournament was held in June, 1507, in her honour. (S.T.S. Introd. p. cii.). 1. *maid*, 'made verses about.' 3. *furth of the last schippis*. This line raises some doubt, on account of the dates, as to whether Elen More was really the heroine of this poem. 7. *gangarall* may be either a strolling pedlar or mendicant, or a child. *onto graip*, 'to the touch.' The probable meaning is 'like a child to the touch' meaning fat and without muscular power. (These dark beauties as we know were often esteemed in proportion to their obesity. ED.). 14. *the nycht be* &c., 'the night would fain be fought in her quarrel,' i.e. would willingly take her part, as her champion.

34.

Donald Owre was a natural son of Angus, natural son of John, Lord of the Isles, which title he usurped. He was 'forfeited' in 1503. A rebellion he raised was crushed by James in 1506 and this was probably the occasion of Dunbar's poem, which counsels more drastic treatment of the rebel, advice which seems to have been sound, as he lived to be a great troubler of his country. (See S.T.S. Introd. pp. cxv., cxvii., and ccxvii.) 22. *in his*

suppleis &c. seems to mean 'he still stares on his supporters now on the gallows, or, from the gallows,' anticipating his execution. 45. *wyffis thus*. *Wyffis* seems the better reading, and the sense seems to be that women, as they sit spinning, make jests over the fact that nothing will cure a fox of his proclivity for hens. ED.

35.

For particulars of Andrew Kennedy see Laing, II. 317, S.T.S. Introd. pp. xcvi., ccxxix., ccxxxviii. He seems to have been a charlatan and a drunkard, too much, according to Dunbar's ideas, encouraged by the King. Like the *Dirige* this poem is written in maccaronic verse, a mixture of English and Latin. 2. *Curro quando* &c., 'I run whithersoever I am called,' as a doctor. 11-12. The sense is that we know no more about the coming of death than blind Allan knows of the moon, a proverb, as pointed out by Prof. Schipper, which is used also by Lyndsay in the *Tragedie of the Cardinall*, ll. 395-6. 17. Dr Mackay in the S.T.S. Introduction points out that our poet may be indebted to Villon's *Grand Testament* and *Petit Testament*. 24. *Cuthbert*, probably (Sch.) the cellarer to whom Andrew gave too much employment in his life-time. 30. *I had lever lye* &c. This is quite in the spirit of John Skelton's famous drinking-song, *Back and side go bare, go bare!* ED. 50. *propter caupe*. *Caupis* was a gift or tribute given to the chief or feudal superior. 51. *bot I wait nought*. Dunbar implies that Kennedy's pretensions to belong to the Carrick clan of Kennedies was unfounded. 55. *we wer als sib* &c., a popular proverb, implying that the connexion was more apparent than real. 60. *Sanct Antane*, St Anthony's Hospital, Leith. 64. *bot quhen* &c., a proverbial expression meaning 'always.' 73. *Iok Fule*, probably one of the Court Fools, but which of them is uncertain. 81. *to Master Iohne Clerk*, probably a brother-quack of that name whose treatment was fatal to Kennedy. 92. *Ade*, *Kyttle*, either 'adieu, Kitt' &c., or 'Ade (Adam), Kitt' &c.

36.

This and the following poem are directed against an impostor of foreign origin who lived at the Scotch Court and was a great favourite with the King. His name was John Damian, an adventurer of Italian origin, who played largely on the credulity of the King, as professed leech, alchemist, engineer and encourager of the monarch in gambling at cards and other dissipations. His attempt to fly in a suit of feathers he had made was so far *bona fide* that it cost him a broken thigh-bone and is vouched for by Bishop Leslie in his *History* (Bannatyne Club ed. 1830). Although he had apparently no training or fitness for the office, James gave him the Abbey of Tungland, which aroused, more than anything else, Dunbar's indignation. 11. *fremmit*, N.S. (a. and s.) *fremd*, 'foreign, hostile,' here probably 'unfriendly.' 34. *Jonet the weido*, evidently a witch.

from her riding on a broomstick. 41. *nyce*. This word has several shades of meaning. Here it probably means of such strange or peculiar a character that he did not care to speak of it.

37.

5. *Turk of Tartary*. In order to heap greater scorn and odium on Damian Dunbar calls him a Turk of Tartary (the original home of the Turks). 10. *religious man*, 'a priest' or 'churchman.' 16. *Lumbard leid*, 'Lombardy learning,' which was then famous. 21. *vane organis* &c., 'he cut veins so cleanly that many died of his stroke.' *Clenely* is either sarcastic or means he cut right through and possibly bled his patients to death. 32. *gyans* does not necessarily mean 'giants' but may mean 'fairies, imps' &c. 37-9. The rimes *rawchtir*, *lawchtir*, *slawchtir*; *rawchtir* being from the A.-S. *ræftir* can hardly be pronounced with the guttural *ch* sound. It is just possible they may have been pronounced *rafter*, *lafter*, *slafter*, the *w* being sounded as a *v* or *f*. For the guttural *ch* or *gh* in English often becomes an *f* or *v* sound, as in the form *thov* for *though* which Fielding uses and the N.E. 'rough.' But we know of no case of an *f* (as in *ræftir*) becoming a guttural *ch* or *gh*. 44. *zeid hiddy giddy*, i.e. 'shivered and shook' under the influence of too powerful a purge. 57. *seir fassonis* would mean 'several or divers plans'; *feir*, which is the other reading, means 'strong, cogent, proper.' 58. *quintessence*, literally the 'fivefold essence,' an essence containing in utmost purity and strength the virtues of its constituents. Probably here the Elixir of Life. 73. *Sanct Martynis fowle*, a number of birds were assigned to St Martin. This was probably the Hen-harrier (S.T.S.).

38.

We do not know who Mure, the subject of this attack, was. From the reference to Cuddy Rig, the Dumfries Fool, it has been surmised that Mure was also a Dumfries man. (One is inclined to ask whether Scott who was a great admirer of Dunbar, may not consciously or unconsciously have had 'Cuddy Headrig' suggested by Cuddy Rig.) ED. 2. *a refyng sone of rakyng Muris* is a line differently read and interpreted. The usual difficulty of distinguishing between *f* and */* (=s) renders it doubtful whether we should read *refyng* or *resing*. Following Prof. Schipper I print *refyng* as giving the best sense, 'a robbing son of the raiding Mure.' 3. *making*, 'poetry.' Mure seems to have shown at the Court a garbled version of some verses of Dunbar's as his own. 9. *salpeter*, '- The illustration seems to come from the curing of a 12. *seruiss deid*, 'deserves death.' 13. *far out* this to mean 'very ill-timed' in his fooling, rather 'beyond all bounds' as some editors interpret it. *heid*, may mean merely having his hair cropped cut off, quite a common punishment in those

only the former, as a Fool had not necessarily his ears cut. 23. *babile*, 'a Fool's bauble,' which confirms the idea that all Dunbar asks is that Mure may be made like a professed Fool. 26. *all roundit* &c. may either mean 'dressed in the Fool's motley' or perhaps painted these colours on his face and head, like the modern clown.

39.

This and some of the following poems are of the nature of petitions for money or preferment, either direct to the king or to his officials. They remind one of Chaucer's *Complaint to his Empty Purse* and may have been suggested by it. But these were probably by a long way not the only poets who in the days of patronage royal or otherwise had, so to speak, to jog their patrons' elbows. It is not known for certain to which out of nine Lord-Treasurers of James this poem is addressed. 3. *his name of comfort*, 'his name which affords me comfort.' 9. *your nobill payment* &c., 'I mentioned or broached the subject of your noble payment,' or is not the meaning rather that he had tried, *i.e.* received an instalment of his pension and hoped for another soon? This agrees better with the following verse 30 *keipit tryst* &c. ED. 19. *air*, here a Court of Justice, or Circuit Court.

40.

There is no trace of Dunbar's receiving money from the Exchequer Lords, and so this poem is probably just a device to draw the attention of the King and his Treasurer to Dunbar's impecuniosity. 15. *ane coumpt our sair*, *i.e.* to give an account would be too hard a matter for me.

41.

1. *send siluer sorrow*, 'St Salvator, bring sorrow to silver,' *i.e.* money, N.S. *siller*, because it grieves him &c. 4. *borrow* is an instance of those words, once common, that had two opposite meanings. As in N.S. *learn* means both 'to teach' and 'to learn'; so *borrow* meant also 'lend,' hence, as here, 'to lose,' or 'go without.' 5. *pricliiss*, 'annoys, pains or irritates.' 12. This line must be read *Or go to plesand pastance*, where the unstressed syllable usual at the beginning of a line is wanting. But this was a licence used by the best writers, as by Chaucer.

42.

8. *sentence*, as with Chaucer means 'thought' or 'idea' or even what is now called 'motive.' 12. *quhen* &c. This is an excellent expression for that depression many feel on first waking in the morning, when of course the vital power is at its lowest until roused. It is probably a characteristic of nervous temperaments such as Dunbar's probably was. ED.

15. *walkin*, 'wake in,' i.e. his courage cannot be roused by any of these things. ED.

43.

The Scottish expression 'John Thomson's man' is derived from Joan or Johne (fem.) Thomson's man or husband, meaning one who was ruled over by his wife. The Queen and Dunbar were always very good friends, and the point of the poem is that, if the King was only guided by her, Dunbar would be much better off. 19. *vowit to the Swan*. Vows made over a swan, peacock, pheasant &c. in mediæval times were considered specially binding. Laing. 21 ff. This seems to allude to Dunbar's poem of *The Thrissill and the Rois*.

44.

This might be regarded as a purely didactic piece were not the moral so obviously pointed at the King, yet at the same time it is so couched that offence could hardly be taken. 1-5. This seems a hit at the King's penitential fits and reminds one of the *Dirige*. 6-10. This hardly applies to the King, excepting by way of contrast to the *plesand prop* (the Queen) of the next verse. ED. 11. *genzie*, literally, 'an arrow,' here used metaphorically. The sense of the verse seems to be, 'he that has for his own affection a pleasing object, without flaw or defect, and yet aims his affection at a worthless object, and is worn out by the use of cantharides' &c. This seems a bold attack on the King, but it is only to the same effect as the more veiled satire in such a serious poem as *The Thrissill and the Rois*. 19. *that nevir* &c. A double negative, the original form in A.-S., and used even by Shakespeare, and still colloquially. ED.

45.

Dunbar graduated M.A. of St Andrews' University, in 1479, presumably in his 19th year, quite a usual age then and even later for young men to graduate. He then seems to have entered, as a novice, the Franciscan Order. But according to his own account he was, like many of his *confrères*, very unworthy of a religious Order and only used the ecclesiastical dress as a cover for his 'delinquencies,' and a means of imposing on and plundering the simple. But I cannot follow Prof. Schipper in his suggestion that Dunbar committed the same crime, of being 'religious man' and taking his habit, as he attributes to the Tungland, because, for one thing, in Dunbar's case this was unnecessary. 16. *loving be the till*, 'I wish' 21. *in haly* &c. 'I have heard it admitted in holy are) more bishops than monks seven times over.' we find elsewhere in Dunbar that he expected aimed at a bishopric. 26. *my brathir*

St Francis, who is here the speaker. 38. *Derntoun* might very possibly be Dirleton, near N. Berwick. This would give Berwick to Calais and Dirleton to Canterbury, which would define the scope of his travels at their northernmost and southernmost points, till he began his French journey. ED. 50. *in weir*, 'in doubt or alarm.'

46.

Another petitionary poem, probably written later and in a less sanguine mood than the preceding one. 11. *felloun phary*, 'a dreadful bustle or confusion.' 12. *varie*, 'wander.' 14. *freindlie*, 'pleasant' and hence a source of temptation from which he prays to be defended. Sch. 17. *nor zett* &c., 'their joy found no response in my heart.' ED. 22. *deid* = 'dull' here. 51. *haill and feir*, 'hale and strong.' 56. *weill worth* &c., 'good befall you,' *worth* = 'be' from A.-S. *weortham*, 'to be or become.' 59. *I sall befoir 3ow* &c., 'I shall get my choice before you.' 86. *Schir Johne Kirkepakar* is meant for John Damian. 91. *Schir Bet-the-kirk* seems to be the King, who was said in his gambling bouts to have staked benefices on the cards or dice. 103. *and, but ane cuir*, 'and except in the case of a benefice.' 104. *take ane ither*, 'take another balance,' not that of temperance. 114. *on Leith sandis*, where the King and his men fired cannon, as the artillery do still.

47.

These three didactic poems, Nos. 47, 48 and 49, are no doubt intended to remind the King of Dunbar's service and necessities. And, as Prof. Schipper says, were probably written before John Damian had to leave the country after his ineffectual attempt to fly (1507). 2. *bot gif sum* &c., 'unless there is occasion for it, unless it has really been worked.' ED. 7. *drane*, 'droning, repetition,' like that of a beggar. 13. *braidis* connected with 'breed,' *i.e.* takes after, as a child after its parents. ED. 22. *crakkis* here does not seem to mean 'boastings,' but 'noisy conduct.' ED. 29. *for nathing* &c., 'it will not come only for nothing.'

48.

8. *in practik for supple* seems to mean, 'as a practice, systematically in exchange for or to secure support.' ED. 9. 'Some give in hopes of getting twice as much back.' 26 ff. I would paraphrase this verse thus: 'some man is so generous in his giving that his barge (*i.e.* the receiver) or "his barge" (*i.e.* the barge of the receiver, *i.e.* his power of using it well) is overburdened; then came vice and extravagance for which his honour (that of the giver) pays the penalty.' ED. 31. 'Some man gives his substance to the rich, who might well dispense with his gifts, and though the poor man should die of want his cry (the poor man's) never enters his (the giver's) ear.' ED. 36. *strangeris with face new*

gives point to the preceding verses, which are all undoubtedly aimed at the King's excessive liberality to John Damian and like foreign impostors, as Dunbar considered them.

54. *bot in thair office* &c. seems to me plainly to mean, 'but few of these are found good in (discharge of) their duties.' This is practically in accord with Dr Gregor (S.T.S.) but rather more clearly expressed. Prof. Schipper seems to think this makes no sense, but I think it means that the knaves are bad for the employer as well as for those over whom they have authority. ED. 57. St Bernard of Clairvaux, and St Brigida, Abbess of Kildare (453 (*circa*)-523).

49.

2. *bot littill of* &c., 'but little of anyone relinquishing anything,' because that is so rare. 13. *mailis and gersomes*, means 'rents and fines for renewal,' which latter is derived from *gressuma*, connected with A.-S. *gærs*, N.S. *gers*, *gress*, &c. Probably originally paid for right of pasture or of cutting grass (S.T.S. &c.). 16. 'The merchants (*i.e.* the middlemen) take more than their lawful share, which makes their packs (*i.e.* what they leave over for the customer) very thin.' ED. 18. *successioun*, 'successors,' children or heirs generally. 36. *sum wald tak all* &c., 'some would take all the bread in the world,' which seems an anticipation of a modern 'corner in wheat.' ED. 41. *grit men* &c., 'great men (apparently) for their very rapacity and oppression' &c.

50.

2. *small partis* &c., 'small portions are often of great use.' The sense is that when benefits are divided into small shares everyone may get something. 9. *athrist*, 'athirst,' A.-S. *afpryst*. 13. *ane thristis* &c., 'one thirsts and the other drinks his fill.' 15. *covan*, 'covent,' as we have Covent Garden, Lat. *conventus*, 'assembly.'

51.

4. *ouir-word* &c., 'the burden of the story.' 12. *commoun and propir*, 'general and particular' = according to public and private report. 21-2. 'They care for the church in such a way that they do not mind how little it prospers' &c. 26-30. 'So unequal is the distribution of wealth in this world, that no one is content, till the dragon of death stings them; then whoso has most, shall repent most, and have the largest amount to divide among the rest.'

52.

This is obviously one of Dunbar's later appeals to the King, but cannot be later than Aug. 26th, 1510, when he was awarded a pension of £80 (Scotch) a year, in place of one of £20. It seems a pitiable thing that a man of Dunbar's genius should have been so shabbily treated by the King and one would have thought that his very importunity would have prevailed much sooner than it did. But it is possible that Dunbar's very

of caustic satire may have made him many enemies, and there may have been reasons in Dunbar's own character and what is now called 'personal equation,' which may have stood in the way of his church preferment. If he ever did obtain any it was almost certainly after the King's death and when the Queen for a time had much more influence in such matters than during her royal husband's life-time.

1. *of befoir*, 'formerly,' as we still say 'of late.' 4. *cryis*, 'demands.' 5. *excess* &c., 'thinking too much (on such things) does me mischief.'

6. *clerkis*, 'clergy.'

11. *fforzett*, 'forgotten,' seems a better reading than *forsett*, 'over-worked,' or *forfett*, 'forfeited.'

12. *hard in mynd*, 'fast in mind, well-remembered.'

13. *of quhome* &c., 'whose tricks the gled, or falcon, experiences.' This refers to a use of the *mittane* by French falconers in capturing hawks. The *mittane* is the great grey shrike.

14. *myndynd* seems of better meaning here and of equal authority with *unkynd*, which is another reading.

18. *bot scho* &c., 'but she can never cleave the crochet, i.e. reach the quaver or trill of the high note of the nightingale.' S.T.S.

21. *ay farest* &c. The birds that come furthest are regarded as the most beautiful. There is a Scottish proverb, 'Far awa fowls hae fair feathers.' Dr Gregor.

24. *kynd natyve nest*, 'the real native nest, or brood yields nothing but owls,' i.e. those born to remain obscure and neglected. *Kynd* here meaning much the same as *natyve* merely emphasises it, or we might say 'the true-born native' &c. ED.

33. *Rauf Colzard*, 'Ralph the collier,' and *Johnne the Reif*, 'John the Reeve,' were poor men promoted to nobility by Charlemagne and Edward Longshanks, respectively. So Dunbar cites them as instances of upstart nobility.

49. *sic bairneheid* &c., 'such childishness makes me draw rein.'

66. *Jok*, John Damian again probably, who played cards with the King for benefices, and, according to Dunbar, had a card up his sleeve.

71. *Michell*, something like our Hodge, means a boorish peasant. But it may be a personal allusion.

74. *he playis* &c., 'in gambling by means of a teetotum, he gets the whole and I get the nothing.' The teetotum was marked T for *totum*, 'all,' D for *dimidium*, 'half,' N for *nihil*, 'nothing' and P for *pone*. (I take it that *pone* meant that the player could 'place' or spin the teetotum, and it is probable the expression *pone* used of the person whose turn it is to shuffle or 'make' the cards at whist or other games comes from this.) ED.

53.

7. *the sweet abayd*, 'the polite (excuses for) delay.' *the slichtfull trane*, 'the tricky stratagem.'

17. *nocht I say* &c. 'not only in this country.'

18. *Almaine*. The final *e* must be sounded here. Prof. Schipper suggests *Germanie*, but there is no support for this reading. ED. These travels of Dunbar's were partly on diplomatic service and partly as a mendicant friar.

22. *useis*, 'customs, usages.'

25. *beleif dois liep*, i.e. from one person to another. *traist* &c., 'confidence does not endure.'

38. *the sone* &c. seems a bold expression

considering how James himself came to the throne. Sch. 42. *rowme and rude*, 'space and measure' ('rood,' a measure of land), *i.e.* plenty of room. 47. *sum men* &c., almost certainly another allusion to John Damian. 51. *nocht him gane* may mean, as Prof. Schipper says, 'a bishopric would be no profit to him,' but I think a better meaning is that even the offer of a bishopric would not gain him or content him. ED. 55. *sum with ane thraif*, 'some get off easily with two stooks (N.S.), *i.e.* two stacks, as in the harvest-field. 58-9. 'But always such a distance off that one cannot reach it with an arrow.' 62. *Calzecot*, 'Calcutta.' *new-fund Yle*, 'America.' 70. *Paris* can hardly be right as it is not far enough off. ED. Laing suggested *Persia*. 71. *Ylis of Aphrycane*, 'Isles of Africa'; probably Canary Isles. 77-8. 'On the strength of it (this expectation) I have promised or have been promised *unicornis* (Scotch gold pieces) and crowns-of-weight (a French piece, value 18s. to distinguish them from a smaller crown worth 14s. Scotch).' 89. *and for my curis* &c. is rather difficult to understand, as *curis* may mean 'cure of souls' or 'cares' or 'duties.' I think it means that Dunbar thinks something is due to him for sundry services, but he is sure he will not get enough to imperil his soul. ED. 99. *crop and grayne*, 'top and root.'

54.

This is a yet more serious protest from Dunbar against the abuses of the Court and his own neglect, and its vehemence tends to make it obscure in places. 15. *jow-jourdane-hedit*. *Jourdane-heidit* means 'with a head like a chamber-pot.' See note, No. 32, l. 38. *Jow* may be 'Jew' or 'juggler,' or it may be connected with *jow*, 'to spill,' *jow-jourdane* meaning in the latter case 'spill-pot,' or something like it. But it is difficult to make sense. Taking the other meanings one might paraphrase 'Jewish or juggling Jordan-headed' &c. 15. *jevellis*. I suggest 'gaol-birds,' connecting the word with *jevellour*, 'gaoler.' 16. *Cowkin-kenseis* (or *kenzeis*), 'idle beggars (?)' (Laing). *Cowkin*, Fr. *coquin*, *kensie*, 'an angry man' (Jamieson); *kenzie*, 'a fighting man' (Aberdeenshire, Skinner), possibly the origin of the tribal name 'Mackenzie' (which I am informed means 'son of the chief or king,' the root being cognate with German *König* &c.). One might thus arrive at a meaning something like the modern 'hooligan.' 16. *keuellis*, 'low black-guards.' An old Scotch gardener of ours always referred to the *canaille* of Edinburgh as 'kieleis' or 'keeleis,' possibly the same word. ED. 21. *mandragis*, see note, No. 28, l. 29. *strynd*, see note, No. 28, l. 55. 52. *couhirttis*, 'cowards.' 23. *bladzeanes*, 'louts, duffers' from *blad*, a person whose body has out-grown his mental development. Pinkerton. 24. *club-facet cluccanes*, 'hard or rough-faced snatching thieves, or robbers with violence.' 25. *chuff-midding*, I venture to suggest, may be for *chaff-midding*, *midding*

being a 'rubbish or dung heap,' only too common and evident still in Scotland. ED. *cuming off*, 'descended from.' 26. *glaschew-hedit*, according to Dr Gregor (see Glossary), 'wall or ring-eyed.' But surely 'ring-eyed headed' is an awkward collocation! May not the sense be 'blind or purblind through eye-disease,' equivalent to 'blear-eyed'? I regret I can give no better suggestion on this obscure phrase. *gorge-millaris*. The first part of the word certainly suggests 'gluttons,' but why *millaris*? Millers according to Chaucer and others were proverbially dishonest. May the sense not be 'greedy and gluttonous cheaters'? ED. 28. *sum caulesse &c.* This seems another allusion to John Damian's killing a 'religious' and taking his habit. 29. *ane gryt convent*, 'in order afterwards to secure a great convent,' i.e. to be made the head of a monastery. ED. 30. 'Although he himself (was) an example of vice.' 34. *and dois &c.* I can make no sense of this line unless *dastart* be read in apposition to *sum*, i.e. 'he, a dastard, destroys' = does evil in a dastardly way *within* the church. If that be not the sense, *dastart* must have a quite different meaning to the modern one, but what meaning we do not know. ED. 39-44. 'But you may judge in your own mind whether or no the learned son of an earl or lord will be content to be annoyed by this ruffian, who has dressed himself in cast-off (or borrowed) garments, and run on his errands and work for him.' (This is in substance the same as Prof. Schipper's version, but differently expressed.) ED. 45 ff. *and he &c.*, 'and (the son of a noble) is born to his station and a native as were his fathers before him; and who has much more fitness, thrice over, to possess a dignified post, seeing the other's odious ignorance, putting on the airs of a prelate, and so far placed above him at the board, whose duty it was to muck (take the dung from) the stable, a mere sycophant in the garb of a prelate.' 55. *hoppir hippis*. May this not mean 'shambling' or 'shaking' as a hopper shakes when the mill is going? ED. 56. *bausy*, 'coarse, big, clumsy.' 74. *danger*, here is best rendered 'neglect.'

55.

'From the reference to printers, l. 16, we conclude,' as Prof. Schipper says, 'with certainty that this poem must have been written after 1507 when the first printers came to Scotland.' On the other hand, it is not likely, for the reasons mentioned in the introduction to No. 52 that it should have been written after August 26th, 1510. 10. *callandaris*. I see no reason why this word should not be taken in its ordinary meaning of 'calender,' a presser of cloth, its position between *chevalouris* and *flingaris* being accounted for by Dunbar's desire for the alliteration in *c* which is kept in the next line also. *flingaris*, 'dancers,' corresponding to its rime-word *singaris*. *chevalouris* are 'men-at-arms' not chevaliers, so they are not inappropriately enumerated along with the craftsmen. There is a small lacuna in the ms. before *flingaris*, but the suggestion *fals* must

be wrong as Dunbar is speaking in *praise* of these persons (see lines 18-9), and failing any better suggestion I have left the line as in the MS., as another syllable is not necessary for the metre or the sense.

41. *gronkaris* (Small (S.T.S.) reads *groukaris*). Laing gives 'sharpers,' so does Paterson. *gledaris* is best explained by Prof. Schipper who derives it from *gleid*, 'to illuminate,' and translates it 'pyrotechnist,' which fits in well with *gunnaris*, 'artillery-men.' Dunbar classes these with disreputable characters, and he seems to have thought the King wasted his time and substance over these things (see No. 46, ll. 111-5). 43. *Yrland kynd* may mean, I think, either 'Irish,' as we use the term, or merely 'Celtic.' 44. *meit revaris*, 'robbers of meat,' which is *obviously* the meaning, as he gives the different varieties of them in the following lines. *lyk out of mynd*, 'as though mad,' or possibly 'the like of which cannot be remembered.'

ED. 45. *scaffaris, and scamleris* &c., 'pilferers and intruders in the ingle nook, and hall-hunters (hunters-in-the-hall, where all fed together) of drake and duck, i.e. food of any kind they could get.' 48. *kokenis*, 'cockneys' (see N.E.D.). *kennis na man of gude*. I can find no commentary or explanation of this expression. Is the whole to be taken as an attributive phrase, 'good-for-nothings'? or does it mean 'those who know no good of any one'? In the latter case we have to supply 'that' meaning 'those who,' as it does two lines lower down. ED.

55. *in quintiscence* &c., another hit at the Abbot of Tungland, like the *multiply* in the next line, as both are used in the alchemist's sense.

58. *ewill dredie*. There is a Scotch proverb, 'Evildoers are evil-dreaders,' and, founding on that, I should say this means 'apprehending evil from others and therefore quick to inflict it themselves.' ED.

65. *nyce*, here 'ignorant.'

66. *Cokelbeis gryce* refers to the story of one Cokelbeis who sold his sow for three pennies, one of which he lost. The finder bought a pig with it and asked his friends to dine on this pig, who in the meantime escaped, and so there was nothing for dinner. (See Irving's *History of Scottish Poetry*, pp. 170-3.) A poem on this subject is printed in Laing's *Select Remains of the Ancient Popular Poetry of Scotland*. 83. *thane* 'the one, one of the two.'

56.

This piece may be reckoned among the happiest and best of Dunbar's appeals to the King, as it has more genial humour and less bitterness than most of the others. I am obliged to differ here with Prof. Schipper and think that this poem may have been later than 1510, when his allowance was increased, and that Mackay is right in supposing that the handsome gifts to Dunbar mentioned in the Treasurer's accounts, Jan. 23rd, 1511 and 1512, may have been results of this petition. 1. Laing explains this line as alluding to the largess distributed in the King's name by the heralds, who therefore are called *lufferis* as dis- love-gifts. 3. *schemd and schroud* ... clothed.

D.

after being trimmed or clipped requires to be ridden for a time with a horse-cover.

6. *3uillis 3ald*. This phrase is thus explained in effect by Dr Gregor (S.T.S.). It was the custom that every one (especially the women) should wear some new piece of dress, often of her own work, at Christmas, and the one that had none was called *3uill's* or Yeal's Jade. Dunbar evidently meant it in the sense that he might be the one to be omitted when presents, especially new clothing, were being distributed. See also Sch., p. 275. The / in Scotch as in modern French, seems often to have been silent or very slightly sounded. Hence Dunbar, usually very strict about his technique, rimes here and elsewhere words in *-awd*, *-aud*, &c., with those in *-ald*.

9. Referring to his kind reception in England in 1501 by Henry VII., who wished to retain him at his Court.

19. *clappit* here surely is in the sense of 'petted'! The other meanings, given by Laing and Jamieson, seem unnecessary departures from the obvious. ED.

26. *schott furth* &c., 'turned out to feed on the clover in the ravines or hollows.' Sch. adopts the reading *squisch* without explaining it either in his notes or glossary. I have therefore retained the reading *pull* of the ms. ED.

27. *Strenaver*, 'Strathnaver,' a district in Sutherlandshire.

32. *drug*, perhaps = 'drudge.' ED.

34. *firthe*, 'copse or glade,' i.e. pasture in the woods, as *fald* is pasture on the hill-side. ED.

40. *heikis*, 'long teeth' characteristic of an old horse, 'tusks.'

52. *evill schom strae* seems to mean, 'badly chopped straw which he was fain to feed on for want of something better.' ED.

67 ff. I am inclined to Laing's opinion that these lines are Dunbar's own, suggesting what he wished the King to write, as Dunbar was quite bold enough for that. ED.

57.

Some editors have omitted this from their collection of Dunbar's poems, as only in Reidpath's ms. is his name attached to it, but I agree with Prof. Schipper in thinking it is too characteristic of Dunbar to be omitted.

4. *by*, 'besides, in addition,' N.S. for *by*. ED.

9-12. This seems to be a hit at the King.

26-7. No editors seem to think these lines require comment, nor is *regress* in any glossary. *Regress* (Lat. *regressus*) means of course 'return.' But that does not seem to give a very good sense here. I take the meaning to be, 'wherever Sir Gold made his return (progress or departure), I will not shout "Largess" (that is in thanks).' ED.

58.

I am here inclined to Dr Mackay's opinion that this poem was at any rate written later than 1510, when Dunbar got his £80 (Scots) grant. This was really a small sum, especially when we compare it with Dunbar's ambition for high church preferment. The tone of poem points to its being a late composition, and I venture the suggestion.

that it may have been written when the King was busy preparing for or on the way to the fatal field of Flodden. Had it been after Flodden he would have appealed to the Queen or the Regent.

13. *lak of spending*, 'lack of money to spend.' 17. *pure*, pronounced as a dissyllable. 19. *wit* here means 'knowledge or intelligence.' ED.

34. *at the wait*, 'in wait.' 38. *barrit*, 'barred out.'

46. I take the resemblance between the tongue and whale-bone to lie not in its slipperiness, but in its pliability, that is capacity for evasion and lying. ED.

48. *blyth asure*, whether blue eyes of a particular tint and innocent expression were especially deceptive in Dunbar's experience, I do not know (though this passage might support the idea), but I have myself known eyes of that kind, whose guileless expression was completely belied by the character of their possessors. The other reading *blaw asure* is hardly tautologic, as it defines the shade of blue, and we can still say 'azure blue,' 'indigo blue,' &c. ED.

56. *no thing*. Here we follow Prof. Schipper in taking *this* = 'thus' and the meaning to be, 'nothing but death makes so sudden a demand or summons (in a world) where' &c.

63. *bugill sture*. This may mean 'strong trumpet,' but I suggest it may also mean 'trumpet blast or summons,' taking *sture* = 'stour' = dust. ED.

64. 'Which no confession avails to atone for without restoration.' ED.

66 ff. This and the two following stanzas give a picture, unequalled in force and concentration, of the terrors of the Last Day for the wicked.

71 ff. The termination *-e* in the plural feminine nouns are for the classic *-æ*. *Ve! Ve!* like Tennyson's 'Break! break! break!' are syllables prolonged to occupy a foot of the metre, and the effect here is very fine.

59.

There seems nothing to fix the date of this poem as it would apply to almost any Scottish spring. 8. According to Pinkerton the Scottish proverb ran, 'March comes in like a lion and goes out like a lamb, April comes in like an adder, but goes out like a peacock's tail.'

60.

This is undoubtedly one of the most impressive, striking and interesting of Dunbar's poems, and if Dr Mackay reckons it somewhat too highly, I think Prof. Schipper rather undervalues it. The opening stanzas, which may be compared to a series of panels illustrating 'The Dance of Death,' are in literature what the works of a Holbein or a Durer are in painting, and like them the whole poem strikes the true mediæval note. If the list of names be in a sense tedious, the wonderful skill with which the expressions are varied and poetic dignity sustained inclines us to rank it in technical merit with Homer's catalogue of ships and some of Milton's wonderful aggregations of high-sounding names. The objection that the refrain becomes monotonous would apply to many other poems.

with a refrain, but I really do not feel that it is so, and I think anyone who rejoices in the sonorous qualities of verse will not like to miss any opportunity of rolling out that harmonious and solemn refrain. And, mediaeval as the poem is in spirit, I do not think any other of Dunbar's poems appeals so strongly as this, even to the modern reader. A strong common sense of our frailty and infirmity, and of our natural human revolt from death has never been, and probably never will be, more adequately, harmoniously and impressively conveyed. 14. *wickir*

is here the growing osier or young willow wand, not the same dried and woven into baskets. 27. *benignitie*, 'sweetness, innocence.'

51. *Munk of Berry*, John Lydgate. 53. *Schir Hew of Eglintoun*, if identical with Huchown, was a poet of importance, the author of *Morte d'Arthur*, *The Adventure of Gawane* and *The Pystyll* (Epistle) of *Sweete Susan*. 54. The reading *Ettriik* is disputed, but largely on the negative ground that we know of no such person. 'Andrew of Wyntoun' is the well-known author of the *Originale Chronicle*.

58. *Maister Iohne Clerk* is very unlikely to be the person of the same name, a quack doctor, mentioned in No. 35, l. 81. But there was a poet Clerk to whom in the Bannatyne MS. several poems are ascribed. *James Afflek* is James Auchinlek (who died in 1497), the names being pronounced the same. 59. *trigedie*, i.e. poetry of a tragic character.

61. *Holland*, author of a satirical poem *The Howlat*. *Barbour*, author of *The Bruce*.

62. *Schir Mungo*, not otherwise known as a poet but supposed to have died 27th Feb., 1487. 65. *Clerk of Trantun*, not otherwise known.

66. The *aenteris* of *Gawane*, according to Trantmann is probably the same as *Gologrus* and *Gawame* (*Anglia*, II. pp. 395-440).

67. *Schir Gilbert Hay*, a Scottish writer, chiefly a translator from the French in prose and verse (see S.T.S. Introd. p. ccxxv.).

69. *Blind Hary* (see No. 29, l. 10). *Sandy* (Alexander) *Traill* is not otherwise known.

71. *Patrik Iohnestoun*, a clerk of the King's Chapel (see S.T.S. Introd. p. cxxxvii.).

73. *Mersar*. As there are several of this name mentioned in the Treasurer's accounts we do not know which he was, but he was probably the Mersar to whom two love-poems are ascribed in the Bannatyne MS. (See S.T.S. Introd. p. ccxlix.).

77-8. Nothing is known of either *Rowll*, except that there is in the Bannatyne MS. a poem entitled *The Cursing of Sir John Rowllis upoun the Stelaris of his Fowlis*. One of them might be author of this, and the epithet *gentill* = 'noble' would not exclude Rowll of Corstorphine (village near Edinburgh). 79. *fallowis*, 'comrades.'

81-2. There was a Sir Walter Brown, author of a poem in Bannatyne MS. (Part I. No. 51). But the other reading *done rounne* is very likely, as 'Dunfermline' must refer to Robert Henryson, the well-known Scottish poet.

83. *Schir Iohne the Ross*, see No. 28, l. 1. 86. For *Stobo* see No. 28, l. 91 and ll. 34, 67.

89. *Kennedy*, see Introd. notes to *Flyting*. This reference shows that Dunbar at least bore malice to Kennedy.

61.

The hero of this and the following poem was Lord Bernard Shaw, Lord of Aubigny, who was descended, according to Laing, from the Stewarts of Darnelay and inherited the title and estates of Aubigny in France (Laing, II. p. 311). He was one of the great and apparently good men of his time, being termed in France 'Le chevalier sans reproche.' He came on two embassies to Scotland, the second of which was the occasion of this poem, and arrived (Laing) 9th May, 1508, dying on 9th June of the same year (see Schipper, p. 291, S.T.S. Introd. p. xlv.). *Beaumont roger and bonaffre*, 'Beaumont-le-Roger' is a small town of Eure, near Bernay, and *bonaffre* is believed to be Bonafleo a small village in the same department. (See S.T.S.) 3. *fro kyngis downe* must mean 'of royal descent' or 'from kings downward,' i.e. even including kings. The latter is unlikely, as that would have been a slight on James himself, and inconsistent with l. 47, *nixt undir kingis*. 8. I see no need of reading *gloire*, as the last syllable of *glorie* will be elided or slurred before *and*. 9. This line is an Alexandrine as it stands. Sch. draws attention to this, adding 'unless we scan *incomparable knight*,' but without indicating *how* it should be scanned. What he means I take to be to scan thus, *incomparable knight* as two feet, by crushing or telescoping *comparable* into one foot as *comp'r'ble*, and I see nothing else for it, there being apparently no doubt as to the reading, unless we admit that Dunbar, like Shakespeare, was capable of writing an Alexandrine for a five-foot or five-stress line and *not noticing it*. For it is the *not noticing* that is the remarkable thing; as no verse-writer who has a correct ear for rhythm will make a mistake in *rhythm*, though in *metre* he may; but he is bound to notice it in reading it over. 31. *quhilk never* &c., 'who never shall refuse to bleed for thy sake.' *sunye* is connected with *sunzie*, an 'excuse.' 83. *I lefe* &c., 'I stop on account of the prolixity involved' &c.

62.

1. *Illuster Lodovick*, Louis XII. of France. 13. *Turk sey*, the Ægean. 20. *the witt*, 'the brain or intellect of war.' 21. *crop*, 'top.' 24. *charbunczell*, a precious stone of deep clear red colour supposed to possess magical qualities. (See my note to *Titus Andronicus*, II. 3, 227, Arden Shakespeare.) 30. *affy*, 'trust, confide in.' Used in this sense in *Titus Andronicus*, I. 1, 47, Arden Shakespeare.

63.

On the 5th May, 1511, the magistrates and community of Aberdeen resolved to receive the Queen with royal honours, such as are duly described by Dunbar, and this consequently fixes the date of this poem very nearly. In Dunbar's case we may almost reverse the proverb about a prophet and his own country and say that a *city* has honour, except to its

own *poet*, as Dunbar praises London and Aberdeen to the skies, while he thinks no abuse too severe for Edinburgh. See Laing, vol. II. 328-9.

1. *beriall*, 'beryl,' a precious stone, like the carbuncle also of magical properties and used in the same way to express the best of anything as we use 'pearl.' ED.

3. There is a lacuna after *heaven* which Laing and others fill up with *ascendit*. Schipper properly objects that this does not give the usual alliteration and suggests *upheyt*, pronounced as a trisyllable.

7. *vall*, 'well' here, a common image with Chaucer and others = 'source.'

21. This refers to the first of a series of religious tableaux such as one often sees in Catholic cities at great religious feasts, such as *Corpus Domini*.

25 ff. *and syne thou gart*, 'and afterwards thou (the city) showed a tableaux of the Adoration of the Magi, followed by the Expulsion of Adam and Eve,' just as we see such tableaux mixed up according to their significance in the Ober Ammergau Passion Play. ED.

35. I have given *portratour* in the glossary as 'bearing, carriage,' meanings it certainly may have; but perhaps here it means that Bruce was depicted as *richt awfull* &c. ED.

37. *nobill Stewarts* is not in the MS. There is, therefore, no direct warrant for it except the necessity of filling the blank, and no better suggestion has yet been made. I think some figurative expression is wanted to fit in with 'upspring with branches new and green' as I do not think Dunbar would mix the literal and metaphorical in this way, but I have not hit on any solution of the difficulty. Our text gives at any rate the sense. ED.

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This and the three following poems are satires of a more general nature than the preceding ones, and undoubtedly point to the fact that Dunbar was much better provided for than he had been earlier; and they consequently must have been written between 1510 and 1513.

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9. *done confort*, 'comforted.'

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23. *am*. The MS. has *is*.

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49. See next poem l. 49, for a similar sentiment of the King in his youth.

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19. *jaipit*, literally 'made fun of, made light of,' here, 'betrayed, taken advantage of.' ED. 22. *that cumis me*, 'that suits or becomes me.' 26. *be I bot littill*, a reference to his own small stature. 32. *Towsy*, an adjective appropriate to the speaker, as we might say 'Miss Dowdy, Mrs Slatternly' and so on. 34. *suppois* &c., 'even though her mouth (*i.e.* her speech) requires a doctor.' 41. The sense of this verse is that to wreak vengeance would only make the mischief greater in the end. ED. 46. *James the Ferd*, James IV. himself. There is probably some sly satire intended here as implying a contrast between the King's youthful wisdom and the faults of his maturity. ED.

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2. *meid* here for 'mood,' in the sense of 'courage, high spirit,' A.-S. *mod* (Ger. *muth*). 7. *play*, 'sport' in the better sense, as opposed to mere gambling, as indeed is clear from the next verse. 14. *a loun*, some inferior favourite. 20. There is another reading, *Ar now decayed thruch covetyce*, which makes good sense if we consider *houshaldis* in the previous verse as nominative to *ar*. ED. 21. *husbandis*, *i.e.* 'proprietors.' 30. *somer meill* is clearly 'summer meal,' *i.e.* what ought to have lasted through the winter. Hence they have to live on roots; or it may mean the meal for using in summer till the harvest was reaped. ED. 33-4. *petie* and *cheretie* must be accented on the last syllable. 35. *nyce*, 'ignorant, foolish.' 38. 'Accumulates debts against the poor.'

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people have as many blotches or scars of venereal disease as spots on their shirts. This disease was very prevalent in these times and the proper methods of treatment were unknown.

22. *trulis* is explained by Dr Gregor as a Danish game (*trulle*) played with a wooden disc which is rolled from one side of players to the others. He says he played a similar game with a ball in Scotland. *Trulis* is connected with 'trolley, troll' (in fishing) &c. The best description extant of this game, so far as I know, is to be found in a work on Buxton by a Dr Jones (1572) and is as follows: 'The ladyes, gentlewomen, wyves and maydes may in one of the galleries walke, and, if the weather be not agreeable to their expectation, they may have in the end of a benche eleven holes made intoe the which to trowle pummets or bowles of lead, bigge, little or mean, or also of copper, tynne, woode, eyther violent or softe, after their own discretion; the pastyme "Trowle in Madame" is termed. Likewise, men feeble the same may practice in another gallery of the building.' Nothing could point the significance of Dunbar's allusion better than the closing reference to 'men feeble.' ED.

26. *so mony jugeis and* &c. Sch. adopts the reading *so mony a juge*, for reasons I do not quite follow, so I retain the same reading as the S.T.S., which seems to me to mean 'so many new-made judges and lords,' that is, presumably those who are unaccustomed to the duties of their position and therefore of little use in defending the poor. ED.

28. *so mony ane stait* is not very clear. *Stait* to make sense with the context must mean 'estate'—'so many an estate given to individuals and so little for the common good all over the country.' ED.

quheine, 'few,' N.S. whean.

31. *so mony ane sentence* &c., 'so many sentences reversed' &c.

34. *so mony ane gin* &c., 'so many a device to speed them to their aim.' This seems a better meaning than that obtained by taking *pin* as the 'pin of the gallows.'

39. *fenizeit flawis*, 'pretended flaws (in deeds).'

41. *mycharis* is used by Shakespeare (*Henry IV*. Pt. I. II. 4, 450) in the same sense of 'petty thief.'

42. *so grit releiffis* &c., 'so many reliefs or exemptions in favour of such people and great men to defend them.'

46. *thay* is the general sense of 'people,' i.e. those who ought to put such abuses right.

49. *jakis*, probably from Fr. *jacquet*, an 'armed retainer,' and here a 'masterful beggar' (S.T.S.). (It is obvious in the state of things described here that the poorer retainers of the nobles would get out of hand, either because they imitated their master's lawlessness, or because having ruined himself he could not provide for them.) ED.

brude on beggaris bakkis. No previous interpretation of this line appeals to me as satisfactory so I suggest *brude* = 'pack of children,' and this interpretation is confirmed by the alternative reading *brattis*, which is possibly the correct one, but at any rate shows the sense put on the phrase by the scribe. ED.

51. *men of sindrie staturis*, i.e. dwarfs and giants (making a show themselves). ED.

woustouris is given by the authorities as 'boast' but it is unlike Dunbar to repeat himself as the poet here does in the line. So I am inclined to take the reading of B₂ *restouris* as a

waistours (see above). In fact *vantar woustouris* is itself tautological. ED.

53. *regratouris* are 'forestallers,' that is, people who buy up articles and sell at an enhanced price, by making what is now called a 'corner.' ED.

prevein is 'prevent' or 'anticipate' in the sense in which that word is used in Collects in the English Book of Common Prayer, e.g. for the 17th Sunday after Trinity. ED.

56. *wakaris*, according to Jamieson from *wake*, 'to wander,' best translated 'tramps.'

57. *haland-schekkaris*, 'importunate beggars who shake the *halan* or screens in Scottish houses, between the door and the fire-place, to break the draught. *Cowkelbeis gryss*, see note No. 55, l. 66.

59. *lyce*. I follow Dr Gregor in translating this 'lice.' Schipper reads 'lies.' This kind of vermin were in those days common not only with such classes as are described here, but even with the well-to-do, as the day of the daily tub had not arrived. ED.

61. *merchantis*; if this is the right reading it must mean 'dishonest traders,' possibly the petty merchants in the streets referred to in Lydgate's *London Lykpennie*, or if we read *merchandis* it might mean so many things offered for sale (with a view of cheating the purchaser). (See No. 34, ll. 16-20.) ED.

62. *cursing*, 'coursing.' Laws had to be enacted to prevent the destruction of crops in this way.

64. *pailat* here 'an ornament worn by horses.' Jamieson. The sense seems to be 'such injury and scorn to the poor and such extravagance by the rich.'

66. *Kitte*, a term still used in Banffshire for a giddy, 'gay,' girl. S.T.S.

67. 'So little intellect, but capable of lying well.'

68. *apill renize*. According to Lord Hailes a 'string of beads.' *to schaw* &c., 'to make themselves look fine.'

69. *off Sathanis seinze*, 'a snare (lit. net, seine) of Satan.'

71. *sic farting sculis*. *Sculis* must here have the sense of a 'school' meaning a 'flock' or 'herd' (used still of whales, the mention of which recommends this conjecture). ED.

72-3. 'With faces like fools with hats that are of no use, such dirty trains that sweep the causeway clean.' It is not long since this description applied exactly to ladies' dresses of the period. ED.

74. *fuk salis*, E. *foc's'l*, Ger. *Focksegl*, 'foresail,' a woman in all her finery, may not inaptly be likened to a ship in full sail. ED.

76 ff. It would take too long to give the arguments for and against the various interpretations and readings of this difficult stanza, so I give what seem the most likely of them. *rakkattis* may mean a kind of professional tennis or racket player, or attendant, or 'noisy fellows,' what we should call 'rowdies.' *caitharis* = *catherans*, 'highland rieviers.' *pillaris* = *pelouris*, 'thieves.'

77. *balaris nakkattis*. The first may be connected with 'ball' (s.), or with *ball* (v.) = 'to cheat.' In the latter case *balar* would be a 'cheater.' *Nakkattis* are probably 'markers' (O. Fr. *naquet*), who like the modern billiard-markers were not in high esteem. *tutivillaris* is connected with Tutivillus the name of an imp or demon in the early Miracle plays, and would just mean 'devils,' as we call our bad or dishonest fellows, such as our roughs and hooligans.

stuff themselves with food.' *millaris*; if the above rendering is right it throws light on the expression *gorge-millar* (No. 54, l. 26) as it would thus appear that millers were regarded as great eaters. They are usually very comfortable-looking, but whether they eat more than others I do not pretend to say. ED.

68.

This is the first of a series of didactic pieces, and has this curious distinction that it is stated to be written at Oxford; nor is there any sufficient reason to doubt this. Dunbar was several times in England, and as a scholar, cleric and man of letters would naturally be attracted to that seat of learning and courteously entertained there. It is not the sort of thing he was likely to write on his first journey, about 1503, or on his return from France in 1505. But there is no reason against his having been at Oxford in later life when more likely to write in this purely didactic strain. 9. *the curious probatioun logicall* probably refers to the discussions or debates which were the forms examinations took in those days and which gave rise to the Cambridge term 'wrangler.' ED. 14. *all in the self* &c., 'perishes when you die.' 19. *myrrouris*, i.e. examples, models of conduct.

69.

3. *on þow be tauld*. I cannot agree with Prof. Schipper who takes *tauld on* as meaning 'reckoned against you,' as I think the ordinary meaning of 'tell about' gives quite as good sense, especially in connexion with the next line. ED. 7. I see no reason for adding a syllable or word not in the text, as *doctring* is practically a trisyllable, or at any rate may be pronounced so. 12. *thrill*, cognate to 'thrall,' A.-S. *þræl*. N.S. has the word *thirl* (by metathesis) meaning 'make a slave to anything,' 'To be thirled' to any course of action or interest is to be committed to it beyond escape. ED. 18. *be nocht sa set* &c., 'do not do those things I have warned you against.' 19. *be nocht sa lerge* &c. is a somewhat awkward line to interpret, but seems to mean like the previous verse that lovers must not give so much attention to these sung sayings or maxims as to imitate instead of avoiding the faults pointed out. 23. 'Do not proclaim your passion like a preaching friar.'

70.

The advice addressed in this poem to some young man desirous of living at Court, bears a considerable resemblance on the one hand to Polonius' advice to Laertes in *Hamlet*, and on the other to similar passages in preceding authors, such as Gower in *Confessio Amantis* and the anonymous author of *Ratis Raving*, a Middle English poem (E.E.T.S. No. 43). The sentiments may be traced back in many instances to the Classics and the Bible, particularly in the books attributed to Solomon and in the Psalms. For parallel passages see S.T.S. Ed. No. 41.

23. *dispyt*, here 'envy,' well-called a 'serpent' as there is no more insidious corrupter of the human heart. 25. This line is an Alexandrine, and the only way of reducing it to a normal line would be by omitting *frome the*, when the line, though perhaps a little cramped, would still express the same meaning, and an officious scribe might easily have inserted *frome the* without noticing the effect on the metre. Ed. 35. *be nocht in countenance* &c., 'do not wear a scornful expression, nor cast scornful glances.' 36. *bot doun* &c. The idea seems to be that other scornful people will strike you a deadly blow behind your back. 38. *extold*, 'exalted' (Lat. *extollere*). 42. *bissines and cure*, 'your own affairs and your duties.'

71.

This is by consent, I should think, ranked as one of Dunbar's finest poems, and its Nature descriptions have every mark of being first-hand, and written, as the phrase goes, 'with the eye on the object,' though I cannot agree with Prof. Schipper, who says this is *not* the case in Dunbar's description of summer, and I would instance the fourth stanza of the *Goldin Terge* in support of my contention. (See my article on 'Burns and Dunbar' in *Scottish Art and Letters*. On the other hand Dunbar, like most poets up to the 'Return to Nature' poets, sees no *beauty* in winter, probably because of the discomfort it brings. Henryson, indeed, seems to have been the first to note the beauty of a winter night. The poem is obviously one of Dunbar's later productions and may even have been written after 1513. 5. *playis*. I do not quite see why *playis*, as Prof. Schipper seems to think, should mean 'sports or 'amusing talk' rather than 'dramatic plays.' Ed. 8. *dois lurk* &c., as we would say 'shrinks into its shell.' 9. 'And languor makes me completely lose heart.' 11. *walk*, 'wake.' 23. *and lat* &c. 'and let Fortune exhaust her rage—as she can be appeased by no reason—till her glass runs out (*i.e.* the time of her mastery over you is gone by),' *glas* here meaning 'hour-glass.' 27. *quhy wald* &c., 'why do you hold on to that which will go away (*i.e.* temporal possessions)?' Ben Jonson has a similar expression, probably a proverbial one, 'Who can hold that will a way?' *Bartholomew Fair*, quoted in S.T.S. 28. 'Or crave for that which you cannot have for any time.' 30. 'A journey always progressing.' 31 ff. It would be difficult to excel the simple pathos and impressiveness of this and the next stanza. They remind one forcibly of Blake's illustrations to Blair's *Grave*. Ed. 37. *saying* &c., 'these shall await thee open.' 38. *stout*, 'strong.' 45. 'However cheerfully I may dine or sup.'

72.

This poem was not
one and shows :

the preceding

did not make Dunbar more cheerful than did winter. Like nearly all humorists and poets Dunbar suffered in his more reflective and calm moments from a profound melancholy. 4. *all erdly joy* &c., 'ends in pain' or 'is repaid in pain.' There is a common belief or superstition that to be particularly merry denotes coming sorrow. This is the meaning of the Scottish expression *fey*, which denotes an unusual gaiety before impending calamity. See Shakespeare's description of Duncan in *Macbeth*, on the night of his murder. ED. 6. *ass*, 'ash,' i.e. ashes, dust. 'Dust thou art and to dust shalt thou return' (Gen. iii. 19). 22. 'Annoyance or grief succeeds as his true heir or successor.' 24. I am inclined to think this line an interpolation, as Dunbar seldom or never omits his refrain, nor is it like him to repeat the same idea in almost the same words as is done here in ll. 22 and 24. ED. 29. *fredome* &c., 'free expenditure or liberality results in poverty, truth turns to duplicity, which has feigned words to make men willing (to do what the deceiver wishes).' Dunbar seems to imply here and in the following lines that even our good qualities are unstable and change to their opposites, though we would prefer him to mean, as possibly he does, that Truth, Virtue &c., meet their opposites as a return from *others*. Unfortunately the line *with cwatyce* &c. points to the other sense. ED.

73.

This poem, written in a more resigned mood than some others in the same class, was probably composed between Aug. 26th, 1510, and Sept. 9th, 1513, when King James fell at Flodden. 8. 'I hold him to be undone with poverty.' 9. 'Such is the nature of covetousness.' 13. 'Thank God for what is sent you.' 17. *hwmyt hals*, literally 'honied throat.' 'Throat' used for 'tongue' or 'speech' as when we say 'he lies in his throat.' ED. 19. *surcharge* may be used in the sense of 'excess' or 'surfeit' and *sals* figuratively as 'taste.' In any case *surcharge* seems a better reading than *subchettis* ('subjects,' Laing). 26. *breidir* (pl.), 'brethren.' 28. *lent* seems to have the sense of 'show' here. ED.

74.

This poem, though in a more cheerful vein, was probably written about the same time as the foregoing. 4. *socht*, 'examined, searched.' 24. *all wer* &c. The accent and emphasis is on *all*, which takes the place of a complete foot in the metre. 26. *tynsall*, 'loss.' 39. *fary* here may mean 'illusion or delusion' or 'tumult.' ED.

75.

This is a poem which, although ascribed to Dunbar in our MS., is not so in the other, and, being somewhat inconsistent with Dunbar's usual sentiments, and lacking in his usual clearance, may not be really

his own. For parallelisms from classical and other authors see S.T.S. Vol. II. p. 239 n. 4. There is some difference of opinion as to the correct form of this refrain, but the form given above and used by Prof. Schipper certainly rimes better than that adopted in the S.T.S. 6. This line has a foot too much, and I do not quite see how it is to be read as a 4-accent line, but the other reading *and to morne haistelie* &c. could be so read by taking *morne* as a monosyllable and slurring or contracting *haistelie*. ED. 9-10. *gif it be thyne* &c. This certainly crabbed couplet is thus rendered by Dr Gregor, 'if thou use thy good thyself, it is thine; if thou refuse to use it, it is not thine.' 13. *dispone* is a Scots law-term meaning 'assign' or 'bequeath,' but here it seems to mean 'to dispose of or spend during one's own lifetime,' so that no one may quarrel over it afterwards. 17. *dryvis our*, 'over-drives,' i.e. over-exerts himself, and over-works others. 27. *thrift*, 'savings, wealth.' *ees*, 'ace.' 29. It seems worthy of note that, as we may say, at the back of the author's mind there appears to be 'the economic' truth that wealth in the form of money does not profit the owner till it is expended, i.e. until it takes a concrete form which can be enjoyed or consumed. I take, therefore, the meaning of this stanza to be: 'all is thine which you spend here, but not all that you might have (i.e. if you chose to *spend* it); for that belongs to the man who has the grace or good sense to do so.' This rendering is much the same as Dr Gregor's in S.T.S. ED. 33. *trist noch ane uthir* &c. This obscure stanza seems to mean, 'do not rely on others not doing to you what you would never do to them, for if you do your case is a strong (i.e. bad) one.' I thus take *streng* not as 'strange' but 'strong' in the sense of 'severe,' as of an illness. In the first part of the sentence there seems to be another negative wanted. The awkwardness of the expression is an argument for a mistake in the text or against Dunbar's authorship. It is just possible that, as Dunbar says in his 'Complaint against Mure,' the verses may have been *intentionally* garbled. Prof. Schipper prints the last two verses in a different order, but I adhere to that of the S.T.S. which seems the best, as otherwise l. 39 would have nothing to refer to, as it cannot refer to the case of mother and child.

76.

According to Prof. Schipper this is the last poem of this nature written by Dunbar before 1513 (Flodden). 1. *tak noch* &c., 'do not take to heart.' ED. 4. This seems very inconsistent with the self-centred philosophy of the preceding poem. ED. 10. *wrak*, originally 'what is cast up by the sea,' mostly worthless - sometimes very valuable, and, hence, here it is used for 'wealth' - probably used because capable of a double meaning. in opposition to l. 4, repeats the sentiment expressed in

and this inconsistency illustrates the difficulty of combining maxims of worldly wisdom with what Chaucer would call 'high sentence,' i.e. elevated sentiments. ED. 12. 'The remainder only gives you sorrow and trouble.' 14. 'Even sorrow may not endure for long.' 17. *peis* seems better than the other reading *petie*. 18. *famous*, i.e. of good fame. ED. 30. *the*, not *thy*, is the obviously right reading, as the poet is speaking of *wreckis* and not, at the moment, addressing the supposed reader. ED. 30 ff. We have here similar sentiments to those in the previous poem. 35. *and of the laif &c.*, 'and a glance of the rest.' Sch. 37. *ane raknyng rycht &c.*, 'a correct reckoning comes of a short account.' So in the proverb 'short reckonings make good friends.' ED.

77.

This and all the following poems which are printed as Dunbar's own are believed to have been written after 1513, the year of the King's death. Though Dunbar's name is not attached to this poem in the ms., all the best editors, following Laing, have assigned it to him, and not only has it his general characteristics, but it is just in the manner that we would expect from Dunbar under the circumstances, and in thorough unison with his other poems addressed to the Queen, and with what seemed to be his permanent attitude of profound admiration and affectionate respect for her Majesty. Dunbar's sympathies were English, and no one could more appropriately and consistently address consolatory verses to the daughter and sister respectively of two English monarchs than he; and it is indeed highly improbable that any other poet could have united all these qualifications as did Dunbar. (See *Introd.*, also S.T.S. *Introd.* pp. lx.-lxviii.) 1. The ms. has *bricht* here, but Laing has substituted *sweet* on account of the rime. 3. *fair lussum &c.* The Queen was only about twenty-five, and a handsome woman according to her portrait, so there is no fulsome flattery here. ED. 6. *be glaid &c.* We must suppose some months at any rate to have elapsed since the catastrophe of Flodden. 7. *thocht*. This word is supplied by Laing. 10. *the lamp*, suggested by Prof. Schipper to fill the lacuna. 35. *thy nobill lord that &c.* This may be read either 'thy noble lord whom Death has devoured,' and this meaning is given by Dr Gregor, and quoted by Prof. Schipper in his glossary, but in his notes the latter gives 'thy noble husband who died, *has done his duty*; therefore thou must not cause to fade with weeping thy visage fair of hue.' If we take the former reading, which seems the more obvious, we should have to read 'let not thy noble lord &c. be the cause of making your visage...fade.' Both readings are somewhat lame, and the false rimes *flouris* and *devoir* point to some undiscovered corruption in the text. ED.

78.

This poem, whether written by way of religious consolation to the Queen, or merely to express a struggle between Earthly and Heavenly Love in the poet's own mind and spirit, marks the transition in Dunbar's own poems to a more *religious* frame of mind in contrast both to the satirical and the purely moralistic tone of his earlier work. So I am convinced that Dr Mackay (S.T.S. Introd. pp. cxxxvii., clxx.) and, following him, Prof. Schipper, are right in attributing most of Dunbar's religious poetry to his later years, when, as I believe, he probably obtained a country benefice, and thus got lost sight of at Court. This poem, however, resembles some of his earliest poems, as *The Thrissill and the Rois* and *The Goldin Terge*, in its use of 'aureate' terms, and even a tendency to overload the verse with epithets, especially in the opening stanzas. 13-4. Dunbar must have been quite aware that nightingales sing rather in the evening and at night than at dawn, and also that no natural nightingale has angel-feathers like a peacock. So he is evidently describing a supernatural or angelic nightingale. ED. 19. *widdis* must be here 'twigs.' Perhaps 'halts,' the usual meaning of the word, were made of supple twigs or withes. Both these words are connected with the Ger. *weide*, 'a willow.' ED. 27. This very beautiful line has a curious, and probably purely coincidental, resemblance to one in Coleridge's *Kubla Khan*, 'Where Alph the sacred river ran.' 35. There is an Italian proverb, *Santo juvene, diavolo vecchio*, to the same effect. 38. *that crukit aige* &c., 'that crooked age makes one (*i.e.* agrees) with serene youth &c. (S.T.S.) 46. *O, quhithir* &c., 'O (say) whether was true love shown here or no.' Sch. 62. *that bene* &c., 'that is to come or has come.' ED. 65. *nyce*, 'foolish.' 66. *cherite*, 'kindness, affection,' and therefore, as the Merle argues, love (*i.e.* earthly love) is a virtue. 75. I think *beutie* a better reading than *vertew* here as more consonant with l. 58. 76. *and for* &c. There is no commentary that I can find on this line, though I do not think the sense very clear. It seems to mean that 'the man may mistake the beauty of his lady-love for heaven itself.' ED. 97. *myn errorr I confess*. There seems really no reason why the Merle should suddenly relinquish the contest and admit herself in the wrong. Whether Dunbar, who was no longer a young man, simply got tired of what might be an almost interminable argument, or whether any stanzas are missing, we cannot say; the sudden transition is a flaw in the poem. 102. *a taken*, seems to be an English form made on a false *a tane*. 108. *world*, here a dissyllable, as most Scotch pronounce it = *waruld*. 115. *maid my thechtis* ^{فكرتي} 'my mind.' 117 ff. 'This reassures me about love, none (*i.e.* no earthly love).' ED.

own poet, as Dunbar praises London and Aberdeen to the skies, while he thinks no abuse too severe for Edinburgh. See Laing, vol. II. 328-9.

1. *beriall*, 'beryl,' a precious stone, like the carbuncle also of magical properties and used in the same way to express the best of anything as we use 'pearl.' ED.

3. There is a lacuna after *heaven* which Laing and others fill up with *ascendit*. Schipper properly objects that this does not give the usual alliteration and suggests *upheyt*, pronounced as a trisyllable.

7. *vall*, 'well' here, a common image with Chaucer and others = 'source.'

21. This refers to the first of a series of religious tableaux such as one often sees in Catholic cities at great religious feasts, such as *Corpus Domini*.

25 ff. and *syne thou gart*, 'and afterwards thou (the city) showed a tableaux of the Adoration of the Magi, followed by the Expulsion of Adam and Eve,' just as we see such tableaux mixed up according to their significance in the Ober Ammergau Passion Play. ED.

35. I have given *portratour* in the glossary as 'bearing, carriage,' meanings it certainly may have; but perhaps here it means that Bruce was depicted as *richt awfull* &c. ED.

37. *nobill Stewarts* is not in the MS. There is, therefore, no direct warrant for it except the necessity of filling the blank, and no better suggestion has yet been made. I think some figurative expression is wanted to fit in with 'upspring with branches new and green' as I do not think Dunbar would mix the literal and metaphorical in this way, but I have not hit on any solution of the difficulty. Our text gives at any rate the sense. ED.

47. *saluand* is also a mere suggestion, as Prof. Schipper says, *faute de mieux*.

51. *padgeanes* are here the bands of people forming the pageants or shows.

61. *propyne* was originally 'to offer a cup,' hence 'to make a present of,' and, as the gold was presented in a cup, the word is specially appropriate.

64.

This and the three following poems are satires of a more general nature than the preceding ones, and undoubtedly point to the fact that Dunbar must have been written between 1510 and 1513.

8. *3one*, 'that'; still used in Scots dialect as 'you' or 'thou,' the latter form coming from the A.-S. definite article. The same confusion between *3* and *þ* gives the spurious form 'ye' = the. *he* here is not for *hie*, 'high,' as some have read it, but is a common idiom and is simply 'he.' ED.

9. *done confort*, 'comforted.'

18. *he* and *he*, i.e. everyone. Laing reads *he* and *sche*.

21. I retain the *myne* of the MS. as there is no sufficient reason to omit it. ED.

23. *am*. The MS. has *is*.

28. *that evill* &c., 'that evil has the guidance or mastery of that man,' or possibly 'that man guides himself badly.' In the MS. *he* follows *evill*, but Schipper, probably rightly, omits it.

49. See next poem l. 49, for a similar sentiment of the King in his youth.

65.

19. *jaipit*, literally 'made fun of, made light of,' here, 'betrayed, taken advantage of.' ED. 22. *that cumis me*, 'that suits or becomes me.' 26. *be I bot littill*, a reference to his own small stature. 32. *Towsy*, an adjective appropriate to the speaker, as we might say 'Miss Dowdy, Mrs Slatternly' and so on. 34. *suppois* &c., 'even though her mouth (i.e. her speech) requires a doctor.' 41. The sense of this verse is that to wreak vengeance would only make the mischief greater in the end. ED. 46. *James the Ferd*, James IV. himself. There is probably some sly satire intended here as implying a contrast between the King's youthful wisdom and the faults of his maturity. ED.

66.

2. *meid* here for 'mood,' in the sense of 'courage, high spirit,' A.-S. *mod* (Ger. *muth*). 7. *play*, 'sport' in the better sense, as opposed to mere gambling, as indeed is clear from the next verse. 14. *a loun*, some inferior favourite. 20. There is another reading, *Ar now decayed thruch covetyce*, which makes good sense if we consider *houshaldis* in the previous verse as nominative to *ar*. ED. 21. *husbandis*, i.e. 'proprietors.' 30. *somer meill* is clearly 'summer meal,' i.e. what ought to have lasted through the winter. Hence they have to live on roots; or it may mean the meal for using in summer till the harvest was reaped. ED. 33-4. *petie* and *cheretie* must be accented on the last syllable. 35. *nyce*, 'ignorant, foolish.' 38. 'Accumulates debts against the poor.'

67.

It is not certain that this poem is Dunbar's, as in one MS. it is attributed to Sir John Inglis, but there seems to be a balance of probability in Dunbar's favour. It seems to have been written between 1503 and 1513 and towards the end of that decade. (Personally I feel by no means certain that Dunbar wrote this poem, for, apart from the fact that the rime-scheme of it is different from that of any of his poems, I feel there is a kind of lilt or rhythmic movement different from that of his usual style. 1. *devorit in drene*, 'swallowed up, immersed in a dream.' 9. *nyce*, here in modern sense of 'fine' &c. 12. *with blasing breistis* &c., 'with breasts blazing (with jewels or other finery), opening wide their upper garments,' so as to display this, as was forbidden, as was also *secular weid*. 16. *maisteris*, 'graduates.' 17. *waistouris*, like modern slang 'wasters,' useless persons. 18. *sparkis* has its ordinary meaning here, not that of a 'spark' or 'buck' as explained by some editors. The meaning is, 'so many fiery sparks of hatred, or contempt from the heart.' ED. 19. *losing sarkis* is explained by Dr Gregor as 'shirts with a lozenge or diamond pattern on them,' and the meaning is that

people have as many blotches or scars of venereal disease as spots on their shirts. This disease was very prevalent in these times and the proper methods of treatment were unknown.

22. *trulis* is explained by Dr Gregor as a Danish game (*trulle*) played with a wooden disc which is rolled from one side of players to the others. He says he played a similar game with a ball in Scotland. *Trulis* is connected with 'trolley, troll' (in fishing) &c. The best description extant of this game, so far as I know, is to be found in a work on Buxton by a Dr Jones (1572) and is as follows: 'The ladies, gentlewomen, wyves and maydes may in one of the galleries walke, and, if the weather be not agreeable to their expectation, they may have in the end of a benche eleven holes made intoe the which to trowle pummets or bowles of lead, bigge, little or mean, or also of copper, tynne, woode, eyther violent or softe, after their own discretion; the pastyme "Trowle in Madame" is termed. Likewise, men feeble the same may practice in another gallery of the building.' Nothing could point the significance of Dunbar's allusion better than the closing reference to 'men feeble.' ED.

26. *so mony jugeis and* &c. Sch. adopts the reading *so mony a juge*, for reasons I do not quite follow, so I retain the same reading as the S.T.S., which seems to me to mean 'so many new-made judges and lords,' that is, presumably those who are unaccustomed to the duties of their position and therefore of little use in defending the poor. ED.

28. *so mony ane stait* is not very clear. *Stait* to make sense with the context must mean 'estate'—'so many an estate given to individuals and so little for the common good all over the country.' ED.

quhein, 'few,' N.S. *whaan*. 31. *so mony ane sentence* &c., 'so many sentences reversed' &c.

34. *so mony ane gin* &c., 'so many a device to speed them to their aim.' This seems a better meaning than that obtained by taking *pin* as the 'pin of the gallows.' 39. *fenizeit flawis*, 'pretended flaws (in deeds).'

41. *mycharis* is used by Shakespeare (*Henry IV*. Pt. I. II. 4, 450) in the same sense of 'petty thief.'

42. *so grit releiffis* &c., 'so many reliefs or exemptions in favour of such people and great men to defend them.'

46. *thay* is the general sense of 'people,' i.e. those who ought to put such abuses right.

49. *jakis*, probably from Fr. *jaquet*, an 'armed retainer,' and here a 'masterful beggar' (S.T.S.). (It is obvious in the state of things described here that the poorer retainers of the nobles would get out of hand, either because they imitated their master's lawlessness, or because having ruined himself he could not provide for them.) ED.

brude on beggaris bakkis. No previous interpretation of this line appeals to me as satisfactory so I suggest *brude* = 'pack of children,' and this interpretation is confirmed by the alternative reading *bruttis*, which is possibly the correct one, but at any rate shows the sense put on the phrase by the scribe. ED.

51. *men of sindrie staturis*, i.e. dwarfs and giants (making a show of themselves). ED. *woustouris* is given by the authorities as 'boasters,' but it is unlike Dunbar to repeat himself as the poet here does in the next line. So I am inclined to take the reading of B₂ *restouris* as meaning

waistours (see above). In fact *vantar woustouris* is itself tautological. ED.

53. *regratouris* are 'forestallers,' that is, people who buy up articles and sell at an enhanced price, by making what is now called a 'corner.' ED.

prevein is 'prevent' or 'anticipate' in the sense in which that word is used in Collects in the English Book of Common Prayer, e.g. for the 17th Sunday after Trinity. ED.

56. *wakaris*, according to Jamieson from *wake*, 'to wander,' best translated 'tramps.'

57. *haland-schekkaris*, 'importunate beggars who shake the *halan* or screens in Scottish houses, between the door and the fire-place, to break the draught. *Cowkelbeis gryss*, see note No. 55, l. 66.

59. *lyce*. I follow Dr Gregor in translating this 'lice.' Schipper reads 'lies.' This kind of vermin were in those days common not only with such classes as are described here, but even with the well-to-do, as the day of the daily tub had not arrived. ED.

61. *merchantis*; if this is the right reading it must mean 'dishonest traders,' possibly the petty merchants in the streets referred to in Lydgate's *London Lykepennie*, or if we read *merchandis* it might mean so many things offered for sale (with a view of cheating the purchaser). (See No. 34, ll. 16-20.) ED.

62. *cursing*, 'coursing.' Laws had to be enacted to prevent the destruction of crops in this way.

64. *pailat* here 'an ornament worn by horses.' Jamieson. The sense seems to be 'such injury and scorn to the poor and such extravagance by the rich.'

66. *Kitte*, a term still used in Banffshire for a giddy, 'gay,' girl. S.T.S.

67. 'So little intellect, but capable of lying well.'

68. *apill renizze*. According to Lord Hailes a 'string of beads.' *to schaw &c.*, 'to make themselves look fine.'

69. *off Sathanis seinze*, 'a snare (lit. net, seine) of Satan.'

71. *sic farting sculis*. *Sculis* must here have the sense of a 'school' meaning a 'flock' or 'herd' (used still of whales, the mention of which recommends this conjecture). ED.

72-3. 'With faces like fools with hats that are of no use, such dirty trains that sweep the causeway clean.' It is not long since this description applied exactly to ladies' dresses of the period. ED.

74. *fuk salis*, E. *foc's'l*, Ger. *Focksegl*, 'foresail,' a woman in all her finery, may not inaptly be likened to a ship in full sail. ED.

76 ff. It would take too long to give the arguments for and against the various interpretations and readings of this difficult stanza, so I give what seem the most likely of them. *rakkattis* may mean a kind of professional tennis or racket player, or attendant, or 'noisy fellows,' what we should call 'rowdies.' *caitharis* = *catherans*, 'highland rieviers.' *pillaris* = *pelouris*, 'thieves.'

77. *balaris nakkattis*. The first may be connected with 'ball' (s.), or with *ball* (v.) = 'to cheat.' In the latter case *balar* would be a 'cheater.' *Nakkattis* are probably 'markers' (O. Fr. *naquet*), who like the modern billiard-markers were not in high esteem. *tutivillaris* is connected with Tutivillus the name of an imp or demon in the early Miracle Plays, and would just mean 'devils,' as we apply it to bad or desperate characters such as our roughs and hooligans.

79. *pudding-fillaris*, 'people who

stuff themselves with food.' *millaris*; if the above rendering is right it throws light on the expression *gorge-millar* (No. 54, l. 26) as it would thus appear that millers were regarded as great eaters. They are usually very comfortable-looking, but whether they eat more than others I do not pretend to say. ED.

68.

This is the first of a series of didactic pieces, and has this curious distinction that it is stated to be written at Oxford; nor is there any sufficient reason to doubt this. Dunbar was several times in England, and as a scholar, cleric and man of letters would naturally be attracted to that seat of learning and courteously entertained there. It is not the sort of thing he was likely to write on his first journey, about 1503, or on his return from France in 1505. But there is no reason against his having been at Oxford in later life when more likely to write in this purely didactic strain. 9. *the curious probatioun logicall* probably refers to the discussions or debates which were the forms examinations took in those days and which gave rise to the Cambridge term 'wrangler.' ED. 14. *all in the self* &c., 'perishes when you die.' 19. *myrrouris*, i.e. examples, models of conduct.

69.

3. *on 3ow be tauld*. I cannot agree with Prof. Schipper who takes *tauld on* as meaning 'reckoned against you,' as I think the ordinary meaning of 'tell about' gives quite as good sense, especially in connexion with the next line. ED. 7. I see no reason for adding a syllable or word not in the text, as *doctring* is practically a trisyllable, or at any rate may be pronounced so. 12. *thrill*, cognate to 'thrall,' A.-S. *þræl*. N.S. has the word *thirl* (by metathesis) meaning 'make a slave to anything.' 'To be thrilled' to any course of action or interest is to be committed to it beyond escape. ED. 18. *be nocht sa set* &c., 'do not do those things I have warned you against.' 19. *be nocht sa lerge* &c. is a somewhat awkward line to interpret, but seems to mean like the previous verse that lovers must not give so much attention to these sung sayings or maxims as to imitate instead of avoiding the faults pointed out. 23. 'Do not proclaim your passion like a preaching friar.'

70.

The advice addressed in this poem to some young man desirous of living at Court, bears a considerable resemblance on the one hand to Polonius' advice to Laertes in *Hamlet*, and on the other to similar passages in preceding authors, such as Gower in *Confessio Amantis* and the anonymous author of *Ratis Raving*, a Middle English poem (E.E.T.S. No. 43). The sentiments may be traced back in many instances to the Classics and the Bible, particularly in the books attributed to Solomon and in the Psalms. For parallel passages see S.T.S. Ed. No. 41.

23. *dispyt*, here 'envy,' well-called a 'serpent' as there is no more insidious corrupter of the human heart. 25. This line is an Alexandrine, and the only way of reducing it to a normal line would be by omitting *frome the*, when the line, though perhaps a little cramped, would still express the same meaning, and an officious scribe might easily have inserted *frome the* without noticing the effect on the metre. ED. 35. *be nocht in countenance* &c., 'do not wear a scornful expression, nor cast scornful glances.' 36. *bot doun* &c. The idea seems to be that other scornful people will strike you a deadly blow behind your back. 38. *extold*, 'exalted' (I.at. *extollere*). 42. *bissines and cure*, 'your own affairs and your duties.'

71.

This is by consent, I should think, ranked as one of Dunbar's finest poems, and its Nature descriptions have every mark of being first-hand, and written, as the phrase goes, 'with the eye on the object,' though I cannot agree with Prof. Schipper, who says this is *not* the case in Dunbar's description of summer, and I would instance the fourth stanza of the *Goldin Terge* in support of my contention. (See my article on 'Burns and Dunbar' in *Scottish Art and Letters*. On the other hand Dunbar, like most poets up to the 'Return to Nature' poets, sees no *beauty* in winter, probably because of the discomfort it brings. Henryson, indeed, seems to have been the first to note the beauty of a winter night. The poem is obviously one of Dunbar's later productions and may even have been written after 1513. 5. *playis*. I do not quite see why *playis*, as Prof. Schipper seems to think, should mean 'sports or 'amusing talk' rather than 'dramatic plays.' ED. 8. *dois lurk* &c., as we would say 'shrinks into its shell.' 9. 'And languor makes me completely lose heart.' 11. *walk*, 'wake.' 23. *and lat* &c. 'and let Fortune exhaust her rage—as she can be appeased by no reason—till her glass runs out (*i.e.* the time of her mastery over you is gone by), *glas* here meaning 'hour-glass.' 27. *quhy wald* &c., 'why do you hold on to that which will go away (*i.e.* temporal possessions)?' Ben Jonson has a similar expression, probably a proverbial one, 'Who can hold that will a way?' *Bartholomew Fair*, quoted in S.T.S. 28. 'Or crave for that which you cannot have for any time.' 30. 'A journey always progressing.' 31 ff. It would be difficult to excel the simple pathos and impressiveness of this and the next stanza. They remind one forcibly of Blake's illustrations to Blair's *Grave*. ED. 37. *saying* &c., 'these shall await thee open.' 38. *stout*, 'strong.' 45. 'How-ever cheerfully I may dine or sup.'

72.

This poem was probably written about the same date as the preceding one and shows that *early spring* (or was it looking forward to Lent?)

did not make Dunbar more cheerful than did winter. Like nearly all humorists and poets Dunbar suffered in his more reflective and calm moments from a profound melancholy. 4. *all erdly joy* &c., 'ends in pain' or 'is repaid in pain.' There is a common belief or superstition that to be particularly merry denotes coming sorrow. This is the meaning of the Scottish expression *fey*, which denotes an unusual gaiety before impending calamity. See Shakespeare's description of Duncan in *Macbeth*, on the night of his murder. ED. 6. *ass*, 'ash,' i.e. ashes, dust. 'Dust thou art and to dust shalt thou return' (Gen. iii. 19). 22. 'Annoyance or grief succeeds as his true heir or successor.' 24. I am inclined to think this line an interpolation, as Dunbar seldom or never omits his refrain, nor is it like him to repeat the same idea in almost the same words as is done here in ll. 22 and 24. ED. 29. *fredome* &c., 'free expenditure or liberality results in poverty, truth turns to duplicity, which has feigned words to make men willing (to do what the deceiver wishes).' Dunbar seems to imply here and in the following lines that even our good qualities are unstable and change to their opposites, though we would prefer him to mean, as possibly he does, that Truth, Virtue &c., meet their opposites as a return from *others*. Unfortunately the line *with cwatyce* &c. points to the other sense. ED.

73.

This poem, written in a more resigned mood than some others in the same class, was probably composed between Aug. 26th, 1510, and Sept. 9th, 1513, when King James fell at Flodden. 8. 'I hold him to be undone with poverty.' 9. 'Such is the nature of covetousness.' 13. 'Thank God for what is sent you.' 17. *hwmyt hals*, literally 'honied throat.' 'Throat' used for 'tongue' or 'speech' as when we say 'he lies in his throat.' ED. 19. *surcharge* may be used in the sense of 'excess' or 'surfeit' and *sals* figuratively as 'taste.' In any case *surcharge* seems a better reading than *subchettis* ('subjects,' Laing). 26. *breidir* (pl.), 'brethren.' 28. *lent* seems to have the sense of 'show' here. ED.

74.

This poem, though in a more cheerful vein, was probably written about the same time as the foregoing. 4. *socht*, 'examined, searched.' 24. *all wer* &c. The accent and emphasis is on *all*, which takes the place of a complete foot in the metre. 26. *tynsall*, 'loss.' 39. *fary* here may mean 'illusion or delusion' or 'tumult.' ED.

75.

This is a poem which, although ascribed to Dunbar in our MS., is not so in the other, and, being somewhat inconsistent with Dunbar's usual sentiments, and lacking in his usual clearance, may not be really

his own. For parallelisms from classical and other authors see S.T.S. Vol. II. p. 239 n. 4. There is some difference of opinion as to the correct form of this refrain, but the form given above and used by Prof. Schipper certainly rimes better than that adopted in the S.T.S. 6. This line has a foot too much, and I do not quite see how it is to be read as a 4-accent line, but the other reading *and to morne haistelie* &c. could be so read by taking *morne* as a monosyllable and slurring or contracting *haistelie*. ED. 9-10. *gif it be thyne* &c. This

certainly crabbed couplet is thus rendered by Dr Gregor, 'if thou use thy good thyself, it is thine; if thou refuse to use it, it is not thine.' 13. *dispone* is a Scots law-term meaning 'assign' or 'bequeath,' but here it seems to mean 'to dispose of or spend during one's own lifetime,' so that no one may quarrel over it afterwards. 17. *dryvis*

our, 'over-drives,' i.e. over-exerts himself, and over-works others.

27. *thrift*, 'savings, wealth.' *ees*, 'ace.' 29. It seems worthy

of note that, as we may say, at the back of the author's mind there appears to be 'the economic' truth that wealth in the form of money does not profit the owner till it is expended, i.e. until it takes a concrete form which can be enjoyed or consumed. I take, therefore, the meaning of this stanza to be: 'all is thine which you spend here, but not all that you might have (i.e. if you chose to *spend* it); for that belongs to the man who has the grace or good sense to do so.' This rendering is much the same as Dr Gregor's in S.T.S. ED. 33. *trest noch ane*

uthir &c. This obscure stanza seems to mean, 'do not rely on others not doing to you what you would never do to them, for if you do your case is a strong (i.e. bad) one.' I thus take *streng* not as 'strange' but 'strong' in the sense of 'severe,' as of an illness. In the first part of the sentence there seems to be another negative wanted. The awkwardness of the expression is an argument for a mistake in the text or against Dunbar's authorship. It is just possible that, as Dunbar says in his 'Complaint against Mure,' the verses may have been *intentionally* garbled. Prof. Schipper prints the last two verses in a different order, but I adhere to that of the S.T.S. which seems the best, as otherwise l. 39 would have nothing to refer to, as it cannot refer to the case of mother and child.

76.

According to Prof. Schipper this is the last poem of this nature written by Dunbar before 1513 (Flodden). 1. *tak noch* &c., 'do not take to heart.' ED. 4. This seems very inconsistent with the

self-centred philosophy of the preceding poem. ED. 10. *wrak*, originally 'what is cast up by the sea,' mostly worthless, but sometimes very valuable, and, hence, here it is used for 'wealth.' It is probably used because capable of a double meaning. 11. This line, in

opposition to l. 4, repeats the sentiment expressed in the previous piece,

and this inconsistency illustrates the difficulty of combining maxims of worldly wisdom with what Chaucer would call 'high sentence,' i.e. elevated sentiments. ED. 12. 'The remainder only gives you sorrow and trouble.' 14. 'Even sorrow may not endure for long.' 17. *peis* seems better than the other reading *petie*. 18. *famous*, i.e. of good fame. ED. 30. *the*, not *thy*, is the obviously right reading, as the poet is speaking of *wreckis* and not, at the moment, addressing the supposed reader. ED. 30 ff. We have here similar sentiments to those in the previous poem. 35. *and of the laif* &c., 'and a glance of the rest.' Sch. 37. *ane raknyng rycht* &c., 'a correct reckoning comes of a short account.' So in the proverb 'short reckonings make good friends.' ED.

77.

This and all the following poems which are printed as Dunbar's own are believed to have been written after 1513, the year of the King's death. Though Dunbar's name is not attached to this poem in the MS., all the best editors, following Laing, have assigned it to him, and not only has it his general characteristics, but it is just in the manner that we would expect from Dunbar under the circumstances, and in thorough unison with his other poems addressed to the Queen, and with what seemed to be his permanent attitude of profound admiration and affectionate respect for her Majesty. Dunbar's sympathies were English, and no one could more appropriately and consistently address consolatory verses to the daughter and sister respectively of two English monarchs than he; and it is indeed highly improbable that any other poet could have united all these qualifications as did Dunbar. (See Introd., also S.T.S. Introd. pp. lx.-lxviii.) 1. The MS. has *bricht* here, but Laing has substituted *sweit* on account of the rime. 3. *fair lufsum* &c. The Queen was only about twenty-five, and a handsome woman according to her portrait, so there is no fulsome flattery here. ED. 6. *be glaid* &c. We must suppose some months at any rate to have elapsed since the catastrophe of Flodden. 7. *thocht*. This word is supplied by Laing. 10. *the lamp*, suggested by Prof. Schipper to fill the lacuna. 35. *thy nobill lord that* &c. This may be read either 'thy noble lord whom Death has devoured,' and this meaning is given by Dr Gregor, and quoted by Prof. Schipper in his glossary, but in his notes the latter gives 'thy noble husband who died, *has done his duty*; therefore thou must not cause to fade with weeping thy visage fair of hue.' If we take the former reading, which seems the more obvious, we should have to read 'let not thy noble lord &c. be the cause of making your visage...fade.' Both readings are somewhat lame, and the false rimes *flouris* and *devoir* point to some undiscovered corruption in the text. ED.

78.

This poem, whether written by way of religious consolation to the Queen, or merely to express a struggle between Earthly and Heavenly Love in the poet's own mind and spirit, marks the transition in Dunbar's own poems to a more *religious* frame of mind in contrast both to the satirical and the purely moralistic tone of his earlier work. So I am convinced that Dr Mackay (S.T.S. Introd. pp. cxxxvii., clxx.) and, following him, Prof. Schipper, are right in attributing most of Dunbar's religious poetry to his later years, when, as I believe, he probably obtained a country benefice, and thus got lost sight of at Court. This poem, however, resembles some of his earliest poems, as *The Thrissill and the Rois* and *The Goldin Terge*, in its use of 'aureate' terms, and even a tendency to overload the verse with epithets, especially in the opening stanzas. 13-4. Dunbar must have been quite aware that nightingales sing rather in the evening and at night than at dawn, and also that no natural nightingale has angel-feathers like a peacock. So he is evidently describing a supernatural or angelic nightingale. ED. 19. *widdis* must be here 'twigs.' Perhaps 'halsters,' the usual meaning of the word, were made of supple twigs or withes. Both these words are connected with the Ger. *weide*, 'a willow.' ED. 27. This very beautiful line has a curious, and probably purely coincidental, resemblance to one in Coleridge's *Kubla Khan*, 'Where Alph the sacred river ran.' 35. There is an Italian proverb, *Santo juvene, diavolo vecchio*, to the same effect. 38. *that crukit aige* &c., 'that crooked age makes one (*i.e.* agrees) with serene youth &c. (S.T.S.) 46. *O, quhithir* &c., 'O (say) whether was true love shown here or no.' Sch. 62. *that bene* &c., 'that is to come or has come.' ED. 65. *nyce*, 'foolish.' 66. *cherite*, 'kindness, affection,' and therefore, as the Merle argues, love (*i.e.* earthly love) is a virtue. 75. I think *beutie* a better reading than *vertew* here as more consonant with l. 58. 76. *and for* &c. There is no commentary that I can find on this line, though I do not think the sense very clear. It seems to mean that 'the man may mistake the beauty of his lady-love for heaven itself.' ED. 97. *myn errour I confess*. There seems really no reason why the Merle should suddenly relinquish the contest and admit herself in the wrong. Whether Dunbar, who was no longer a young man, simply got tired of what might be an almost interminable argument, or whether any stanzas are missing, we cannot say; but the sudden transition is a flaw in the poem. 102. *tone* meaning 'taken,' seems to be an English form made on a false analogy from *tane*. 108. *warld*, here a dissyllable, as most Scotch people still pronounce it = *waruld*. 115. *maid my thochtis grene*, 'refreshed my mind.' 117 ff. 'This reassures me about love, when I can find none (*i.e.* no earthly love).' ED.

79.

The preceding poem, from its courtly and elaborate language, was probably meant for the consolation of the Queen; but the present one, though similar in sentiment is much more homely in style, and was therefore most likely to have been written for a more general audience, so to speak. It obviously belongs to the same period.

4. *feynit luvē* is identical with the *frustir* or *erdy* love of the previous poem. 9. *the ta*, 'the one.' 10. *tothir*, 'the other,' is an example of the change from *the* to *to* which is so noticeable in some Northumbrian dialects such as Yorkshire and Cumberland. In like manner the voiced *th* becomes *d*, as *muddir* for 'mother' &c. ED. 16. *kyndnes*, 'nature.' 19. *full weill is him* &c., 'it is well with him who can convince (his heart) or in any way make it consent' &c. ED. 22. *and still the quarrell* &c., 'and still keep up the struggle' (of heavenly against earthly love). 34. *betuene*, 'as well.' 50. *discure*, 'disclose.' 57. *bene*, 'bean,' a favourite expression of Chaucer's for anything of no value, and possibly caught from him by Dunbar. ED. 75. *kynd*, 'race.' 88. *flouris* is here a noun, 'flourish,' and *in flouris grene* may be rendered 'in the heyday of youth.' ED.

80.

We now come to the distinctly religious, we may almost say ecclesiastical, poems, which I agree with Prof. Schipper and Laing in thinking are not only some of his latest, but were in all probability composed after he had actually received a benefice and entered on his duties as a priest. For they consist mainly of verse homilies or exhortations closely connected with the Services of the Church. In poetic value and markedly, I think, in technique most of them are inferior to his more secular poems, and this points to some loss of that pride in his art which he must at one time have cherished, and his wish rather to be improving and instructive than poetical and entertaining as a 'makar' or author. That *some* of these poems, such as 'Done is a battell on the dragon blak,' which is worthy of Dunbar in his prime, *may* have been written earlier, when he was acting as Court Chaplain, is quite likely, though the bulk of them may safely be relegated to his latest period, when he was probably occupied with cure of souls and had even, possibly, like Cynewulf repented of his more worldly poems, and we would hope particularly of those which are distinctly irreverent. The present poem, as Laing says, is little more than a versification of a portion of *Of veray Confession* in Chaucer's *Persones Tale*.

14. In order to make this line scan it must be read thus, *To thýne conféssour it má be kénd and knówin*, so the syllables *-sour it* must be slurred and rapidly uttered. 21. *wittandlie* &c. This line is an oxymoron as one cannot knowingly forget anything. 'Forget' must here mean 'omit.' ED. 33. *blinde*, *i.e.* incompetent to examine the

penitent properly. ED. 34. This line does not run, and the rime with the following lines *consydder* and *vther* is not up to Dunbar's usual standard, but *vther* may be pronounced *uddir*. 39. *excuss* must here have the meaning of 'setting forth your sins yourself.' Should it not be *accuse*? ED. 40. 'And open thy mind as to how everything befell.' 43. *awyss the weill*, 'take good counsel with thyself.' 46. *schryfe*, a dissyllable. 54. *bindis*, 'presses, pinches.' 57. *Quhair seldin* &c. as it stands is an Alexandrine. The construction is faulty and the meaning not too clear. The sense appears to be, 'where a man confesses seldom, he has a great deal to confess.' 58. 'And afterwards is reckless in his conduct.' 59. 'And takes too much on his conscience.' 61. 'That man may meet with' &c. 68. 'In waiting for age (till one is old) there are many dangers seen.' N.B. The text of the above poem is in a very bad state and many slight alterations indicated by brackets have had to be made in order to evolve sense. But it is not within the scope of this edition to discuss these points in full detail.

81.

This poem must not be taken as a confession by Dunbar himself of all the faults and sins enumerated here; it is, indeed, a versified form of a general confession for the use of all penitents. Presumably the penitent only owned to those sins he or she believed they had really committed, and this served as a reminder of all the sins they were in danger of committing. Whether the poem was in the first place for the poet's own use as parish priest as a sort of memorandum in hearing confession, or whether he circulated it in any form for the use of his flock we do not know. It certainly sets forth the general form of confession in a beautiful, poetic and impressive form. As poetry it is very superior to the preceding piece. 3. *befoir thy* &c., i.e. the crucifix over the altar. 8. *I cry The mercy* &c., 'I cry to Thee for mercy and for leisure for repentance.' 9. I see no sufficient reason for adding an *e* to *sweit* as *Saluour* may be pronounced as a full trisyllable. ED. 10. *and dois me* &c., 'and do so (trusting) in thy mercy' &c. ED. 11. *off*, 'with regard to.' *spending*, 'employment.' 18. Cf. *Dance of the Sevin deidly Synnis*. 20. *with sleuth* &c., an awkward construction, meaning apparently 'excess of sloth.' ED. 23. *woundis fyve*. I took it, with Prof. Schipper, that these were the wounds made by the four nails and the spear, but Dr Gregor's different explanation, founded on a sculptured stone still at St Andrews (in St Mary's Library), and one in the crypt at Westminster (especially seeing that Dunbar was a student at St Andrews), has great authority behind it. According to these the wounds were (1) the Head crowned with thorns, (2) the Back lacerated with scourging, (3) the Heart pierced with the spear, (4) the Hands and (5) the Feet pierced with nails. 26. *the Sevin Deidis* &c., see Matt. xxv. 40, 45. 29. *wolsome*,

'having lost their way' (S.T.S.), 'lonely, wandering' (Sch.). 33. *Sevin Deidis of Mercy Spirituall*, are different from those of Mercy Corporal and are enumerated below. ED. 42. The Seven Sacraments are, Baptism, Confirmation, Penance, The Lord's Supper, Extreme Unction, Holy Orders and Marriage. 57 ff. Practically the Apostles' Creed in verse. 70. *plane I rewoik*, 'I clearly recant that wherin I erred (in my belief).' 91. *incontritioun* is obviously 'impenitence' and is not the same as *undone pennance*, which is penance prescribed by the confessor but not undergone. 92. *ressait sinfull*, 'taking the Sacrament unworthily.' 93. *satisfaction*, 'restitution.' 94. *of the Sevin Giftis* &c. Here we must understand 'neglect of.' 97. *nor grace*, 'not for the grace.' 101-2. *but moir* &c., 'never thoroughly determining to remedy my sins without more trespass.' 113. *jolie* here means 'haughty, puffed up, insolent.' 151. *Thy precious body* &c. I take this to mean 'before I partake of the communion.'

82.

This short poem is sometimes printed as a sort of Envoi or Postscript to the *Ballate aganis Evill Women*, but does not apparently belong to it, nor is the *Ballate* seemingly a genuine work of Dunbar's. This little piece itself is naïve and characteristic and shows that he, like all *neurotic* natures, as we now call them, was by no means exempt from fleshly temptations. But it also proves that he strove against this weakness and never apparently gave himself over deliberately to indulgence in sins of this nature. 7. *substance with* &c., 'property, or a competence, without injuring anyone.'

83.

One of a group of poems celebrating the Nativity, Passion &c. of Christ. It would make a very fine chant. 1. *rorate* &c., 'let the dew of heaven descend' (Isaiah xlv. 8); part of the vespers used during Advent. 4. *ross* always with Dunbar and other mediæval poets the best or crown of anything. 8. 'Unto us a child is born.' 14. *loving*, 'praising' (Ger. *loben*). 35. *firthis*, 'glades,' or 'sheltered places.'

84.

This fine hymn or chant to the Virgin, disfigured as it may be for our different taste by its ornate and 'aureate' verbiage, is a fine achievement both technically and otherwise. By the more lyrical form and difference in treatment Dunbar avoids any close comparison with Chaucer's *A, B, C* on the same subject. 5. *hodiern, modern* &c. Perhaps Dunbar was thinking of the text 'yesterday, and to-day, and for ever.' ED. 14. *Alphas habitakle*, 'God's dwelling-place.' ED. 18. *signakle*, 'sign (of the cross).' 20. *umbrakle*, 'shadow.' 31. *plicht, but sicht*, 'pledge unseen' (see l. 39). ED.

85.

18. *clozit*, 'conceived.' *cures*, 'offices, functions.' 25. *Thy*.
 I have ventured to print *Thy* for the original *The*. ED. 29. *at hellis*
zettis &c., 'at the gates of hell he gave them no respite' &c. 33. *most*,
 'greatest.' 41. *port*, 'gate, portal.'

86.

7. *gaude-flore* is the opening phrase of the Hymn *De septem gaudiis* &c.
 16. The refrain at least is very touching and impressive. ED. 25. *re-*
venge thair teine, 'wreak their anger.' 35. *quhill blude* &c. This is
 just in mediæval taste and it is still the tendency of crude Catholic art
 to emphasize such things in a manner we should consider sensational.
 39. *in stour*, 'in the struggle.' 51. *fullelie*, 'foully, in ignominious
 manner.' 54. 'His face that angels fed on freely,' *i.e.* took full
 delight in looking upon. 76. *thay leit* &c. One of those rude
 touches probably given in the old Miracle Plays. 97. The style of
 the poem changes here and also the refrain, the latter not, in my opinion,
 for the better, and indeed the allegoric or personified Virtues strike one
 coldly after the vivid *vraisemble* of the preceding graphic and vigorous
 verses. 126. *schow*, 'shove' (*i.e.* the sin).

87.

This is undoubtedly the finest of Dunbar's religious poems, indeed
 there are not many fine poems of the kind in the language (see 'Burns
 and Dunbar,' *Scottish Art and Letters*, 2nd and 3rd Quarters, 1903).
 2. *force* is a false rime with the others, *croce*, *voce*, *indoce*, but the only
 difficulty is really in the case of *voce* as the others may be written *corse*,
indorse. There are several ways of looking at this matter, (1) to regard it
 simply as a piece of carelessness, very unusual in Dunbar, but more common
 in this period than earlier, (2) to suppose that the *r* in *force* was almost
 silent as in N.E. where it is very nearly *fause*, (3) that like other words
 it suffered metathesis and became *froce*, or (4) that Dunbar may have been
 satisfied with the good rimes *force*, *corse* and made only partial rimes in the
 other two. My Rime-index gives only this one instance of such words
 riming together, so does not help us. ED. 6. *borrowit*, 'ransomed,
 redeemed.' This line describes what is known as the 'Harrowing of
 Hell,' it being a legend that when Christ descended into hell he brought
 back with him the souls of the good of former ages, who were retro-
 spectively redeemed by his sacrifice on the Cross. It was a favourite
 subject in mediæval art. ED. 9. *Lucifer* is apparently another
 imperfect rime but that *er* was often pronounced *ar* in the north. (See
 Introd. p. xxvi.) 11. *on char*, 'ajar, partly open.' 22. *Appollo*,
i.e. Christ. The Catholic church do not seem to have held the Miltonic
 view that the heathen gods were evil spirits. Hence it was allowable to
 compare them to God and Christ. ED.

88.

This was written on the occasion of Albany retiring from Scotland, having failed to reduce it to order, to his estates in France. 19. I fail to see any great difficulty about the phrase *mercy militant*. It means taking active and even severe measures from motives of mercy, just as generals and governors very often have to do. ED. 20. *seiss*, 'stop, cease.' 22. *quyt*, 'quiet, peace, order.' *wyld*, 'wildly.' 24. *al but*, 'without, except for.' (I should be inclined to read *for* as in the other stanzas. ED.) 26. *befoir your sicht* &c., 'which is decided according to your judgment.' 28. *for breif* &c. I am inclined to read *fra* here as the sense seems to be 'spare us the indictment of justice, for we cannot endure that.' ED. 38. *as thow*. I suggest filling the lacuna by *art* after *that* instead of *do* after *thow*. ED. 39. *restitutioun*. Small adopts *restitioun*, but neither make good rimes, and the latter is a syllable short. The word would require to be *restititioun* which I fear is not a correct formation, though a possible corruption of *restitutioun*. ED.

89.

In this and the two following poems Dunbar returns to the more purely moralistic vein and this makes their date a matter of some uncertainty. This first piece recalls somewhat Villon's *Ballade of Fair Ladies*. 1. *memento* &c. Spoken by the priest on Ash Wednesday (see Gen. iii. 19). 3. *na thing*, 'not at all.' N.B. We have the images in this and the following lines combined with characteristic brevity by Horace in the famous phrase 'Pulvis et umbra.' 20. *ugsum*, 'ugly, frightful.' *Ug* seems to be a root on onomatopoeic lines, as it is very like the exclamation most people make when anything excites their disgust: *euh* or *eugh*, the *u* in *ugsum* being still long and = continental *u*. ED. 44. Reading with Schipper *to spum is dryve*, I think it means that all one tries to carry with one is dispersed in foam, *i.e.* thrown or swept overboard. ED. 46. *steiris*, 'helm.' We cannot here help thinking of 'my pilot' in Tennyson's *Crossing the Bar*. *dryve* is pp. 'driven.'

90.

The text of this terse and touching poem requires no comment, but we may venture to speculate as to whether it suggested to Scott, a great admirer of Dunbar, his line 'What is this world' &c.

91.

Prof. Schipper justifies his placing of this poem as follows: 'we have chosen it to form the conclusion of this edition as it sums up, so to say, the results of the poet's life' &c. (Sch. p. 386). It is, as he also thinks, undoubtedly one of Dunbar's finest religious poems. 10. *dress fro desert*, 'prepare to leave the desert (of this world).' 13. *bend*, 'hoist' or 'stretch.' 22. *dissoluit*, 'dispersed into.'

(92.)

For a long time it was customary to attribute this poem to Dunbar, although his name is not attached to it in any MS. or printed edition. The consensus of expert opinion seems to lean now rather the other way to the effect that it can hardly be Dunbar's. The first reason, a negative one, is given above and is of course inconclusive, considering the general carelessness which at that time prevailed in such matters. And it is perhaps well to point out that Dunbar in this respect is only in the same position as all his contemporary poets, to none of whom this spirited poem—worthy even of Chaucer himself—has been ascribed. The second argument against Dunbar's authorship is that being himself a Franciscan, he makes a brother of that order get the worst of it in the story and the Benedictine Friars the best; and it is urged that although not in love with his own order, Dunbar would hardly tell a story in which members of a rival order had the advantage. Personally I do not think this conclusive either, as Dunbar may have taken the story just as he found it, and may not have troubled his head on the above point at all. The apparent date does not help us as all that is concluded is that the piece cannot have been written *later* than 1539, so that it *might* have been a work of Dunbar's. To my mind the most serious argument is that drawn from differences in style and treatment between this and Dunbar's other works. But this again is rather a dangerous form of argument, as it is always only too easy to point out discrepancies of this kind even in works we *know* to be by the same author. Yet we must, in the absence of any more positive and reliable argument allow all these contentions a certain weight and indeed a cumulative effect on the question. I endeavoured, indeed, to apply a more positive test by examining the rimes in this poem and comparing them with Dunbar's, but any slight differences in this respect were not sufficient to found any solid argument upon. (On the whole I am inclined to think the poem is not Dunbar's as it is lacking in some of his characteristics. Firstly it is more purely imitative of Chaucer, for Dunbar, though treating similar subjects to Chaucer and acknowledging him as his master, manages generally, if not always, either in form, or treatment, or in both, to display his originality and even idiosyncrasy. Secondly, excellent as the poem is, it has not the vigour and trenchant character that Dunbar nearly always exhibits. Thirdly, if we agree with Prof. Schipper in rejecting a few very coarse lines as spurious, we have not that Rabelaisian grossness with which Dunbar would almost certainly have treated such a theme. There are also quite a number of words used in this piece which do not occur in Dunbar's own works. ED.) 7-8. The punctuation seems defective and the semicolon would be better after *Berwik*. For the meaning is not 'Berwick-on-the-Sea,' but 'its like did not stand on the sea.' 13. *kirmalis*, 'battlements,' does not occur in Dunbar. 14. *portculis* here seems to mean the drawbridge, or some combination of drawbridge and portcullis,

which is quite conceivable, especially as we are told that it was contrived
most subtiltie to fall. 18. *alluterlie*, 'all utterly,' a word used by
 Chaucer but not elsewhere by Dunbar. ED. 23. *the grit croce*
kirk, 'the Church of the Great Cross.' *Mason Dew*, 'hospital' (Fr.
Maison Dieu). 34. *sillie*, 'worthy,' in a dubious or sarcastic sense.
 51. *ostleir* seems here to signify the host of an inn, the keeper of a
 hostelry. 52. *maneir*, 'house' (Fr. *manoir*), does not occur in
 Dunbar. 57. *hailsit*, 'saluted,' not *halsit* 'embraced.' 58. 'And
 she returned their greetings quickly,' *i.e.* perhaps not very ceremoniously.
 65. *leil travale*, 'lawful occupation.' 70. *pleid*, 'care.' 101. *be*
him &c., *i.e.* by her Saviour. *coft*, 'bought, redeemed.' 102. For
 an elaborate description of the house see Schipper, p. 401. 105. *and*
gif &c., 'and if you like to go there together.' 114. *and had nocht &c.*
 seems to mean they would have liked better quarters. 137. *tendyrlic*,
 'carefully, or till they were tender.' ED. 138. Here follows in the
 MSS. a very coarse passage, which Prof. Schipper rejects as out of tone with
 the rest of the poem, one otherwise remarkably free from coarseness,
 where there was every temptation to it in the subject. ED. 139. This
 interesting description is almost worthy of Chaucer, and may be compared
 with his description of the Carpenter's wife in the Miller's Tale, but
 personal touches are hardly so sharp. This fine attire makes for the idea
 the *fayr wyf* was the hostess of an inn rather than a farmer's wife.
 147. *but*, *i.e.* into the 'but' or outer room, the 'ben' being the inner
 room, which is also used adverbially as in the phrase 'Come awa ben!' ED.
 155. *breid of mane*, 'the finest bread.' Skeat derives this from *pain*
demayn=*panis Dominicus*, 'Bread of our Lord,' a fine loaf on which
 a figure of our Lord or the Virgin was impressed. (Possibly similar
 to Chaucer's 'wastel-brede.' ED.) 163. *wounder suttellie*, 'very
 suggestively or significantly.' ED. 164. *preullie*, 'intimately.'
 170. *jelosity*, 'suspicion.' 177. *clippit*, 'called.' 178. *Lord*
God &c., 'O Lord, was he not in good spirits!' 180. *pistil*, 'letter,
 love-message.' 192. *speiris*, usually 'asks,' but Jamieson says it
 may mean 'to speak quickly.' Perhaps 'blurts out' is a good rendering.
stout, 'bold, brazen.' 194. *that I &c.*, 'which or whom I might
 have dispensed with.' ED. 209. *slokin out*, 'damp down, extinguish.'
 210. *clois the burde*. The table may have had a leaf which shut up. ED.
 221. *tynt* must mean 'at a loss.' 233. *husband of this place* in
 reference to the original derivation of *husband*, A.-S. *husbonða*, 'the man
 of the house.' 265. *birnist*. This word is not known otherwise. It
 is glossed as meaning 'picked clean.' 299. *ben*, see Note, l. 147.
 311. *prattikis*, 'magical practices.' 351. *sic ane stait*, 'so much
 respect, attention, regard.' 355. *get Symon wit*, 'if Symon gets
 knowledge.' 371. *it was no variance*, 'there was no room for
 dispute.' 494. *Hurlbasie*, see No. 3, l. 38. 503. *lenthe* must
 mean 'its full length, as far as it will come.' ED. 517. *mustarde*

stane, stone or mortar used to bruise mustard-seed. 519. *trap* here seems to mean some steps or part of the stair at an angle to the rest, so that missing the right turn the Friar plumped in a mass of mire, the drainings of the byre and stables, such as is still allowed to accumulate in Scottish country-houses, close to the house. (See Schipper's note to this word.) *Trap*, A.-S. *treppe* is the same word as Ger. *treppe*, 'stairs.' So a trap-door is a door reached by a stair or ladder. 526. *was maid*, 'which was built round about, and all with dry stone (i.e. without lime).' 533. *claucht*, pret. of *cleik*, 'to hook, catch.' 544. *atour the bak*, 'over the back,' not 'backwards.' 549. *tap our täll*, 'head over heels,' that is, from top to toe. N.B. The texts of this poem are very imperfect and it required a great deal of careful recension to make grammar or sense of them in many places. This has been very carefully and thoroughly done by Prof. Schipper, but his notes of this are too numerous and elaborate for reproduction in an edition of this character, so that I follow in this case the example of the editor of the S.T.S. edition and merely give such notes as are necessary to the clear understanding of the revised text; and for the rest must refer the student to Prof. Schipper's notes to this poem.

(93.)

There seems fairly good reason to suppose that this poem is by the 'Maister John Clerk,' mentioned in Dunbar's *Lament for the Makaris*. 19. *sum strykit down a threid bair cheik*, 'one strokes his beardless cheek for love.' S.T.S. 21. *lyis behind*, 'hangs back,' out of modesty. ED. 24. *belly blind*, the blind-folded player in 'blind-man's-buff' (Gregor.) 30. *forbeir 3e nocht* &c. I cannot make sense of this line unless one reads it 'unless ye forbear and let it be.' 31. *imprent* &c., impress on his mind how to attain permanent love.'

(94.)

This little poem might easily be Dunbar's, were it not, indeed, that it is almost too much of a replica of his finer poem 'Be 3e ane luvar,' No. 69. 3. *sadly*. Prof. Schipper says Dunbar does not use *sadly* in this sense, but it occurs thus in No. 89, l. 39. The use of *imprent* here is exactly the same that we find in the previous poem. They are possibly by the same hand. 22. *of nature*, 'naturally.' This seems to mean that one, especially a lover, should be cautious even in revealing his true character, a wise, perhaps, but surely a cynical piece of counsel! ED.

(95.)

This fragment occurs at the end of the *Metrical Romance of Syr Eglamour*, printed by Chepman & Myllar in 1508. Dunbar's name is not attached to it, and there is no special reason for believing it to be his. 15. *and sene in all our quhare*, 'and is seen everywhere.'

(96.)

As Prof. Schipper says, 'of all the anonymous poems we publish here, this piece has the greatest claim, we think, to his (Dunbar's) authorship.' Both in form, matter and spirit it closely resembles such pieces as Nos. 64, 65. But as there is no independent testimony on the subject the authorship must remain in doubt, and we consequently print this poem as anonymous.

8. *singulare*, 'something out of the common, original.' ED. 19. *say few ar &c.*, 'so few really belong to these classes.' 24. *so thik &c.*, 'so thickly does this class multiply.' 29. *is none so hable &c.*, 'there is none between here and India able' &c.

(97.)

This poem was at first attributed to Dunbar by Small, because in MS. M the little poem (No. 82) *Ane Orisoun* which followed it was assigned to Dunbar; but it was pointed out that the word *explicit* occurring at the end of the *Ballate*, cuts it off as it were, from the *Orisoun*, which has really little connexion with it, and thus leaves the authorship anonymous. This, however, does not prevent the poem being Dunbar's, and Small (S.T.S.) prints it as his. Laing rejects it chiefly, apparently, on the ground that Dunbar would not have written so sweeping a satire on women in general. But surely this is a very weak argument in face of such a poem as *The Tua Mariit Wemen and the Wedo*! Prof. Schipper follows Laing but I do not think their arguments very conclusive. I follow them, however, in putting this poem under this class, for it is clearly not possible to prove that it is by Dunbar. It would add nothing to his reputation as a poet, and we prefer to think that as a man he did not hold such unfavourable views of the whole sex.

2. *the haistie wo &c.*, 'the swift-coming trouble, the very great disgrace (that they bring), the blind judgement, the impure pleasure' &c. 6. *thair lustis &c.*, 'their lusts have so nursed or brought them up' &c. ED.

8. *so quhone &c.*, 'so when the bitch is at heat she does not choose the greyhound at that time, but the foulest cur till' &c. 22. *thir clarkis*, 'these authors' possibly referring to Juvenal and other classic satirists.

28. *colorit eloquence*, 'coloured or brightened by passion.' 38. *slekit stane* is, I think, undoubtedly a 'sleek-stone' or 'whet-stone,' though that meaning is not given by any previous editor, and the sense, I think, is that every woman of this kind carries with her the means of whetting her lust and her wit. ED.

40-1. 'Secret Jealousy and the spear (possibly sphere or atmosphere) of Hatred now goes wholly with women for ever.' I take *quyt* = 'quite,' which seems to me to make much better sense than 'quit.' 42. *huris*. I think the use of this word shows that the satire is not meant for women generally, but as the title has it, 'bad women.' ED.

(98.)

Dr Mackay in his Introduction to the S.T.S. Edition (pp. lxvii., lxviii.) accepts Dunbar's authorship of this poem, though there is no positive evidence of its being his. Laing classes it among 'Poems attributed to Dunbar,' and so does Prof. Schipper (p. 442) and in his German book on Dunbar (p. 348) one of his points is that no less than eight words in this short poem do not occur in Dunbar's acknowledged works. (I would add that it is unusual with Dunbar to speak in any name but his own, as the author professes to do here; and moreover an ardent Anglophile and friend of the Queen's like Dunbar would hardly use the term 'our auld innamy,' which is clearly applied to England. We are safer therefore to class this poem with those whose authorship is at least doubtful. ED.)

1. John, Duke of Albany, born in 1481 in France, where he lived till he was appointed Regent in 1515, when the Queen, in consequence of her hasty marriage with the young Earl of Angus, was deprived of all political power. See S.T.S. Introd. pp. cclxi.—cclxvii. 3-4. He left Scotland in June, 1517, and returned in 1521, so the poem must have been composed about 1519-20. 14. This line is faulty, having only eight syllables, which is against it being Dunbar's. 18. *wardly geir*, 'worldly interests.' Avarice was one of the Duke's traits, 23. *thy leiges leill* &c., 'thy loyal subjects pay dearly for thy absence.' 29. *trest*, 'believe.' 33. *wandrecht*, A.-S. *wandripe*, 'misery, distress'; not used by Dunbar.

(99.)

There is nothing to attach Dunbar's name to this poem, and on the contrary, as Prof. Schipper points out, there are a number of words in it not used in Dunbar's acknowledged works. 1. *red* (for *raid*), pret. of *ride*. 5. *that kingis* &c., i.e. no more than others. 21. *bot as the some* &c., 'you have no more power to lengthen thy life than the sun to stay his course.' 36. *forss* given in S.T.S. = 'strong,' but probably it has a different shade of meaning to *wicht*, such as 'violent' (?), since it is coupled with *feil*, 'cruel,' in contrast to *wyse* and *wicht*. ED. 38. *wicht*. The repetition of this epithet within three lines is unlike Dunbar. 39. *now with thair sawle* &c., 'now we will not meddle with their souls,' i.e. we won't enquire what has become of their souls after death. 47. *thy dalie sample*, 'thou canst see the same thing every day.' 54. *thy windene scheit* &c., 'do not be afraid, they won't bury you; your heirs are old enough to see to that.' 55. *dwid*, 'do it.' 60. 'Strangers (probably here *distant* kinsmen) can now fill their bags with it, all they prayed for him (in order to come in for his money) was ill' &c. 76. *wane-werd*, 'evil fate' from *wan*, 'gloomy,' and *wyrd*, 'fate.' 77. *fra thou be berd*, 'as soon as you are buried.' 79. 'You can say a bird taught you.'

(100.)

We now come to a series of four religious poems to whose date and authorship we have little or no clue. There is nothing to forbid, or to prove, their being Dunbar's, but they are now generally omitted from the canon of his acknowledged works. The first of these, for instance, is on the same subject as one of the acknowledged poems of Dunbar, and for that very reason unlikely to be by the same author, and it, moreover, contains some expressions not found in them. 2. This line is not to be scanned unless we say *glaidness*, which I think is inadmissible. 19. *garthe* is 'enclosed ground,' and may here mean that which encloses, 'all grace' &c. (Sch.), or merely what is best, most select, most highly cultivated. ED. 23. *bab*, full of *benignite* is a phrase from the *Lament for the Makaris*, No. 60, l. 26. ED. 37. *richt rynis on synk and sise*, 'Right runs on (casts) cinq et dix (the two highest numbers on the dice), i.e. Right will have the best of it.' This is not an image likely to have been used in this connexion by Dunbar, who was very severe on gambling.

(101.)

Much the same may be said of this as of the previous poem, and it also contains terms not usual with Dunbar. 28. *raife*, 'was rent.' 30. *wes done contem*, 'was despised.'

(102.)

25. *vale of bale*, a clinking expression; not like Dunbar except when required by the metre. 39. *Imperiall*, 'the Imperial one, God': not characteristic of Dunbar.

(103.)

At first the use of the line 'Surrexit Dominus de sepulchro' connects this poem with Dunbar's fine poem *Of the Resurrection*, where it is used as a refrain with fine effect, but the very selection of the cacophonous refrain of this poem stamps it as *not* by Dunbar, though possibly by an imitator. 1. This line is from the Roman Breviary in the Matins for Easter Sunday. Gregor. 9. *sna-with* for *sna-whyt*, 'snow-white.' 15. *wird* is undoubtedly 'fate' here. ED.

GLOSSARY.

The figures apply to number and line.

- A, *sb.* the first letter of the alphabet, 85. 6. — A per se, the best, 14. 1; 29. 133; 93. 13.
- A, *a.* one, 16. 124; 79. 27.
- A, *a.* all, 23. 9.
- Abasing, *sb.* (*personif.*) 17. 155.
- Abak, *adv.* backwards, 17. 180; 6. 223, etc.
- Abasit, *v. pt. t.* abashed, terrified, 6. 112; *pt. pp.* 69. 17.
- Abayd, *sb.* delay, waiting, 53. 7.
- Abbasy, *sb.* abbey, 92. 127.
- Abbay, *sb.* abbey, 67. 9; 92. 77; etc.; *pl.* abbais, 53. 85.
- Abbeit, abeit, abyte, *sb.* habit, dress, 45. 3, 6, 14; 37. 11; 45. 28.
- Aberonis, *sb.* Abiram's, 28. 74.
- Abhominable, *a.* worthy of being detested, 28. 174.
- Abill, *a.* able, powerful, 62. 4, etc.
- Aboif, *prep.* above, 4. 66, etc.
- Abone, *adv.* above, 6. 23, etc.; *prep.* 28. 226, etc.
- Aboucht, *v. pt. pp.* bought, 6. 143.
- Abowe, abufe, *prep.* above, 54. 51; 61. 29.
- Abowt, *adv.* about, 58. 12, etc.
- prep.* about, 25. 113, etc.
- Abufe. See Abowe.
- Abusioun, *sb.* abuse, 55. 71.
- Abyd, *v.* stay, remain, 24. 4; 77. 15; wait, remain in expectation, 5. 5; endure, bear, 29. 158; 88. 28.
- Ach, *interj.* 92. 227.
- Active, *a.* busy, successful, 66. 39.
- Adamant, *sb.* lode-stone, 58. 49.
- Address, *v.* make ready, prepare, 29. 139, 149; 77. 30; 98. 31.
- Ade, a person's name, 35. 92.
- Adew, *interj.* adieu, 6. 48, 208, etc.
- Adir, *a.* either. See Athir.
- Adiutorie, *sb.* helper, 61. 25. —
- Adiutory, help, 52. 84.
- Ado=at do, to do, 9. 36; 28. 417, 422.
- Adore, *v.* ask, plead, 84. 55.
- Adwysit, *pt. pp.* advised, 69. 2.
- Aenteris, *sb. pl.* adventures, 60. 66.
- Affair, *sb.* demeanour, appearance, or a comparison, 25. 39. See Feir.
- Afferit, afferd. See Afiret.
- Affleck, James, 60. 58.
- Affray, *sb.* 29. 147. See Affrey.
- Affray, effray, *v.* terrify, 17. 134, 142, 207, 242.
- Affrey, *sb.* fear, 16. 187.
- Affy, *v.* trust, put confidence in, 62. 30.
- Afiret, afferd, affirit, *a.* in fear, afraid, 17. 279; 103. 12, 20.
- Afore, afoir, *adv.* before, 92. 380.
- Afoir, *prep.* before, 67. 8.
- Afor or (A.-S. *æf*), before, 80. 55.
- Aforrow, *adv.* before, 76. 7.
- Agane, *adv.* again, 17. 192, etc.; in return, 79. 69.
- Agane, agayne, *prep.* against, 17. 44, etc.; 84. 66.
- Aganis, *prep.* against, in opposition to, 18. 90; 28. 473, etc.; against, by the time of, 6. 83; 56. 22, 71.
- Agast, *v. pt. t.* frightened, 2. 34.
- Agast, *a.* frightened, 26. 33, etc.
- Agayn. See Agane.
- Aggre, *v.* agree, 88. 2.
- Agilitie, *sb.* cleverness, 27. 11.
- Ago, *ppl. a.* gone, past, 53. 22.
- Aige, *sb.* age, 78. 38; 79. 5, etc.
- Ailhouss, *sb.* alehouse, 7. 15, etc.
- Aill, *sb.* ale, 7. 30, etc.
- Ail-wosp, *sb.* a wisp or bundle of

- straw hung over the door of an alehouse, 35. 110.
- Aip, *sb.* ape, 28. 36, etc.
- Air, *sb.* heir, 28. 81, etc.
- Air, *sb.* itinerant court of justice, 39. 19.
- Air, *sb.* the atmosphere, 17. 115, etc.
- Air, the town of Ayr, 28. 547; 35. 36.
- Air, *a.* early, 35. 30, etc.
- Airch, *a.* averse, timid, 28. 125.
- Airlie, airily, *adv.* early, 8. 1; 7. 18.
- Aisur, *a.* azure, 78. 11.
- Aithis, *sb. pl.* oaths, 12. 3, etc.
- Aitis, *sb. pl.* oats, 28. 69.
- Aix, *sb.* axe, 28. 208.
- Akwart, *a.* awkward, 6. 286.
- Allane. See Allane.
- Alathia, *s.* truth, 28. 82.
- Albeid that, albeit that, even though, 71. 38.
- Ald, *a.* old, 17. 114, etc. See Auld.
- Ale, *v.* suffer, ail, affect, 92. 538; *pp.* alyt, 6. 222.
- Alesoun, a woman's name, Alison, Alice, 92. 224.
- Alhail, *interj.* all hail, 9. 61, 66.
- Alhail, *adv.* wholly, 92. 98, 127.
- Alkin, allkin, *sb.* every sort, 6. 32; 25. 66.
- Allace, allais, *interj.* alas, 17. 214.
- Allan Bell, *pr. n.* 32. 28.
- All and sum, one and all, 80. 56.
- Allane, alane, allone, *a.* alone, 6. 2, etc.
- Allane, Blind, 35. 12.
- Allegance, allegiance, *sb.* allegiance, 21. 21; 28. 515.
- Allewin, *v. pt. pp.* alleged, 45. 21(?).
- All-hallow, be, by all the saints, 92. 253.
- Allia, *sb.* kinsman, 28. 84.
- Allone. See Allane.
- Allow, *v.* praise, 6. 240.
- Allther finest, finest of all, 6. 138; 92. 20.
- Allutirly, *adv.* altogether, 92. 18.
- Almaine, Germany, 53. 18.
- Almaist, *adv.* almost, 92. 235.
- Almaser, Maister, the chief almoner, the chief official distributor of alms in the royal household, 23. 15.
- Almerie, almory, *sb.* cupboard, 92. 211, 266, etc.
- Almoist, *a.* most of all, 9. 61.
- Almouss deidis, *sb. pl.* alms deeds, 48. 1; 99. 51.
- Alphais, *sb.* Alpha's, the Saviour, 84. 14.
- Als, *adv.* as, 17. 59, etc.; also, 81. 162, etc.
- Alter, altar, *sb.* altar, 12. 8; 83. 29.
- Althogh, *conj.* although, 95. 12.
- Amang, *prep.* among, 17. 56, etc.
- Amangis, *prep.* among, 53. 5, etc.
- Amene, *a.* mild, gentle, 17. 249; 84. 37.
- An, Saint, *pr. n.* 43. 31.
- Anamalyng, *vbl. sb.* enamelling, 17. 251.
- Anarmit, *v. pp. pt.* armed, 60. 22.
- And, *conj.* if, 28. 13; 28. 28, 40; 6. 237; 40. 20; 92. 105, 315, 326. — And not, *prep.* without, 14. 31.
- Ane, *a. num.* one, 17. 58; *article*, a, an, 6. 3, etc. — At ane, together, 3. 47. — In ane, in one, together, 3. 61.
- Aneuche. See Annwch.
- Angerss, Angers, a town in France, 4. 56.
- Anis, *sb. pl.* asses, 67. 24.
- Anis, anys, *adv.* once, 6. 54, 177, etc. — Anis, att, at once, 12. 84, etc.
- Annamalit, annamyllit, ennammalit, *v. pt. pp.* enamelled, 6. 31; 16. 42; 17. 13, 257.
- Annone, annon, anone, anon, *adv.* at once, forthwith, 45. 29, etc.; 55. 86; 46. 31.
- Annwche, aneuche, anewch, *sb.* enough, 28. 265; 95. 305; 73. 5, 10, etc.; *adv.* 92. 417.
- Anschr, *sb.* answer, 92. 82.
- Anschr, *v.* answer, 92. 60.
- Antane, Sanct, Saint Anthony, 35. 60.
- Antecessouris, *sb. pl.* ancestors, 28. 479.
- Anteris, *sb.* adventures, 60. 66.
- Anterous, anterouss, anterus, *a.* adventurous, bold, 62. 4; 32. 31; 61. 42, 91.

- Anys. See Anis.
 Aphrycane, Africa, 53. 71.
 Apill, *sb.* apple, 28. 461.
 Apill-renize, a necklace of amber beads, the beads being yellow like some kinds of ripe apples, 67. 68 (Dr Gregor). — Appill ruby, ruby or ruddy like an apple, 3. 57.
 Apon, avpone, apone, *prep.* upon, 6. 178, etc.; 37. 75. — loft, aloud, on high, 6. 35.
 Appeill, *v.* appeal, accuse, charge, 28. 501.
 Appeir, *v.* appear, 18. 54, etc.; apperand, *pr. pp.* appearing, 6. 305.
 Appeling, *pr. pp.* appealing, 81. 163. See Appeill.
 Apperance, *sb.* appearance, 68. 12.
 Apperrall, *sb.* apparel, 33. 11.
 Applyit, *v. pt. pp.* brought round, conformed, 3. 55.
 Appryll, Apryle, *sb.* April, 16. 2; 17. 83.
 Ar, *v. pr. t.* are, 6. 206, etc.
 Arbeir, *sb.* arbour, 6. 17, etc.
 Archeiris, *sb. pl.* archers, 17. 137.
 Are, *sb.* oar, 14. 29.
 Are, *sb.* air. See Aire.
 Areist, *v.* See Arreist.
 Argh, *a.* See Airch.
 Argone, argown, *v.* argue, dispute, 70. 30; 78. 100.
 Armes, armis, armys, *sb. pl.* coat-of-arms (heraldry), 28. 510; arms (limbs), 6. 101; (warlike weapons), 26. 90; 61. 42, etc.
 Armipotent, *a.* powerful in arms, 17. 112, etc.
 Armit, *v. pt. pp.* armed, 58. 31.
 Armony, *sb.* harmony, 7. 46, etc.
 Arreist, *v.* arrest, seize, 28. 531.
 Arrest, *sb.* thraldom, 83. 22.
 Arteljarie, *sb.* artillery, 14. 39.
 Artelye, *sb.* equipment of arms, 17. 161, 179.
 Arthuris Sete, Arthur's Seat, Hill overlooking Edinburgh, 28. 96.
 As, *conj.* as if, 6. 421.
 Ask, *sb.* newt, 7. 10.
 Ask Weddinsday, Ash Wednesday, 8. 1.
 Aspyit. See Espied.
 Ass, *sb.* ashes, 72. 6, 7, etc.
 Assaile, assaille, *v.* assail, attempt, try, 37. 3. 57; 76. 13. Fr. *assaillir*.
 Assay, *v.* essay, try, 37. 26; 39. 9; assault, attack, 17. 144, 201; 71. 16.
 Assege, President, judge. See note.
 Asseure, assure, *v.* assure, 70. 47; feel sure, 58. 5, 10, etc.
 Assey, *sb.* attack, assault, 78. 83.
 Assuage, asswage, *v.* allay, ease, calm, satisfy, 20. 26; 6. 167; 93. 27; 97. 10.
 Astrologis, *sb.* astrologers, 55. 6; 60. 37.
 Asur, *a.* azure, 16. 42.
 Asure, *sb.* azure, 58. 48.
 At, *pron.* that, 26. 1.
 Athir, *pron. a.* either, 26. 67; 29. 73.
 Atonis=at onis, *adv.* at once, at the same time, 16. 115, 159; 61. 23.
 Atour. See Attour.
 Atteir, *sb.* attire, 16. 18.
 Attemperit, *ppl. a.* mild, 17. 249.
 Attircop, *sb.* a spider, (*fig.*) an ill-natured person, 28. 171.
 Attour, *prep.* over, beyond, above, 17. 237; 26. 68; 86. 15; 92. 516, 518, 544; 99. 30.
 Atyrit, *v. pt. pp.* attired, 22. 26.
 Aucht, *sb.* property, possession, 35. 49.
 Aucht, *v. pt. t.* oughtest, 17. 279; *pt. t.* owned, possessed, 18. 110.
 Aucht, *a. num.* eight, 53. 43.
 Auld, awld, *a.* 6. 98, etc.; 48. 38, etc.
 Aunterus. See Anterous.
 Austern, *a.* austere, cruel, 28. 188.
 Avail, avail, *sb.* avail, use, service, 97. 34; 53. 14.
 Avail, awaill, avail, aval, awal, *v.* avail, to be of use, profit, 67. 72; 76. 8, 10, etc.; 78. 117; 80. 23, 25. — Availjeit, *pt. t.* availed, 37. 59.
 Avance, *v.* advance, cause to thrive, 21. 19.
 Aventure, aventure, adventure, *sb.*

- jeopardy, danger, 6. 528; 70. 11; 76. 6.
- Aver, awer, *sb.* old horse past work, 6. 114, 387; 23. 11; 28. 229; 56. 25; 97. 12.
- Averill, *sb.* a term of reproach, 28. 313. (Probably connected with the above.)
- Avne, *a. pron.* own, 35. 98.
- Avoid, *v.* cast forth, empty, 6. 166.
- Avpone. See Apon.
- Avysit, *ppl. a.* advised, 96. 6.
- Aw, *a. all*, 5. 12; 28. 231, 306; 60. 85.
- Awail. See Availl.
- Awake, awalk, *v.* awake, 17. 244; 20. 78, etc.; *pl. t.* awoik, 36. 41; awoilk, 16. 184.
- Awer. See Aver.
- Awin, awne, *a. pron.* own, 6. 93, etc.; 35. 62, 67.
- Awld. See Auld.
- Awne. See Awin.
- Awnter, *v.* adventure, undertake, 92. 443.
- Awoik, awoilk. See Awalk.
- Awp, *sb.* curlew, whap, 16. 122.
- Awsterne, *a.* hard, cruel, 28. 88.
- Awtoritie, *sb.* authority, 48. 53; 49. 3. *Fr. autorité.*
- Awys, *v.* advise, 80. 43.
- Ay, *adv.* always, 6. 116, etc.
- Ayr, *sb.* air, 53. 35. See Air.
- Ayrtis, *sb. pl.* quarters of the world, 53. 69.
- Ayth, *s.* oath, 67. 61. See Aith.
- Bab, *sb.* babe, 3. 44; 60. 27; 100. 23.
- Babile, babill, *sb.* bauble, for a fool, 38. 23; 18. 36.
- Bace, *sb.* bass, the lowest part in harmonised musical composition, 2. 19.
- Bachilleris, *sb. pl.* unmarried men, 6. 477.
- Bad, baid, bawd, *v. pl. t.* asked, 35. 34; ordered, 7. 137, etc.; 24. 4; 16. 122. See Bid.
- Bad, *v. pl. t.* endured, 86. 39. — Baid still, stayed, 18. 111. A.-S. *bīdan, bād.*
- Bae, *sb.* the cry of a lamb or sheep, 28. 332.
- Bag, *sb.* a small sack, 28. 299. — Baggis, *pl.* bags, money-bags, 79. 27, etc.
- Bagit horss, *sb.* stallion, 25. 80.
- Bag pipe, a musical instrument, 35. 109.
- Baib. See Bab.
- Baid, *sb.* abiding, 6. 143; 46. 20.
- Baid. See Bad.
- Baid. See Bed.
- Baik, *v.* bake, 7. 35.
- Baill, *sb.* grief, sorrow, 100. 7; 77. 15. — Bailis, *pl.* 76. 12. — Bale, vale of, 102. 25.
- Bair, beir, ber, *sb.* boar, 6. 95; 25. 33; 29. 8, 92; *pl.* baris, 86. 58.
- Bair, *a.* bare, devoid, deprived of, 6. 51; 28. 155, etc.; cf. 25. 28. — In bair tyme, not at full maturity, 28. 338.
- Bair, bure, *v. pl. t.* borest, bore, 84. 46, 72; 85. 25. — Bair doune, overthrew, 85. 23.
- Baird, *sb.* bard, 28. 17, etc.
- Bairfut, *a.* barefooted, 28. 416.
- Bairne, *sb.* child, 75. 33. — Bairnis, *pl.* children, 28. 474. See Berne.
- Bairneheid, *sb.* childishness, 52. 49.
- Bait, *v.* bait, excite to anger, 38. 27.
- Baith. See Bayth.
- Baithlem, Bethlehem, 101. 6; 102. 2.
- Bak, *sb.* back, 6. 236, etc. — Bak and syd, back and sides, 28. 319; 86. 57. — Bakkis, *pl.* 28. 540, etc.
- Bak, *v.* back, uphold, 28. 384.
- Bak, *adv.* back, 25. 23.
- Bakbyte, *v.* backbite, malign, 96. 23.
- Bakbyttaris, *sb. pl.* backbiters, 25. 50.
- Bakbytting, *vbl. sb.* the act of backbiting, 28. 22.
- Bake, *v.* bake, 28. 163.
- Bakwart, *adv.* backward, 28. 118; 53. 75.
- Balaris, *sb. pl.* cheats, Sch. 67. 77.

- Bald, bauld, bawld, *a.* bold, 6. 253, etc.; 16. 65; 32. 27; *adv.* boldly, fiercely, 79. 8.
- Bald, *a.* bald, 56. 40.
- Baldie, *adv.* boldly, 18. 44.
- Ballad, ballat, ballet, balleit, *sb.* poem, song, 31. 5, etc.
- Ballat wyse, in the form of poetry, 46. 69.
- Ballet-maker, *sb.* poet, 46. 90.
- Ballies, *sb. pl.* bailies, municipal magistrates, 29. 21.
- Ballingaris, *sb. pl.* a kind of small ship, pinnace, 55. 12. See N.E.D.
- Balingar.
- Balme, *sb.* balm, odour of balm, 17. 15; medicine, 20. 26.
- Balmit, *v. pt. pp.* embalmed, 16. 20.
- Ban, *v.* curse, 28. 47, 92, etc.
- Bancat, *sb.* banquet, 6. 430.
- Banchlis, *sb. pl.* deeds of settlement, Sch. 6. 347.
- Band, *sb.* binding, tie, 6. 47, etc.; bond, 98. 31.
- Band, *v. pt. t.* bound, 86. 34. See Bind.
- Band making, *sb.* making of a bond, 6. 346.
- Bandoun, *sb.* dominion, service, 18. 4. See N.E.D.
- Bane, *sb.* banis, *pl.* bone, 28. 293, 314, etc.
- Baner, *sb.* banner, 17. 177, etc.
- Banesoun, *sb.* blessing, 50. 15.
- Banifice, *sb.* 98. 26. See Benifice.
- Banis, banniss, banyss, baneiss, banes, *v.* banish, 29. 150; 100. 36, etc.
- Bank, *sb.* bank, 28. 534; bank of a stream, 17. 35, 234.
- Bannok-beggar, *sb.* beggar of oat-cakes, 28. 370.
- Baptasing, *vbl. sb.* baptising, baptism, 137. 9.
- Bapteme, *sb.* baptism, 81. 45.
- Bar, *sb.* bar of a court, 9. 35.
- Barbary, *pr. n.* 37. 5.
- Barbour, *pr. n.* 60. 61.
- Bard. See Barrit.
- Barell, barrell, *sb.* barrel, 35. 100.
- Baret, *sb.* deception, cheating. See Barrat.
- Barganeris, *sb. pl.* wranglers, quarrellers, 25. 34.
- Baris. See Bair.
- Barkis, *sb. pl.* barks of trees, 17. 27.
- Barkis, *sb. pl.* ships, 55. 12.
- Barkit, *v. pt. pp.* as if steeped in bark, engrained, tanned, 28. 330, 367; 26. 43.
- Barmekyn, *sb.* barbican, rampart, 85. 30.
- Barne, bairne, *sb.* child, 6. 338; 28. 474; 75. 33; 83. 26.
- Barrass, Barrowis, *sb. pl.* barriers, 26. 6; 19. 28.
- Barrat, barat, *sb.* vexation, trouble, sorrow, grief, 6. 51, 346; 28. 317, 552. O.F. *barat*, N.E.D.
- Barrit, bard, *v. pt. pp.* barred, shut by a bar, 2. 46; 58. 38.
- Barrow, *sb.* a barrow, a flat board having shafts before and behind for carrying the wounded etc., a stretcher, 54. 56.
- Barrowes. See Burrap.
- Barrow-tram, *sb.* the shaft of a hand-barrow, 31. 19.
- Bartane, Britain, 43. 11, etc.
- Bartilmo, St Bartholomew, 28. 262.
- Bas, Bass Rock, 28. 396.
- Batalrus, *a.* brave in battle, 61. 89.
- Bath. See Bayth.
- Battar ax, *sb.* battle-axe, 67. 47. Fr. *battre*.
- Batteret, *v. pt. pp.* battered, beaten, 31. 19.
- Battering, *vbl. sb.* the act of striking at the anvil, 37. 52.
- Bauld. See Bald.
- Bausy, *a.* big, large, 54. 56.
- Bawch, *a.* slow, indifferent, 6. 143.
- Bawd. See Bad.
- Bawis, *sb. pl.* balls, *testiculi*, 28. 240; 37. 87.
- Bawld. See Bald.
- Bawsy Brown, a demon, 25. 18.
- Baxstar, *sb.* baker, 12. 36.
- Bayth, baythe, baith, bath, *a.* both, 6. 263; 28. 357; 35. 30, etc.
- Be, by, *prep.* by, 28. 430, etc.; by the time, 25. 112; 92. 275. — Be that, by the time when, 18. 105; 92. 356, 518. — Be than,

- by that time, 8. 29; 36. 38. — Be sic thre, thrice as much, 27. 27; 54. 47.
- Beaute, Beatee. See Bewte.
- Beck, *v.* bow, bend, 11. 20.
- Beclip, *v.* embrace, 6. 104.
- Become, *pt. t.* became, 86. 129; was suitable for, 63. 10.
- Bedding, *sb.* bedding, all that is necessary for a bed, 28. 336.
- Bedene, *adv.* quickly, 17. 85; 28. 518; as an expletive, 84. 41.
- Bedirtin, *v. pt. pp.* covered with dirt, 23. 20.
- Bedrait, *v. pt. t.* covered with dirt, 28. 386; *pt. pp.* covered with dirt, 26. 83.
- Bedroppit, *v. pt. pp.* covered with spots, with spots dropped on it, 3. 9.
- Bee, *sb.* bee (the insect), 47. 8. — Beis, *pl.* bees, 28. 345.
- Befell, *v. pt. t.* took place, 26. 106, etc.
- Beff, *v.* beat, strike; *pt. t.* 25. 40; 37. 78; 86. 103.
- Befoir, *adv.* formerly, 4. 85, etc. — Of befoir, formerly, of late, 52. 1.
- Befoir, *prep.* before, 17. 330, etc.
- Beforne, *prep.* before, 36. 12; 54. 46; of beforne, of former times, 88. 14.
- Beft. See Beff.
- Befyld, *v. pt. t.* befouled, made dirty, 32. 48.
- Begaik, *v.* befool, jilt, 6. 452.
- Beggartie, *sb.* beggary, 47. 18.
- Begonne. See Begyn.
- Begouth, begowth, begowthe, *v. pt. t.* began. See Begyn.
- Begyle, *v.* beguile, deceive, 45. 45, etc.
- Begyn, *v.* begin, 4. 22, etc. — Began, *pt. t.* 18. 69, etc. — Begowth, *pt. t.* 25. 21, etc. — Begun, *pt. pp.* 21. 5; 17. 158.
- Behald, *v.* behold, look on, 17. 88; etc. — Behaldin to, *pt. pp.* indebted, 9. 33. — Behaldin, *pr. pp.* beholding, 103. 17.
- Behechtis, *sb. pl.* promises, 58. 59.
- Behid. See Behufe.
- Behud. See Behufe.
- Behufe, *v.* to behove, stand in need of, *pt. t.* behid, behud, 6. 334; behuvit, 6. 386.
- Behufe, *sb.* behoof, purpose, 78. 57.
- Behuffit. See Behufe.
- Beiaip, *v.* befool, 6. 452.
- Beid, *sb.* bead (rosary), 67. 14; *pl.* beidis, 11. 18.
- Beid=beit, 92. 541.
- Beikis, *sb. pl.* corner teeth, 56. 40.
- Beild, *sb.* shelter, refuge, 103. 34. — Do beild, to give protection, or to act with courage, 61. 61.
- Beild, *v. pt. t., pt. pp.* swollen, 6. 164, 345.
- Beildaris of barkis, *sb. pl.* ship-builders, 55. 12.
- Bein, Beine. See Bene.
- Beir, *sb.* bier, 99. 6.
- Beir, *sb.* uproar, 37. 126.
- Beir, ber, *sb.* boar, 25. 33; 29. 8, 92. See Bair.
- Beir, *sb.* a variety of barley, 28. 69.
- Beir, bere, *v.* bear, carry, give birth, 6. 165, etc.; behave, act, 5. 15. — Beir witness, to bring forward proof, 53. 34. — Berand, *pr. pp.* 35. 100. — Bure, bur, bore, *pt. t.* 17. 168, etc. — Born, borne, *pt. pp.* 28. 47, etc.
- Beird, *sb.* See Berd.
- Beist, best, *sb.* beast, 26. 76, etc.
- Beistlie, *a.* beastly, 88. 17; 97. 1, 21.
- Beit, *v.* help, repair, make up (the fire), 6. 128; 13. 69; 92. 133.
- Bek, *sb.* nod, 6. 277.
- Bekking, *vbl. sb.* nodding, saluting, 6. 57.
- Belang, *v.* belong, pertain, 51. 18.
- Beleif, *sb.* belief, 52. 83; 53. 25.
- Beleif, *v.* believe, 6. 406; 91. 3.
- Bell, *sb.* bell, 28. 16, 286, etc. — Bellis, *pl.* 35. 107, etc.
- Bellamy, *sb.* good friend, boon companion, 29. 26.
- Belly blynd, the one that is blind-folded in the game of blind man's buff, 93. 24.
- Belly huddroun, *sb.* glutton, 3. 38; 25. 70.

- Belyf, belyff, beleyf, belyve, quickly, soon, 6. 49; 92. 183, 212.
- Beme, *sb.* beam, 77. 14; 17. 5, 24, etc.
- Ben, *adv.* within, forward into a room, 6. 485; 92. 299.
- Bend, *v.* bend, bring into tension by a string. — Bend, *pt. t.* 18. 67; *imp.* with *up*, tighten (a sail), 91. 13. — Bendit, *pt. pp.* boldened up, swollen (the breast), 28. 6; stretched out, stretched, 86. 73; 99. 15.
- Bene, *bein, sb.* bean, 6. 128; 79. 57, etc.
- Bene, *bein, beyn, byne, v.* be, 26. 80, etc.; *pr. t. s.* 15. 3; 17. 77; *pl.* 17. 264, etc.; *pt. pp.* 17. 89; 56. 9; 61. 71; *beis, art.* shalt be, 36. 22; 99. 41.
- Beneth, *prep.* beneath, 37. 104.
- Benifice, benifyss, benefice, benefyce, *sb.* benefice, church-living, 28. 153, 518; 52. 58, 77; 58. 24, etc.
- Benner, *sb.* banner, 18. 59. See Baner.
- Berand, *v. pr. pp.* roaring, neighing, 25. 80.
- Berd, *sb.* beard, 3. 8, 95; 37. 91.
- Berd, *v. pt. pp.* buried, 99. 77.
- Berdis. See Bird.
- Berdles, *a.* beardless, 28. 336.
- Berevit, *v. pt. pp.* taken away, 60. 61.
- Berfute, *a.* barefooted, 28. 338.
- Beriall, beryall, *sb.* beryl, 22. 34; (*fig.*) the best of its kind, 63. 1. — Beriall, *as attr.* like beryl, 11. 26; 17. 23, 39.
- Beris, *v. pt. t.* bearest, 17. 256. See Beir.
- Berne, beyrne, bairne, barn, *sb.* child, man, 6. 60, 237, 429; 28. 338; knight, 3. 2; 32. 27.
- Bertan, Britain, 61. 85.
- Bery, Monk of, Lydgate, 60. 51.
- Besaly, bissaly, *adv.* busily, 20. 15; 92. 492.
- Beschait, *v. pt. t.* covered with excrement, 28. 396. — Beschittin, *pt. pp.* covered with dirt, 26. 71, 98; 28. 367.
- Beseik, *v.* beseech, 38. 14, etc.
- Besene, *v. pt. pp.* furnished, arrayed, dressed, 17. 250; 64. 26; 16. 45. — Weill besene, neat, neatly arranged, 78. 86; 92. 146; 63. 46.
- Bespewit, *v. pt. pp.* covered with vomitings, 26. 80.
- Best, bestis. See Beist.
- Best-gnapparis, *sb. pl.* 26. 10.
- Bestiall, *sb.* one of beastly habits, 28. 80.
- Beswakkit, *v. pt. pp.* buffeted or soaked, drenched, 28. 316.
- Besweik, *v.* deceive, 6. 226.
- Besy, bissy, *a.* busy, 17. 217; 46. 81, 82. — Besey, *as adv.* 5. 18.
- Besyd, besyde, *adv.* at hand, hard by, close to, 11. 30, etc.; 37. 116, etc.; besides, 71. 40.
- Besyd, *prep.* hard by, close to, near to, 6. 3, etc.
- Betaknis, *v. pr. t.* betokens, means, 61. 89.
- Betrasit, betrasd, *v. pt. t.* betrayed, 28. 435, 467.
- Bet-the-kirk, Schir, 46. 91. See note.
- Beuche, bewch, *sb.* bough, 6. 6, 205; 32. 25.
- Bevis, Schir, *pr. n.* 32. 35.
- Bewar, be war, *v.* beware, 70. 9, 37; 69. 4, etc.
- Bewis, *sb. pl.* boughs, limbs, 3. 61; 17. 32; etc.
- Bewrie, *v.* bewray, show, make known, 6. 41.
- Bewte, beawty, beaute, beawtie, *sb.* beauty, 6. 215, etc.; 18. 112; 97. 13; 17. 146, etc.
- Beyn, beyne. See Bene.
- Biche, *sb.* bitch, 97. 8. — Bichis, *pl.* 28. 348, 365.
- Bicheman, *sb.* merchant, 6. 309. A.-S. byegan = to buy.
- Bicker, *sb.* a drinking-cup, a wooden bowl, 35. 47.
- Bicker, *v.* strike, 28. 332. See Bikker.
- Bid, *v.* desire, order, 21. 23, etc.; 28. 265; 52. 49.
- Bidding, *vbl. sb.* command, 6. 327; 25. 67; 35. 67; 98. 29.
- Bigging, *sb.* house, 6. 338.

- Biggis, *v. pr. t.* build, 28. 458.
 Bikar, *sb.* assault, 17. 144.
 Bikker, bicker, *v.* fight, assail, strike, 17. 194; 37. 91.
 Bill, *sb.* writing, letter, 18. 42; 28. 92. — Billis, *pl.* legal documents, 6. 347.
 Billie, *sb.* lover, 3. 31.
 Bind, *v.* tie, 6. 47, etc.; 80. 54. — Band, *pt. t.* 86. 34. — Boundin, bundin, bond, bund, *pt. pp.* 28. 471; 99. 6.
 Bink, *sb.* acclivity, bank, 28. 457.
 Bird, berd, *sb.* bird, 6. 5; etc.; *for* brid, bride, young woman, 6. 238.
 Birk, *sb.* birch-tree, 52. 69.
 Birn, *v.* burn, 28. 14; 25. 87, etc.
 Birnist, *v. pt. pp.* burnished (?), 92. 264.
 Birss, *sb.* bristle, 6. 95.
 Birst, *v.* burst, 53. 83, etc.
 Birth, *sb.* birth, origin, child, race, 6. 312; 28. 74, 390, etc.; parturition, 10. 16.
 Bissaly, *adv.* busily, 92. 492.
 Bissart, *sb.* buzzard, 37. 85.
 Bla, *a.* livid, 28. 338; 85. 30.
 Blabbar, *v.* blabber, speak nonsense, 28. 248; as *sb.*, 28. 104.
 Bladjeanes, *sb. pl.* effeminate ones (Dr Gregor), 54. 23.
 Blaiknit, *ppl. a.* blackened, 28. 293.
 Blait, *a.* stupid, diffident, 28. 80.
 Blait-mowit, *a.* awkward or diffident in speech, bashful, 54. 23.
 Blak-Belly, a demon, 25. 18.
 Blak Freir, *sb.* 92. 126.
 Blak-moir, *sb.* a negro, 33.
 Blame, *v. inf.* to be blamed or found fault with, 47. 17.
 Blandit, *v. pt. pp.* flattered, soothed, 52. 77.
 Blasing, *ppl. a.* blazing, 67. 12.
 Blaw, *sb.* a blast, a whirl of snow, 28. 532; 37. 91.
 Blaw, *v.* blow, 28. 25, 205; etc.
 Ble, *sb.* colour, complexion, 28. 293. A.-S. *bleo*.
 Bledder-cheikis, *sb.* cheeks puffed out like a bladder, 54. 23.
 Bleid, *v.* bleed, 61. 31; 92. 531; 37. 78; etc.
 Bleir-eit, *a.* blear-eyed, 28. 80.
 Bleit, *sb.* the cry of a sheep, 28. 332.
 Blek, *sb.* blacking, 12. 34; 26. 59; a black mark, 18. 82.
 Blemit, blomyt, *ppl. a.* covered with flowers, 6. 55.
 Blenk, *v.* look, cast glances, glitter, 6. 181, 428; 26. 28; 35. 12.
 Blenkis, *sb. pl.* looks, casts of the eye, 6. 494.
 Blent, *v.* glance, a form of *blenk*, 61. 75; *pt. t.* looked, 26. 19; *pt. pp.* 6. 112.
 Bler, bleir, blier, *v.* make dim. — Bler the e, cheat, deceive, 6. 111, 277; 35. 79.
 Blew, *a.* blue, 16. 19.
 Blew, *v. pt. t.* sounded, 17. 230. See Blaw.
 Blew out, told tales of, bore witness against. N.E. to blow upon, 18. 96.
 Blier. See Bler.
 Blind Hary, 29. 19; Blynd Hary, 60. 69.
 Blinkis. See Blenk.
 Blinn, *v.* leave off, cease, 6. 428. A.-S. *blinnan*.
 Blode. See Blud.
 Blome, blowme, *sb.* blossom, 17. 96, etc.
 Blowme. See Blome.
 Blud, blude, bluid, *sb.* blood, 6. 298, 312, etc.; 12. 46; 15. 6.
 Bludy, *a.* bloody, covered with blood, 61. 76; etc.
 Blumyng, *v. pr. pp.* blooming, 6. 477.
 Blwmys. See Blome.
 Bo, *v.* make grimaces, boo, 6. 276.
 Bocht, *v. pt. t.* bought, redeemed, 35. 49; 62. 27, etc.
 Bodin, *v. pt. pp.* accoutred, armed, 25. 36.
 Bogill, *sb.* See Bugil.
 Bois. See Boyis.
 Boissis. See Bossis.
 Boist. See Bost.
 Boistour. See Bostar.
 Boith, *conj.* both, *passim*.
 Boldin, bowdin, *pt. pp.* swollen, 6. 345.

(98.)

Dr Mackay in his Introduction to the S.T.S. Edition (pp. lxvii., lxviii.) accepts Dunbar's authorship of this poem, though there is no positive evidence of its being his. Laing classes it among 'Poems attributed to Dunbar,' and so does Prof. Schipper (p. 442) and in his German book on Dunbar (p. 348) one of his points is that no less than eight words in this short poem do not occur in Dunbar's acknowledged works. (I would add that it is unusual with Dunbar to speak in any name but his own, as the author professes to do here; and moreover an ardent Anglophile and friend of the Queen's like Dunbar would hardly use the term 'our auld innamy,' which is clearly applied to England. We are safer therefore to class this poem with those whose authorship is at least doubtful. Ed.)

1. John, Duke of Albany, born in 1481 in France, where he lived till he was appointed Regent in 1515, when the Queen, in consequence of her hasty marriage with the young Earl of Angus, was deprived of all political power. See S.T.S. Introd. pp. cclxi.—cclxvii. 3-4. He left Scotland in June, 1517, and returned in 1521, so the poem must have been composed about 1519-20. 14. This line is faulty, having only eight syllables, which is against it being Dunbar's. 18. *wardly geir*, 'worldly interests.' Avarice was one of the Duke's traits, 23. *thy laiges leill* &c., 'thy loyal subjects pay dearly for thy absence.' 29. *trist*, 'believe.' 33. *wandrecht*, A.-S. *wandrepe*, 'misery, distress'; not used by Dunbar.

(99.)

There is nothing to attach Dunbar's name to this poem, and on the contrary, as Prof. Schipper points out, there are a number of words in it not used in Dunbar's acknowledged works. 1. *red* (for *raid*), pret. of *ride*. 5. *that kingis* &c., i.e. no more than others. 21. *bot as the sone* &c., 'you have no more power to lengthen thy life than the sun to stay his course.' 36. *forss* given in S.T.S. = 'strong,' but probably it has a different shade of meaning to *wicht*, such as 'violent' (?), since it is coupled with *fell*, 'cruel,' in contrast to *wyse* and *wicht*. Ed. 38. *wicht*. The repetition of this epithet within three lines is unlike Dunbar. 39. *now with thair sawle* &c., 'now we will not meddle with their souls,' i.e. we won't enquire what has become of their souls after death. 47. *thy dalie sample*, 'thou canst see the same thing every day.' 54. *thy windene scheis* &c., 'do not be afraid, they won't bury you; your heirs are old enough to see to that.' 55. *dwid*, 'do it.' 60. 'Strangers (probably here *distant* kinsmen) can now fill their bags with it, all they prayed for him (in order to come in for his money) was ill' &c. 76. *wane-werd*, 'evil fate' from *wan*, 'gloomy,' and *wyrd*, 'fate.' 77. *fra thou be berd*, 'as soon as you are buried.' 79. 'You can say a bird taught you.'

(100.)

We now come to a series of four religious poems to whose date and authorship we have little or no clue. There is nothing to forbid, or prove, their being Dunbar's, but they are now generally omitted from the canon of his acknowledged works. The first of these, for instance, on the same subject as one of the acknowledged poems of Dunbar, and for that very reason unlikely to be by the same author, and it, moreover, contains some expressions not found in them. 2. This line is not to be scanned unless we say *glaidness*, which I think is inadmissible. 19. *garthe* is 'enclosed ground,' and may here mean that which encloses, 'all grace' &c. (Sch.), or merely what is best, most select, most highly cultivated. ED. 23. *bab, full of benignite* is a phrase from the *Lament for the Makaris*, No. 60, l. 26. ED. 37. *richt rynis on synk and sise*, 'Right runs on (casts) cinq et dix (the two highest numbers on the dice), i.e. Right will have the best of it.' This is not an image likely to have been used in this connexion by Dunbar, who was very severe on gambling.

(101.)

Much the same may be said of this as of the previous poem, and it also contains terms not usual with Dunbar. 28. *raife*, 'was rent'. 30. *wes done contem*, 'was despised.'

(102.)

25. *vale of bale*, a clinking expression; not like Dunbar except when required by the metre. 39. *Imperiall*, 'the Imperial one, God': not characteristic of Dunbar.

(103.)

At first the use of the line 'Surrexit Dominus de sepulchro' connects this poem with Dunbar's fine poem *Of the Resurrection*, where it is used as a refrain with fine effect, but the very selection of the cacophonous refrain of this poem stamps it as *not* by Dunbar, though possibly by an imitator. 1. This line is from the Roman Breviary in the Matins for Easter Sunday. Gregor. 9. *sna-with* for *sna-why*, 'snow-white.' 15. *wird* is undoubtedly 'fate' here. ED.

GLOSSARY.

The figures apply to number and line.

- A**, *sb.* the first letter of the alphabet, 85. 6. — **A** per se, the best, 14. 1; 29. 133; 93. 13.
- A**, *a.* one, 16. 124; 79. 27.
- A**, *a.* all, 23. 9.
- Abasing**, *sb.* (*personif.*) 17. 155.
- Abak**, *adv.* backwards, 17. 180; 6. 223, etc.
- Abasit**, *v. pt. t.* abashed, terrified, 6. 112; *pt. pp.* 69. 17.
- Abayd**, *sb.* delay, waiting, 53. 7.
- Abbasy**, *sb.* abbey, 92. 127.
- Abbay**, *sb.* abbey, 67. 9; 92. 77; etc.; *pl.* abbais, 53. 85.
- Abbeit**, *abeit*, *abyte*, *sb.* habit, dress, 45. 3, 6, 14; 37. 11; 45. 28.
- Aberonis**, *sb.* Abiram's, 28. 74.
- Abhominable**, *a.* worthy of being detested, 28. 174.
- Abill**, *a.* able, powerful, 62. 4, etc.
- Aboif**, *prep.* above, 4. 66, etc.
- Abone**, *adv.* above, 6. 23, etc.; *prep.* 28. 226, etc.
- Abought**, *v. pt. pp.* bought, 6. 143.
- Abowe**, *abufe*, *prep.* above, 54. 51; 61. 29.
- Abowt**, *adv.* about, 58. 12, etc. *prep.* about, 25. 113, etc.
- Abufe**. See **Abowe**.
- Abusioun**, *sb.* abuse, 55. 71.
- Abyd**, *v.* stay, remain, 24. 4; 77. 15; wait, remain in expectation, 5. 5; endure, bear, 29. 158; 88. 28.
- Ach**, *interj.* 92. 227.
- Active**, *a.* busy, successful, 66. 39.
- Adamant**, *sb.* lode-stone, 58. 49.
- Address**, *v.* make ready, prepare, 29. 139, 149; 77. 30; 98. 31.
- Ade**, *a* person's name, 35. 92.
- Adew**, *interj.* adieu, 6. 48, 208, etc.
- Adir**, *a.* either. See **Athir**.
- Adiutorie**, *sb.* helper, 61. 25. — **Adiutory**, help, 52. 84.
- Ado**=at do, to do, 9. 36; 28. 417, 422.
- Adore**, *v.* ask, plead, 84. 55.
- Adwysit**, *pt. pp.* advised, 69. 2.
- Aenteris**, *sb. pl.* adventures, 60. 66.
- Affair**, *sb.* demeanour, appearance, or a comparison, 25. 39. See **Feir**.
- Afferit**, *afferd*. See **Afiret**.
- Affleck**, James, 60. 58.
- Affray**, *sb.* 29. 147. See **Affrey**.
- Affray**, *effray*, *v.* terrify, 17. 134, 142, 207, 242.
- Affrey**, *sb.* fear, 16. 187.
- Affy**, *v.* trust, put confidence in, 62. 30.
- Afiret**, *afferd*, *affrit*, *a.* in fear, afraid, 17. 279; 103. 12, 20.
- Afore**, *afoir*, *adv.* before, 92. 380.
- Afoir**, *prep.* before, 67. 8.
- Afor** or (*A.S. ær*), before, 80. 55.
- Aforrow**, *adv.* before, 76. 7.
- Agane**, *adv.* again, 17. 192, etc.; in return, 79. 69.
- Agane**, *agayne*, *prep.* against, 17. 44, etc.; 84. 66.
- Aganis**, *prep.* against, in opposition to, 18. 90; 28. 473, etc.; against, by the time of, 6. 83; 56. 22, 71.
- Agast**, *v. pt. t.* frightened, 2. 34.
- Agast**, *a.* frightened, 26. 33, etc.
- Agayn**. See **Agane**.
- Aggre**, *v.* agree, 88. 2.
- Agilitie**, *sb.* cleverness, 27. 11.
- Ago**, *pl. a.* gone, past, 53. 22.
- Aige**, *sb.* age, 78. 38; 79. 5, etc.
- Ailhouss**, *sb.* alehouse, 7. 15, etc.
- Aill**, *sb.* ale, 7. 30, etc.
- Ail-wosp**, *sb.* a wisp or bundle of

- Cair, care, kair, cayr, *sb.* care, anxiety, trouble, distress, 28. 16; 37. 115; 41. 9, etc.
- Cairfull, carefull, *a.* full of care or sorrow, causing care or fear, 3. 22; 6. 418; 17. 243.
- Cairlis. See Carle.
- Cairt, *sb.* cart, 28. 356.
- Cairt, cart, *sb.* card, 28. 43; 52. 68; 66. 11.
- Cairweidis, *sb. pl.* garments of mourning, 6. 422.
- Caiss, *sb.* case, 28. 83.
- Cald, *sb.* cold (the disease, applied to a horse), 56. 16; coldness (of the weather), 56. 22; 29. 57.
- Cald, *a.* See Cauld.
- Caldron cruke, *sb.* a caldron chain, 7. 4.
- Cale, *sb.* See Kaill.
- Callandaris, *sb. pl.* those who register deeds, 55. 10. S.T.S.
- Calling, *sb.* behaviour, 6. 489.
- Calsay, cassay, *sb.* causeway, pavement, 28. 344; 67. 73. Fr. *chaussée*.
- Calyss, Calice, *pr. n.* Calais, the town, 38. 6.
- Caljecot, *pr. n.* Calcutta, 53. 62.
- Came, hony-came, *sb.* comb, a honey-comb, 13. 39.
- Champion, *sb.* champion, warrior, 60. 29; 61. 44, etc.
- Can, kan, *sb.* can, drinking-vessel, 25. 95.
- Can, cun, *v. pr. t.* can, am able, 28. 265; know, 9. 9; 55. 51. See Coud.
- Can, *v. pl. t.* = *gan*, began, did, 12. 9; 18. 20, etc. See Coud.
- Candill, *sb.* candle. — Goldyn candill matutyn, the sun, 17. 4.
- Cankerit, cankrit, *a.* cross, embittered, spiteful, full of venom, 28. 136, 161; 37. 127; 86. 124.
- Cannepea, *sb.* bed-curtain, 103. 38.
- Cannocht, cannot, 40. 13.
- Cannoun, *sb.* canon, 37. 54.
- Canterberry, *pr. n.* Canterbury, 45. 38.
- Cape, *sb.* See Kaip.
- Capill, *sb.* cart-horse, work-horse, 6. 355.
- Capircalyeane, *sb.* capercaillie or mountain-cock; (*fig.*) a term of endearment, 3. 43. See note.
- Capitane, captan, *sb.* captain, 18. 27; 60. 30.
- Capon, capoun, *sb.* gelded cock, 92. 133, 212, etc.
- Caprowsy, *sb.* a short cloak with a hood, commonly of a red colour, 28. 330.
- Care, *sb.* See Cair.
- Carioun, *sb.* carrion, corrupted body, 28. 136, 267.
- Carle, cairl, carll, *sb.* man, low-born, mean fellow, 6. 89, 118, 131, 274; 58. 23.
- Carlich, *a.* churlish, rustic, untrained, 52. 19.
- Carlingis, *sb. pl.* rough women, women of rude manners, 13. 10; 28. 168, 349, 375.
- Carmeletis, Carmelites, an order of monks, 11. 45; 92. 25.
- Carp, *v. pl. t.* speak, talk, carry on conversation, 2. 52; 6. 510.
- Carrik, Karrik, a Scottish district, Bruce's country, as *attr.* 28. 248, 339.
- Carybald, carybald, carrybald, *sb.* mean fellow, 6. 94, 137; 28. 312; as *attr.* 6. 131.
- Cart fillaris, *sb. pl.* fillers of carts, 54. 25.
- Carve, karve, kerf, *v.* carve, cut, 6. 484; 22. 18; 37. 21.
- Carvour, *sb.* carver, sculptor, 55. 11.
- Cassin, cassyne, 35. 40. See Cast.
- Cast, kast, *v.* cast, throw, 6. 227; 25. 11, etc.; kest, keist, kaist, *pl. t.* 6. 355; 17. 39, 203; 61. 77; 92. 339; castin, cassin, cassyne, *pl. pp.* 92. 10; 28. 117, etc.; castand, *pr. pp.* 6. 123.
- Castings, *sb. pl.* cast-off clothes, 54. 43.
- Catall, cattell, *sb.* cattle, capital, farm stock, 30. 15; 35. 77; 57. 3; 66. 22.
- Catherinein, *sb.* Highland robber, 32. 13. See Katherine.
- Cative, caitiff, *sb.* coward, 25. 58;

- Anys.** See Anis.
Aphrycane, Africa, 53. 71.
Apill, *sb.* apple, 28. 461.
Apill-renize, a necklace of amber beads, the beads being yellow like some kinds of ripe apples, 67. 68 (Dr Gregor). — **Appill** ruby, ruby or ruddy like an apple, 3. 57.
Avpon, *avpone*, *apone*, *prep.* upon, 6. 178, etc.; 37. 75. — **loft**, **aloud**, on high, 6. 35.
Appeill, *v.* appeal, accuse, charge, 28. 501.
Appeir, *v.* appear, 18. 54, etc.; **apperand**, *pr. pp.* appearing, 6. 305.
Appeling, *pr. pp.* appealing, 81. 163. See **Appeill**.
Apperance, *sb.* appearance, 68. 12.
Apperrall, *sb.* apparel, 33. 11.
Applyit, *v. pt. pp.* brought round, conformed, 3. 55.
Appryll, **Apryle,** *sb.* April, 16. 2; 17. 83.
Ar, *v. pr. t.* are, 6. 206, etc.
Arbeir, *sb.* arbour, 6. 17, etc.
Archeiris, *sb. pl.* archers, 17. 137.
Are, *sb.* oar, 14. 29.
Are, *sb.* air. See **Aire**.
Areist, *v.* See **Arreist**.
Argh, *a.* See **Airch**.
Argone, *argown*, *v.* argue, dispute, 70. 30; 78. 100.
Armes, *armis*, *armys*, *sb. pl.* coat-of-arms (heraldry), 28. 510; *arms* (limbs), 6. 101; (warlike weapons), 26. 90; 61. 42, etc.
Armipotent, *a.* powerful in arms, 17. 112, etc.
Armit, *v. pt. pp.* armed, 58. 31.
Armony, *sb.* harmony, 7. 46, etc.
Arreist, *v.* arrest, seize, 28. 531.
Arrest, *sb.* thraldom, 83. 22.
Arteljarie, *sb.* artillery, 14. 39.
Artelye, *sb.* equipment of arms, 17. 161, 179.
Arthuris Sete, Arthur's Seat, Hill overlooking Edinburgh, 28. 96.
As, *conj.* as if, 6. 421.
Ask, *sb.* newt, 7. 10.
Ask Weddinsday, **Ash Wednesday**, 8. 1.
Aspyit. See **Espied**.
Ass, *sb.* ashes, 72. 6, 7, etc.
Assaile, *assailje*, *v.* assail, attempt, try, 37. 3. 57; 76. 13. **Fr. assaillir.**
Assay, *v.* essay, try, 37. 26; 39. 9; **assault**, **attack**, 17. 144, 201; 71. 16.
Assege, **President**, **judge.** See note.
Asseure, *assure*, *v.* assure, 70. 47; **feel sure**, 58. 5, 10, etc.
Assey, *sb.* attack, assault, 78. 83.
Assuage, *asswage*, *v.* allay, ease, calm, satisfy, 20. 26; 6. 167; 93. 27; 97. 10.
Astrologis, *sb.* astrologers, 55. 6; 60. 37.
Asur, *a.* azure, 16. 42.
Asure, *sb.* azure, 58. 48.
At, *pron.* that, 26. 1.
Athir, *pron. a.* either, 26. 67; 29. 73.
Atonis=**at onis**, *adv.* at once, at the same time, 16. 115, 159; 61. 23.
Atour. See **Attour**.
Atteir, *sb.* attire, 16. 18.
Attemperit, *ppt. a.* mild, 17. 249.
Attircop, *sb.* a spider, (*fig.*) an ill-natured person, 28. 171.
Attour, *prep.* over, beyond, above, 17. 237; 26. 68; 86. 15; 92. 516, 518, 544; 99. 30.
Atyrit, *v. pt. pp.* attired, 22. 26.
Aucht, *sb.* property, possession, 35. 49.
Aucht, *v. pt. t.* oughtest, 17. 279; *pt. t.* owned, possessed, 18. 110.
Aucht, *a. num.* eight, 53. 43.
Auld, *awld*, *a.* 6. 98, etc.; 48. 38, etc.
Aunterus. See **Anterus**.
Austern, *a.* austere, cruel, 28. 188.
Avail, *availl*, *sb.* avail, use, service, 97. 34; 53. 14.
Avail, *awaill*, *avail*, *aval*, *awal*, *v.* avail, to be of use, profit, 67. 72; 76. 8, 10, etc.; 78. 117; 80. 23, 25. — **Availgeit**, *pt. t.* availed, 37. 59.
Avance, *v.* advance, cause to thrive, 21. 19.
Aventure, *aventure*, *adventure*, *sb.*

- jeopardy, danger, 6. 528; 70. 11; 76. 6.
- Aver, awer, *sb.* old horse past work, 6. 114, 387; 23. 11; 28. 229; 56. 25; 97. 12.
- Averill, *sb.* a term of reproach, 28. 313. (Probably connected with the above.)
- Avne, *a. pron.* own, 35. 98.
- Avoid, *v.* cast forth, empty, 6. 166.
- Avpone. See Apon.
- Avysit, *pl. a.* advised, 96. 6.
- Aw, *a.* all, 5. 12; 28. 231, 306; 60. 85.
- Awail. See Availl.
- Awake, awalk, *v.* awake, 17. 244; 20. 78, etc.; *pl. t.* awoik, 36. 41; awoilk, 16. 184.
- Awer. See Aver.
- Awin, awne, *a. pron.* own, 6. 93, etc.; 35. 62, 67.
- Awld. See Auld.
- Awne. See Awin.
- Awnter, *v.* adventure, undertake, 92. 443.
- Awoik, awoilk. See Awalk.
- Awp, *sb.* curlew, whap, 16. 122.
- Awsterne, *a.* hard, cruel, 28. 88.
- Awtoritie, *sb.* authority, 48. 53; 49. 3. *Fr. autorité.*
- Awys, *v.* advise, 80. 43.
- Ay, *adv.* always, 6. 116, etc.
- Ayr, *sb.* air, 53. 35. See Air.
- Ayrtis, *sb. pl.* quarters of the world, 53. 69.
- Ayth, *s.* oath, 67. 61. See Aith.
- Bab, *sb.* babe, 3. 44; 60. 27; 100. 23.
- Babile, babill, *sb.* bauble, for a fool, 38. 23; 18. 36.
- Bace, *sb.* bass, the lowest part in harmonised musical composition, 2. 19.
- Bachilleris, *sb. pl.* unmarried men, 6. 477.
- Bad, baid, bawd, *v. pl. t.* asked, 35. 34; ordered, 7. 137, etc.; 24. 4; 16. 122. See Bid.
- Bad, *v. pl. t.* endured, 86. 39. — Baid still, stayed, 18. 111. *A.-S. bīdan, bēd.*
- Bae, *sb.* the cry of a lamb or she, 28. 332.
- Bag, *sb.* a small sack, 28. 299. —
- Baggis, *pl.* bags, money-bags, 79. 27, etc.
- Bagit horss, *sb.* stallion, 25. 80.
- Bag pipe, a musical instrument, 35. 109.
- Baib. See Bab.
- Baid, *sb.* abiding, 6. 143; 46. 20.
- Baid. See Bad.
- Baid. See Bed.
- Baik, *v.* bake, 7. 35.
- Baill, *sb.* grief, sorrow, 100. 7; 77. 15. — Bailis, *pl.* 76. 12. — Bale, vale of, 102. 25.
- Bair, beir, ber, *sb.* boar, 6. 95; 25. 33; 29. 8, 92; *pl.* baris, 86. 58.
- Bair, *a.* bare, devoid, deprived of, 6. 51; 28. 155, etc.; cf. 25. 28. — In bair tyme, not at full maturity, 28. 338.
- Bair, bure, *v. pl. t.* borest, bore, 84. 46, 72; 85. 25. — Bair doune, overthrew, 85. 23.
- Baird, *sb.* bard, 28. 17, etc.
- Bairfut, *a.* barefooted, 28. 416.
- Bairne, *sb.* child, 75. 33. — Bairnis, *pl.* children, 28. 474. See Berne.
- Bairneheid, *sb.* childishness, 52. 49.
- Bait, *v.* bait, excite to anger, 38. 27.
- Baith. See Bayth.
- Baithlem, Bethlehem, 101. 6; 102. 2.
- Bak, *sb.* back, 6. 236, etc. — Bak and syd, back and sides, 28. 319; 86. 57. — Bakkis, *pl.* 28. 540, etc.
- Bak, *v.* back, uphold, 28. 384.
- Bak, *adv.* back, 25. 23.
- Bakbyte, *v.* backbite, malign, 96. 23.
- Bakbyttaris, *sb. pl.* backbiters, 25. 50.
- Bakbyttig, *vbl. sb.* the act of backbiting, 28. 22.
- Bake, *v.* bake, 28. 163.
- Bakwart, *adv.* backward, 28. 118; 53. 75.
- Balaris, *sb. pl.* cheats, Sch. 67. 77.

- Bald**, bauld, bawld, *a.* bold, 6. 253, etc.; 16. 65; 32. 27; *adv.* boldly, fiercely, 79. 8.
- Bald**, *a.* bald, 56. 40.
- Baldie**, *adv.* boldly, 18. 42.
- Ballad**, ballat, ballet, balleit, *sb.* poem, song, 31. 5, etc.
- Ballat wyse**, in the form of poetry, 46. 69.
- Ballet-maker**, *sb.* poet, 46. 90.
- Ballies**, *sb. pl.* bailies, municipal magistrates, 29. 21.
- Ballingaris**, *sb. pl.* a kind of small ship, pinnace, 55. 12. See N.E.D. Balingar.
- Balme**, *sb.* balm, odour of balm, 17. 15; medicine, 20. 26.
- Balmit**, *v. pt. pp.* embalmed, 16. 20.
- Ban**, *v.* curse, 28. 47, 92, etc.
- Bancat**, *sb.* banquet, 6. 430.
- Banchlis**, *sb. pl.* deeds of settlement, Sch. 6. 347.
- Band**, *sb.* binding, tie, 6. 47, etc.; bond, 98. 31.
- Band**, *v. pt. t.* bound, 86. 34. See Bind.
- Band making**, *sb.* making of a bond, 6. 346.
- Bandoun**, *sb.* dominion, service, 18. 4. See N.E.D.
- Bane**, *sb.* banis, *pl.* bone, 28. 293, 314, etc.
- Baner**, *sb.* banner, 17. 177, etc.
- Banesoun**, *sb.* blessing, 50. 15.
- Banifice**, *sb.* 98. 26. See Benifice.
- Banis**, banniss, banyss, baneiss, *banes*, *v.* banish, 29. 150; 100. 36, etc.
- Bank**, *sb.* bank, 28. 534; bank of a stream, 17. 35, 234.
- Bannok-beggar**, *sb.* beggar of oat-cakes, 28. 370.
- Baptasing**, *vbl. sb.* baptising, baptism, 137. 9.
- Bapteme**, *sb.* baptism, 81. 45.
- Bar**, *sb.* bar of a court, 9. 35.
- Barbary**, *pr. n.* 37. 5.
- Barbour**, *pr. n.* 60. 61.
- Bard**. See Barrit.
- Barell**, barrell, *sb.* barrel, 35. 100.
- Baret**, *sb.* deception, cheating. See Barrat.
- Barganeris**, *sb. pl.* wranglers, quarrellers, 25. 34.
- Baris**. See Bair.
- Barkis**, *sb. pl.* barks of trees, 17. 27.
- Barkis**, *sb. pl.* ships, 55. 12.
- Barkit**, *v. pt. pp.* as if steeped in bark, engrained, tanned, 28. 330, 367; 26. 43.
- Barmekyn**, *sb.* barbican, rampart, 85. 30.
- Barne**, bairne, *sb.* child, 6. 338; 28. 474; 75. 33; 83. 26.
- Barrass**, Barrowis, *sb. pl.* barriers, 26. 6; 19. 28.
- Barrat**, barat, *sb.* vexation, trouble, sorrow, grief, 6. 51, 346; 28. 317, 552. O.F. *barat*, N.E.D.
- Barrit**, bard, *v. pt. pp.* barred, shut by a bar, 2. 46; 58. 38.
- Barrow**, *sb.* a barrow, a flat board having shafts before and behind for carrying the wounded etc., a stretcher, 54. 56.
- Barrowes**. See Burrap.
- Barrow-tram**, *sb.* the shaft of a hand-barrow, 31. 19.
- Bartane**, Britain, 43. 11, etc.
- Bartilmo**, St Bartholomew, 28. 262.
- Bas**, Bass Rock, 28. 396.
- Batalrus**, *a.* brave in battle, 61. 89.
- Bath**. See Bayth.
- Battar ax**, *sb.* battle-axe, 67. 47. Fr. *battre*.
- Batteret**, *v. pt. pp.* battered, beaten, 31. 19.
- Battering**, *vbl. sb.* the act of striking at the anvil, 37. 52.
- Bauld**. See Bald.
- Bausy**, *a.* big, large, 54. 56.
- Bawch**, *a.* slow, indifferent, 6. 143.
- Bawd**. See Bad.
- Bawis**, *sb. pl.* balls, *testiculi*, 28. 240; 37. 87.
- Bawld**. See Bald.
- Bawsy Brown**, a demon, 25. 18.
- Baxstar**, *sb.* baker, 12. 36.
- Bayth**, baythe, baith, bath, *a.* both, 6. 263; 28. 357; 35. 30, etc.
- Be**, *by*, *prep.* by, 28. 430, etc.; by the time, 25. 112; 92. 275. — *Be* that, by the time when, 18. 105; 92. 356, 518. — *Be* than,

- by that time, 8. 29; 36. 38. — Be sic thre, thrice as much, 27. 27; 54. 47.
- Beaute, Beatee. See Bewte.
- Beck, *v.* bow, bend, 11. 20.
- Beclip, *v.* embrace, 6. 104.
- Become, *pt. t.* became, 86. 129; was suitable for, 63. 10.
- Bedding, *sb.* bedding, all that is necessary for a bed, 28. 336.
- Bedene, *adv.* quickly, 17. 85; 28. 518; as an expletive, 84. 41.
- Bedirtin, *v. pt. pp.* covered with dirt, 23. 20.
- Bedrait, *v. pt. t.* covered with dirt, 28. 386; *pt. pp.* covered with dirt, 26. 83.
- Bedroppit, *v. pt. pp.* covered with spots, with spots dropped on it, 3. 9.
- Bee, *sb.* bee (the insect), 47. 8. — Beis, *pl.* bees, 28. 345.
- Befell, *v. pt. t.* took place, 26. 106, etc.
- Beff, *v.* beat, strike; *pt. t.* 25. 40; 37. 78; 86. 103.
- Befoir, *adv.* formerly, 4. 85, etc. — Of befoir, formerly, of late, 52. 1.
- Befoir, *prep.* before, 17. 330, etc.
- Beforene, *prep.* before, 36. 12; 54. 46; of beforene, of former times, 88. 14.
- Beft. See Beff.
- Befyld, *v. pt. t.* befouled, made dirty, 32. 48.
- Begaik, *v.* befool, jilt, 6. 452.
- Beggartie, *sb.* beggary, 47. 18.
- Begonne. See Begyn.
- Begouth, begowth, begowthe, *v. pt. t.* began. See Begyn.
- Begyle, *v.* beguile, deceive, 45. 45, etc.
- Begyn, *v.* begin, 4. 22, etc. — Began, *pt. t.* 18. 69, etc. — Begowth, *pt. t.* 25. 21, etc. — Begun, *pt. pp.* 21. 5; 17. 158.
- Behald, *v.* behold, look on, 17. 88; etc. — Behaldin to, *pt. pp.* indebted, 9. 33. — Behaldin, *pr. pp.* beholding, 103. 17.
- Behechtis, *sb. pl.* promises, 58. 59.
- Behid. See Behufe.
- Behud. See Behufe.
- Behufe, *v.* to behove, stand in need of, *pt. t.* behid, behud, 6. 334; behuvit, 6. 386.
- Behufe, *sb.* behoof, purpose, 78. 57.
- Behuffit. See Behufe.
- Beiaip, *v.* befool, 6. 452.
- Beid, *sb.* bead (rosary), 67. 14; *pl.* beidis, 11. 18.
- Beid = beit, 92. 541.
- Beikis, *sb. pl.* corner teeth, 56. 40.
- Beild, *sb.* shelter, refuge, 103. 34. — Do beild, to give protection, or to act with courage, 61. 61.
- Beild, *v. pt. t., pt. pp.* swollen, 6. 164, 345.
- Beildaris of barkis, *sb. pl.* ship-builders, 55. 12.
- Bein, Beine. See Bene.
- Beir, *sb.* bier, 99. 6.
- Beir, *sb.* uproar, 37. 126.
- Beir, ber, *sb.* boar, 25. 33; 29. 8, 92. See Bair.
- Beir, *sb.* a variety of barley, 28. 69.
- Beir, bere, *v.* bear, carry, give birth, 6. 165, etc.; behave, act, 5. 15. — Beir witness, to bring forward proof, 53. 34. — Berand, *pr. pp.* 35. 100. — Bure, bur, bore, *pt. t.* 17. 168, etc. — Born, borne, *pt. pp.* 28. 47, etc.
- Beird, *sb.* See Berd.
- Beist, best, *sb.* beast, 26. 76, etc.
- Beistlie, *a.* beastly, 88. 17; 97. 1, 21.
- Beit, *v.* help, repair, make up (the fire), 6. 128; 13. 69; 92. 133.
- Bek, *sb.* nod, 6. 277.
- Bekking, *vbl. sb.* nodding, saluting, 6. 57.
- Belang, *v.* belong, pertain, 51. 18.
- Beleif, *sb.* belief, 52. 83; 53. 25.
- Beleif, *v.* believe, 6. 406; 91. 3.
- Bell, *sb.* bell, 28. 16, 286, etc. — Bellis, *pl.* 35. 107, etc.
- Bellamy, *sb.* good friend, boon companion, 29. 26.
- Belly blynd, the one that is blind-folded in the game of blind man's buff, 93. 24.
- Belly huddroun, *sb.* glutton, 3. 38; 25. 70.

ff, beleyf, belyve, quickly,
49; 92. 183, 212.

beam, 77. 14; 17. 5, 24,

within, forward into a
. 485; 92. 299.

bend, bring into tension
ring. — Bend, *pt. t.* 18.

p. with *up*, tighten (a
l. 13. — Bendit, *pt. pp.*

d up, swollen (the breast),
stretched out, stretched,

99. 15.
1, *sb.* bean, 6. 128; 79.

1, beyn, byne, *v.* be, 26.
; *pr. t. s.* 15. 3; 17. 77;

64, etc.; *pt. pp.* 17. 89;
11. 71; beis, art, shalt be,

99. 41.
vp. beneath, 37. 104.

benifyss, benefice, bene-
fice, church-living,

518; 52. 58, 77; 58. 24,

b. banner, 18. 59. See

pr. pp. roaring, neigh-
80.

beard, 3. 8, 95; 37. 91.
t. pp. buried, 99. 77.

See Bird.
beardless, 28. 336.

v. pt. pp. taken away,
barefooted, 28. 338.

beryll, *sb.* beryl, 22. 34;
the best of its kind, 63. 1.

all, *as attr.* like beryl, 11.
23, 39.

pt. t. bearest, 17. 256.
17.

byrne, bairne, barn, *sb.*
man, 6. 60, 237, 429; 28.

night, 3. 2; 32. 27.
retain, 61. 85.

nk of, Lydgate, 60. 51.
saaly, *adv.* busily, 20. 15;

v. pt. t. covered with ex-
28. 396. — Beschittin,

covered with dirt, 26. 71,
367.

Beseik, *v.* beseech, 38. 14, etc.

Besene, *v. pt. pp.* furnished, arrayed,
dressed, 17. 250; 64. 26; 16. 45.

— Weill besene, neat, neatly ar-
ranged, 78. 86; 92. 146; 63. 46.

Bespewit, *v. pt. pp.* covered with
vomiting, 26. 80.

Best, bestis. See Beist.

Best-gnapparis, *sb. pl.* 26. 10.

Bestiall, *sb.* one of beastly habits,
28. 80.

Beswakkit, *v. pt. pp.* buffeted or
soaked, drenched, 28. 316.

Besweik, *v.* deceive, 6. 226.

Besy, bissey, *a.* busy, 17. 217; 46.
81, 82. — Besey, *as adv.* 5. 18.

Besyde, besyde, *adv.* at hand, hard
by, close to, 11. 30, etc.; 37. 116,

etc.; besides, 71. 40.
Besyd, *prep.* hard by, close to, near

to, 6. 3, etc.
Betaknis, *v. pr. t.* betokens, means,

61. 89.
Betrasit, betrasd, *v. pt. t.* betrayed,

28. 435, 467.
Bet-the-kirk, Schir, 46. 91. See

note.
Beuche, bewch, *sb.* bough, 6. 6,

205; 32. 25.
Bevis, Schir, *pr. n.* 32. 35.

Bewar, be war, *v.* beware, 70. 9,
37; 69. 4, etc.

Bewis, *sb. pl.* boughs, limbs, 3. 61;
17. 32; etc.

Bewric, *v.* bewray, show, make
known, 6. 41.

Bewte, beawty, beaute, beawtie, *sb.*
beauty, 6. 215, etc.; 18. 112; 97.

13; 17. 146, etc.
Beyn, beyne. See Bene.

Biche, *sb.* bitch, 97. 8. — Bichis,
pt. 28. 348, 365.

Bicheman, *sb.* merchant, 6. 309.
A.-S. byegan = to buy.

Bicker, *sb.* a drinking-cup, a wooden
bowl, 35. 47.

Bicker, *v.* strike, 28. 332. See
Bikker.

Bid, *v.* desire, order, 21. 23, etc.;
28. 265; 52. 49.

Bidding, *vbl. sb.* command, 6. 327;
25. 67; 35. 67; 98. 29.

Bigging, *sb.* house, 6. 338.

- Biggis, *v. pr. t.* build, 28. 458.
 Bikar, *sb.* assault, 17. 144.
 Bikker, bicker, *v.* fight, assail, strike, 17. 194; 37. 91.
 Bill, *sb.* writing, letter, 18. 42; 28. 92. — Billis, *pl.* legal documents, 6. 347.
 Billie, *sb.* lover, 3. 31.
 Bind, *v.* tie, 6. 47; etc.; 80. 54. — Band, *pt. t.* 86. 34. — Boundin, bundin, bond, bund, *pt. pp.* 28. 471; 99. 6.
 Bink, *sb.* acclivity, bank, 28. 457.
 Bird, berd, *sb.* bird, 6. 5; etc.; *for* brid, bride, young woman, 6. 238.
 Birk, *sb.* birch-tree, 52. 69.
 Birn, *v.* burn, 28. 14; 25. 87; etc.
 Birnist, *v. pt. pp.* burnished (?), 92. 264.
 Birss, *sb.* bristle, 6. 95.
 Birst, *v.* burst, 53. 83; etc.
 Birth, *sb.* birth, origin, child, race, 6. 312; 28. 74, 390; etc.; *parturition*, 10. 16.
 Bissaly, *adv.* busily, 92. 492.
 Bissart, *sb.* buzzard, 37. 85.
 Bla, *a.* livid, 28. 338; 85. 30.
 Blabbar, *v.* blabber, speak nonsense, 28. 248; *as sb.*, 28. 104.
 Bladjeanes, *sb. pl.* effeminate ones (Dr Gregor), 54. 23.
 Blaiknit, *ppl. a.* blackened, 28. 293.
 Blait, *a.* stupid, diffident, 28. 80.
 Blait-mowit, *a.* awkward or diffident in speech, bashful, 54. 23.
 Blak-Belly, a demon, 25. 18.
 Blak Freir, *sb.* 92. 126.
 Blak-moir, *sb.* a negro, 33.
 Blame, *v. inf.* to be blamed or found fault with, 47. 17.
 Blandit, *v. pt. pp.* flattered, soothed, 52. 77.
 Blasing, *ppl. a.* blazing, 67. 12.
 Blaw, *sb.* a blast, a whirl of snow, 28. 532; 37. 91.
 Blaw, *v.* blow, 28. 25, 205; etc.
 Ble, *sb.* colour, complexion, 28. 293. A.-S. *bleo*.
 Bledder-cheikis, *sb.* cheeks puffed out like a bladder, 54. 23.
 Bleid, *v.* bleed, 61. 31; 92. 531; 37. 78; etc.
 Bleir-eit, *a.* blear-eyed, 28. 80.
 Bleit, *sb.* the cry of a sheep, 28. 332.
 Blek, *sb.* blacking, 12. 34; 26. 59; a black mark, 18. 82.
 Blemit, blomyt, *ppl. a.* covered with flowers, 6. 55.
 Blenk, *v.* look, cast glances, glitter, 6. 181, 428; 26. 28; 35. 12.
 Blenkis, *sb. pl.* looks, casts of the eye, 6. 494.
 Blent, *v.* glance, a form of *blenk*, 61. 75; *pt. t.* looked, 26. 19; *pt. pp.* 6. 112.
 Bler, bleir, blier, *v.* make dim. — Bler the e, cheat, deceive, 6. 111, 277; 35. 79.
 Blew, *a.* blue, 16. 19.
 Blew, *v. pt. t.* sounded, 17. 230. See Blaw.
 Blew out, told tales of, bore witness against. N.E. to blow upon, 18. 96.
 Blier. See Bler.
 Blind Hary, 29. 19; Blynd Hary, 60. 69.
 Blinkis. See Blenk.
 Blinn, *v.* leave off, cease, 6. 428. A.-S. *blinnan*.
 Blode. See Blud.
 Blome, blowme, *sb.* blossom, 17. 96, etc.
 Blowme. See Blome.
 Blud, blude, bluid, *sb.* blood, 6. 298, 312; etc.; 12. 46; 15. 6.
 Bludy, *a.* bloody, covered with blood, 61. 76; etc.
 Blumying, *v. pr. pp.* blooming, 6. 477.
 Blwmys. See Blome.
 Bo, *v.* make grimaces, boo, 6. 276.
 Bocht, *v. pt. t.* bought, redeemed, 35. 49; 62. 27; etc.
 Bodin, *v. pt. pp.* accoutred; armed, 25. 36.
 Bogill, *sb.* See Bugil.
 Bois. See Boyis.
 Boissis. See Bossis.
 Boist. See Bost.
 Boistour. See Bostar.
 Boith, *conj.* both, *passim*.
 Boldin, bowdin, *pt. pp.* swollen, 6. 345.

- Boll, *sb.* a measure of grain, 12. 59; 92. 204.
 Bollokis, *sb. pl. testiculi*, 28. 255.
 Bonet, *sb.* bonnet, man's cap, 6. 180, etc.
 Bonk, *sb.* bank, 17. 96.
 Bontie, bountie, *sb.* goodness, 19. 3; 63. 2; 78. 61.
 Bony, *a.* pretty, beautiful, 2. 8; 3. 7, 8, etc. — Bony quhyle, short space of time, 92. 320.
 Bordell, *sb.* brothel, 24. 29.
 Bordour, *sb.* border, 17. 197; the boundary between Scotland and England, 53. 29.
 Born, borne. See Beir.
 Borrow, *v.* borrow, 8. 17; 28. 329; 76. 4; pledge, put in pledge, hence lose, forego, 41. 4. — Borrowit, *pt. pp.* ransomed, redeemed, 87. 6.
 Bossis, *sb. pl.* a small cask, a bottle, 92. 151, 184, 364.
 Bost, boist, *sb.* pride, vainglory; 28. 6, 25, 232.
 Bosteous, *a.* rude, boisterous, 3. 31. See Busteous.
 Bostar, boistour, *sb.* boaster, 25. 34; 67. 52.
 Bot, *sb.* boat, 99. 19.
 Bot, *adv.* only, 17. 233; 28. 55, etc.
 Bot, but, *prep.* but, except, 17. 234; 24. 20, etc.; without, 6. 189; 53. 30. See But.
 Bot, *conj.* but, 28. 4, 17; unless, 80. 19; 93. 10; bot gif (gife, giff) except, unless, 28. 154; 38. 7; 78. 51. — Bot gif that, unless, 46. 80; 92. 49. — Bot and, but if, 35. 47.
 Botingis, *sb. pl.* boots, 28. 340, 348. Fr. *bottine*.
 Botkin, *sb.* dagger, 92. 172.
 Botwand, *sb.* baton, rod of power, 28. 122.
 Boucht. See Bocht.
 Boun, bovine, *a.* ready, 28. 361, etc. — Be boun, are obliged to go, 10. 14.
 Boun, boun, bowne, *v.* make ready, betake (one's self to a place), 28. 122; 92. 546; 99. 11.
 Boundin, *v. pt. pp.* bound, 28. 471. See Bind.
 Boundis, *sb. pl.* bounds, territories, neighbourhood, 6. 404; 37. 6; 29. 99; 100. 7.
 Bountie. See Bontie.
 Bour, boure, *sb.* bower, chamber, 6. 184; 30. 1; 53. 23, etc.
 Bourd, *sb.* tournament, jest, joke, 6. 385, 476; 26. 100; 46. 84; — strip, piece, bit (?), 6. 238.
 Bourde, *v.* jest, 31. 5.
 Bourdown, *sb.* a pilgrim's staff, 28. 527.
 Bourdour, *sb.* jester, 18. 35.
 Bovne. See Boun.
 Bowdyn. See Boldin.
 Bowgle, bowgill, *sb.* buffalo, wild ox, 16. 110; bugle-horn, 17. 230. O. Fr. *bugle*.
 Bowk, *sb.* the trunk of the body, 3. 25.
 Bown. See Boun.
 Boyis, bois, *sb. pl.* boys, 6. 330, etc.
 Brace. See Braiss.
 Brack. See Brak.
 Braggaris, *sb. pl.* braggarts, 25. 34.
 Braid, bred, *sb.* assault, start, 16. 185; 23. 45.
 Braid, brayd, bred, breid, *a.* broad, 35. 83; 6. 429; 55. 78; *adv.* broadly, 6. 347.
 Braid, *v.* knit, plait, braid. — Broud, *pt. pp.* braided, 17. 90.
 Braid up, *v.* throw up, toss up, 6. 348. — Braid of, resemble, take after, 47. 13.
 Braiss, brace, *v.* embrace, undergo, 2. 8; 28. 552; 75. 7.
 Brak, brack. See Brek.
 Brallar. See Braular.
 Bran, *sb.* husk of oats, 56. 45.
 Brand, *sb.* sword, 25. 40; 32. 9.
 Brand, *sb.* torch, fire, 79. 1.
 Brand, *ppl. a.* muscular, brawned, 6. 429.
 Brandeis, *v.* make a display, swagger, 25. 33. See note.
 Brane, *sb.* brain, 53. 83.
 Brankand, *ppl. a.* prancing, tossing the head, ostentatious, 6. 180.
 Bratill, *sb.* a clattering noise, 26. 73.

- Brattis, *sb. pl.* children, coarse clothing, rags, 28. 49; 67. 39.
- Braular, brallar, *sb.* brawler, noisy fellow, 67. 52.
- Brawlis, *sb. pl.* brawls, fightings, riot, outrage, 49. 6.
- Bray, *v.* press, push, 29. 73.
- Brayis = banks, slopes, *sb. pl.*
- Brayd. See Braid.
- Breder. See Brodir.
- Bredest. See Braid.
- Breid, *sb.* breadth, 23. 36; 86. 65, etc. — Breid, on, abroad, 6. 74; to the full extent, 6. 424; 86. 73; wide open, 67. 12.
- Breid. See Braid.
- Breid, *sb.* bread, 44. 24; 92. 360, etc. — Breid of mane, 92. 156. See Mayne.
- Breid, *v.* breed, 24. 10; 58. 42; 81. 25; breid, *pt. pp.* 28. 141.
- Breiding, *pr. pp.* and *sb.* breeding, inventing.
- Breif, *sb.* writing or letter of authority, a writ, summons, 25. 108; 28. 215; 88. 28.
- Breif, breve, *v.* write, compose, relate, 6. 385; 18. 42; 41. 6; 52. 48.
- Breik, *sb.* breeches, 28. 104, 273; 54. 24.
- Breikless, *a.* without breeches, 28. 416.
- Breist, brist, *sb.* breast, 6. 345, etc.; (for stomach), 26. 54.
- Breith, *sb.* breath, anger, wrath, 35. 26.
- Brek, breik, *v.* break, 17. 311; 53. 83; 77. 4, etc. — Brak, *pt. t.* 17. 241. — Brokin, *pt. pp.* 87. 3, etc.
- Brekar, *sb.* breaker, 20. 3.
- Brekeless, breechless, without breeches, 28. 384.
- Breme, *sb.* bream, 17. 35.
- Brenche, branch, *sb.* branch, 78. 6, etc.
- Brether, Brethir. See Brodir.
- Breve. See Breif.
- Brew, *v.* brew, produce, 7. 35; 28. 317.
- Bribour, *sb.* robber, the devil, 85. 30.
- Bricht, brycht, bright, *a.* bright, 17. 81; 36. 2, etc.; as *adv.* 17. 23, etc.; as *sb.* a beautiful one, a woman, 3. 2; 6. 236.
- Brichtnes, brychtness, *sb.* brightness, 22. 12; 77. 14.
- Brigane, *sb.* robber, 28. 94.
- Brigantis, *sb. pl.* robbers, freebooters, 28. 532.
- Brigge, *sb.* bridge, 14. 33.
- Briljeane, *sb.* word of obscene meaning, *pudenda*, 3. 44.
- Brim. See Brym.
- Bring, *v.* carry, bring, lead, 6. 289, etc. — Brocht, *pt. t. pt. pp.* brought, 26. 69, etc.
- Brint, *v. pt. pp.* burnt, 18. 76; 28. 94.
- Brist. See Breist.
- Brist, *v.* burst, 26. 102, etc. — Out brist, *inf.* burst out, break forth, 6. 164.
- Brocht. See Bring.
- Brod, *v.* prick, spur on, 6. 330.
- Brodir, broder, Bruder, brothir, *sb.* brother, 31. 3; 71. 33; 73. 11, etc.; brether, brethir, bredir, *pt.* 6. 404; 45. 26; 60. 93; 73. 26, etc.
- Broud, braided, embroidered, 17. 90.
- Browderit, *v. pt. pp.* braided, 63. 44. Cf. Braid.
- Browk. See Bruke.
- Browstar, *sb.* brewer, 12. 56.
- Bruder. See Brodir.
- Bruik. See Bruke.
- Bruike, *v.* make dirty. — Bruikit, *pt. pp.* blackened, 37. 51.
- Bruke, *sb.* brook, 17. 35, 234.
- Bruke, bruik, browk, *v.* enjoy, possess, 37. 72, 87; 58. 24; 53. 49.
- Brukkill, brukle, *a.* brittle, 6. 262; 48. 7.
- Bruntstane, *sb.* brimstone, sulphur, 28. 459.
- Brybour, *sb.* beggar, thief, 28. 215; as *attr.* 28. 49.
- Brybrie, *sb.* beggary, thieving, 28. 63.
- Brycht. See Bricht.
- Bryd, Sanct, St Brigida, 48. 57.
- Bryd, bryde, *sb.* bride, wife, 28. 317; 29. 157.

- Brydallis, *sb. pl.* marriages, 32. 19.
 Brydill, *sb.* bridle, 6. 348, 354; 52.
 49; as *attr.* 25. 74.
 Brym, brim, *a.* fierce, 6. 95; 86. 58.
 Bucklar, *sb.* buckler, 32. 9.
 Buddis, *sb. pl.* gifts, bribes, 6. 142.
 • Buffat, *sb.* buffet, blow, 85. 23. —
 Buffettis, *pl.* 37. 78.
 Bugill, bowgill, bogil, *sb.* bugle,
 spectre, goblin, 6. 111; 17. 230;
 28. 94; 58. 63.
 Bugrist, *sb.* one that has had car-
 nal connexion with a man or a
 beast, 28. 174.
 Buill. See Bull.
 Buik, *v. pt. t.* baked, 92. 204.
 Buke, buk, buik, *sb.* book, 6. 428;
 51. 23; 92. 342, etc.
 Bukkie, *sb.* spiral shell, 6. 276.
 Bull, buill, *sb.* bull, 32. 41; 38. 27.
 • Bumbart, *sb.* drone bee, drone,
 driveller, a lazy or fat fellow,
 6. 91; 25. 70; 58. 24.
 Bun, *s.* bottom, 28. 403.
 Bund, bond, bundin, *v. pt. pp.* bound,
 6. 236; 18. 17; 52. 72; 99. 6.
 See Bind.
 Bung, *sb.* bung, 35. 33. See Barell.
 Burch, *sb.* burgh, 28. 329. See
 Burgh.
 Burd, burde, *sb.* board (sea term),
 17. 55; board, table, 28. 540;
 92. 145, 172, 210, etc.
 Burdclaith, *sb.* boardcloth, *i. e.*,
 tablecloth, 28. 334.
 Burdin, *sb.* burden, 6. 165.
 Burdoun, *sb.* staff, pilgrim's staff,
 28. 527; 92. 515.
 Bure, bur, bore, *v. pt. t.* bore, car-
 ried, gave birth to, 17. 168; 28.
 418; 58. 73, etc. See Beir.
 • Burgeoun, *v.* bud, flourish, 6. 88;
 22. 3.
 • Burgess, *sb.* free citizens, 63. 9.
 Burgh, burch, *sb.* burgh, town, 6.
 181; 53. 23, etc.
 Buriawe, *sb.* hangman, 28. 533.
 Burow, *sb.* as *attr.* burgh, 6. 338.
 Busche, *sb.* bush, 16. 130; bussis,
pl. 6. 186.
 Busie, *a.* busy, 46. 92. See Besy.
 Busk, *v. pr. t.* deck, dress, 6. 402,
 416; 56. 72.
 Bussis. See Busche.
 Bussome, *sb.* besom, broom, 36. 34.
 • Busteous, bustling, bustuoss, bost-
 eous, *a.* rough, loud, rude, 3. 31;
 16. 34, 110; 29. 26.
 But, *adv.* towards the door, 6. 487,
 494. (N.S. the outer room of a
 two-roomed house.)
 But, bot, *prep.* without, 6. 189;
 17. 5; 53. 30, etc. See Bot.
 Bute, *sb.* remedy, 6. 309; 92. 373;
 103. 34.
 Bute, John, the Fule, 23. 19.
 Buthman, *sb.* keeper of the booth,
 shopman, 6. 309.
 Butis, *sb. pl.* boots, 12. 33; 28. 358.
 Buttoun, *sb.* a thick-set little man,
 28. 369.
 Bwreit, *v. pt. pp.* buried, 99. 53.
 By, be, *prep.* by, past, 6. 428; 7.
 38; 28. 402. See Be.
 By, *adv.* close at hand, near, 56. 9;
 92. 72; aside, 7. 8; in addition,
 57. 4, etc.
 By, *v.* buy, 28. 504; 83. 21; 98. 23.
 Byd, byde, *v.* abide, stay, wait,
 endure, 37. 34; 71. 37, etc.; 80.
 68; 103. 33.
 Byding, *sb.* abiding, staying away,
 absence, 98. 23.
 Bygone, *a.* past, 58. 9.
 Byll, *sb.* bile, 6. 164.
 Byne, *v. pr. t.* is, 15. 3. See Bene.
 Bysselye, *adv.* busily, 23. 40.
 Byt, *v.* bite, 11. 16; 56. 45.
 Byting, *vbl. sb.* biting, 30. 10.
 Byttaris, *sb. pl.* biters.—Seme byt-
 taris, *sb. pl.* seam-biters, tailors,
 26. 10.
 Cabele, *v.* rein, bridle, 6. 354.
 Cabroch, *a.* lean, meagre, ugly,
 misshapen, 28. 318.
 • Cace, *sb.* case, matter, condition,
 circumstance, 2. 7, 14, etc.; 65.
 52; 75. 35; 98. 14, etc.
 Caff, *sb.* as *attr.* chaff, 6. 355.
 Cager, *sb.* as *attr.* cadger, an itin-
 erant merchant.—Cager-averis,
sb. pl. carrier-horses, pack-horses,
 28. 357.
 Cahute, cabin of a ship, 28. 385.
 • Caigis, *sb. pl.* cages, 52. 23.

- Cair, care, kair, cayr, *sb.* care, anxiety, trouble, distress, 28. 16; 37. 115; 41. 9, etc.
- Cairfull, carefull, *a.* full of care or sorrow, causing care or fear, 3. 22; 6. 418; 17. 243.
- Cairlis. See Carle.
- Cairt, *sb.* cart, 28. 356.
- Cairt, cart, *sb.* card, 28. 43; 52. 68; 66. 11.
- Cairweidis, *sb. pl.* garments of mourning, 6. 422.
- Caiss, *sb.* case, 28. 83.
- Cald, *sb.* cold (the disease, applied to a horse), 56. 16; coldness (of the weather), 56. 22; 29. 57.
- Cald, *a.* See Cauld.
- Caldron cruke, *sb.* a caldron chain, 7. 4.
- Cale, *sb.* See Kaill.
- Callandaris, *sb. pl.* those who register deeds, 55. 10. S.T.S.
- Calling, *sb.* behaviour, 6. 489.
- Calsay, cassay, *sb.* causeway, pavement, 28. 344; 67. 73. Fr. *chaussée*.
- Calyss, Calice, *pr. n.* Calais, the town, 38. 6.
- Caljecot, *pr. n.* Calcutta, 53. 62.
- Came, hony-came, *sb.* comb, a honey-comb, 13. 39.
- Campion, *sb.* champion, warrior, 60. 29; 61. 44, etc.
- Can, kan, *sb.* can, drinking-vessel, 25. 95.
- Can, cun, *v. pr. t.* can, am able, 28. 265; know, 9. 9; 55. 51. See Coud.
- Can, *v. pt. t.* = *gan*, began, did, 12. 9; 18. 20, etc. See Coud.
- Candill, *sb.* candle. — Goldyn candill matutyn, the sun, 17. 4.
- Cankrit, cankrit, *a.* cross, embittered, spiteful, full of venom, 28. 136, 161; 37. 127; 86. 124.
- Cannepea, *sb.* bed-curtain, 103. 38.
- Cannocht, cannot, 40. 13.
- Cannoun, *sb.* canon, 37. 54.
- Canterberry, *pr. n.* Canterbury, 45. 38.
- Cape, *sb.* See Kaip.
- Capill, *sb.* cart-horse, work-horse, 6. 355.
- Capircalyeane, *sb.* capercaillie or mountain-cock; (*fig.*) a term of endearment, 3. 43. See note.
- Capitane, captan, *sb.* captain, 18. 27; 60. 30.
- Capon, capoun, *sb.* gelded cock, 92. 133, 212, etc.
- Caprowsy, *sb.* a short cloak with a hood, commonly of a red colour, 28. 330.
- Care, *sb.* See Cair.
- Carioun, *sb.* carrion, corrupted body, 28. 136, 267.
- Carle, cairl, carll, *sb.* man, low-born, mean fellow, 6. 89, 118, 131, 274; 58. 23.
- Carlich, *a.* churlish, rustic, untrained, 52. 19.
- Carlingis, *sb. pl.* rough women, women of rude manners, 13. 10; 28. 168, 349, 375.
- Carmeleit, Carmelites, an order of monks, 11. 45; 92. 25.
- Carp, *v. pt. t.* speak, talk, carry on conversation, 2. 52; 6. 510.
- Carrik, Karrik, a Scottish district, Bruce's country, as *attr.* 28. 248, 339.
- Carybald, carybald, carrybald, *sb.* mean fellow, 6. 94, 137; 28. 312; as *attr.* 6. 131.
- Cart fillaris, *sb. pl.* fillers of carts, 54. 25.
- Carve, karve, kerf, *v.* carve, cut, 6. 484; 22. 18; 37. 21.
- Carvour, *sb.* carver, sculptor, 55. 11.
- Cassin, cassyne, 35. 40. See Cast.
- Cast, kast, *v.* cast, throw, 6. 227; 25. 11, etc.; kest, keist, kaist, *pt. t.* 6. 355; 17. 39, 203; 61. 77; 92. 339; castin, cassin, cassyne, *pt. pp.* 92. 10; 28. 117, etc.; castand, *pr. pp.* 6. 123.
- Castings, *sb. pl.* cast-off clothes, 54. 43.
- Catall, cattell, *sb.* cattle, capital, farm stock, 30. 15; 35. 77; 57. 3; 66. 22.
- Catherein, *sb.* Highland robber, 32. 13. See Katherene.
- Cative, caitiff, *sb.* coward, 25. 58;

65. 44; *attr.* puny, 65. 27. O. Fr. *catif*.
 Catt, *sb.* cat, *attr.* like a cat, 33. 8.
 Cattell. See Catall.
 Catyve. See Cative.
 Cauld, cawld, *a.* cold, 6. 522; 16. 67; 28. 413, etc.
 Caus, cawis, *sb.* cause, reason, 47. 6, etc.; 67. 37.
 Caus, caus, *v.* cause, 28. 437, etc.
 Cautelus, *a.* crafty, 98. 3.
 Cawf, *sb.* calf, 3. 23.
 Cawis. See Caus.
 Cawkit, *v.* *pt. t.* to cackie, to cack, defecate, 37. 101.
 Cawld. See Cald, *sb.* and *a.*
 Cain, *pr. n.* 28. 161.
 Cayphas, *pr. n.* 28. 182.
 Cedull, *sb.* schedule, piece of writing, 28. 48.
 Ceis, ceiss, *v.* cease, stop, 28. 42, 81; 87. 33.
 Cellair, *sb.* cellar, 35. 20.
 Celsitud, *sb.* greatness, might, 84. 76; 100. 25.
 Cessionoun, Court of Session, 46. 62.
 Cete. See Cite.
 Chace. See Chase.
 Chace. See Chaise.
 Chacker, *sb.* exchequer, 40. 1.
 Chafitis, *sb. pl.* jaws, chops, 6. 108, 290.
 Chaip, *v.* escape; 6. 55; 12. 76. Fr. *échapper*.
 Chairbunkle. See Charbunczell.
 Chairge, schairge, charge, *sb.* charge, assault, 6. 319; 17. 189; 80. 57.
 Chais. See Chase.
 Chaise, chace, *sb.* chace, pursuit, 2. 54; 46. 79; 91. 12.
 Chaist, chast, chest, *a.* chaste, 6. 293; 17. 76; 100. 16, etc. as *adv.* 28. 294.
 Chakmait, *sb.* checkmate, 70. 21.
 Chalmer, chalmir, chaumir, *sb.* chamber, 6. 183, 194, 370, 431; 28. 424; 46. 2; 92. 138; 30. 23.
 Chalmirleir, *sb.* chamberlain, 18. 86.
 Channoun, *sb.* canon, 37. 53.
 Chapell clarkis, *sb. pl. (fig.)* birds, 17. 22.
 Char, on, *adv.* ajar, 87. 11.
 Charbunczell, chairbunkle, *sb.* carbuncle; (*fig.*) 22. 5; 62. 24.
 Charge. See Chairge.
 Charitabill, *a.* full of love, 76. 19.
 Chase, chace, chais, chece, *v.* chase, drive away, put to flight, 20. 15; 28. 363; 88. 10; 98. 6, etc. — Chest, cheist, *pt. t.* 18. 100; 32. 13; *pt. pp.* 28. 347, etc.
 Chast. See Chaist.
 Chaucere, Chauser, *pr. n.* 17. 253; 60. 50.
 Chaumir. See Chalmir.
 Chece. See Chase.
 Cheif, *a.* chief, principal, 6. 292, etc. — Cheif, at, in the place of honour, 52. 23. See note.
 Cheik, chek, *sb.* cheek, 6. 107, 276; 93. 19; *attr.* to bane, 28. 293.
 Cheip, *v.* cheep, 2. 55.
 Cheir, cheyr, chere, *sb.* countenance, face, look, 17. 211; manner, deportment, 6. 282; 17. 94, etc. — Guid, gud, mirry cheir, good, merry mode of living, 63. 7; 45. 1, 3, etc. — Cheir, Lusty (*personif.*), 17. 150. — Cheir, Mylde (*personif.*), 17. 167.
 Cheis, cheiss, chese, *v.* choose, 6. 46, 52, 75, 208, etc. — Cheiss, *imp.* 70. 13; 97. 9, etc. — Chosin, *pt. pp.* 6. 75, 201, etc.
 Cheis, *sb.* cheese, 92. 69, 245.
 Cheist. See Chase.
 Cheke. See Cheik.
 Chenje, chenije, chenzie, cheyne, *sb.* chain, 6. 53, 55; 67. 76; 25. 73; 28. 26, etc.
 Chenzeit, *v. pt. pp.* covered with chain-armour, 25. 38.
 Cherarchy, *sb.* hierarchy, the heavenly host, 16. 57.
 Chere. See Cheir.
 Chereitie, cheretie, cheritie, cherite, *sb.* charity, kindness, love, 4. 38; 81. 74; 78. 66, etc.
 Cheris, chereiss, *v.* cherish, coddle, 6. 291; 52. 29. Fr. *chérir*.
 Cherrissing, cherrissing, *vbl. sb. (personif.)*, cherishing, fostering care, 17. 189, 219; 55. 24.

- Ches, chest, cheset, chesit. See Chasis.
- Chese. See Cheis.
- Chessone, *v.* accuse, 28. 441.
- Chest. See Chaist.
- Cheuallere, *sb.* man-at-arms, 17. 153.
- Cheualry, chevelry, chavelry, chivalry, *sb.* men-at-arms, 17. 193; 32. 3; 61. 82; 62. 24.
- Chevalouris, *sb. pl.* men-at-arms of whatever kind, 55. 10.
- Chevilrous, *a.* chivalrous, 62. 19.
- Chevis, *v.* procure, assign, give by legal deed, 6. 292.
- Cheyne. See Chen3e.
- Cheyre, *sb.* chair, 92. 179, 210 (?).
- Chyde, *v.* chide, find fault with, 6. 290.
- Chiftane, *sb.* chieftain, 61. 21, 63, etc.
- Chirry, *sb.* a cherry, 44. 22; 66. 42; as a term of endearment, 3. 52.
- Chittirlilling, *sb.* contemptible chatterer (Dr Gregor), 28. 371.
- Choip, *sb.* chop, 28. 294.
- Chois, choiss, *sb.* choice, 6. 46; 17. 185, 193, etc.
- Choll, *sb.* jowl, jaw, 28. 294.
- Choppynestowp, *sb.* a vessel containing a chopin, a liquid measure, 8. 26.
- Chosin. See Cheis.
- Chuf, *sb.* a simpleton, a silly fellow, churl, 6. 290; as *attr.* 54. 25.
- Chuffmidding, foul as a chaffmidden or dung-heap, 54. 25.
- Chuk, *v.* chuck, fondle, cajole, 3. 11; 6. 291.
- Churle, churll, *sb.* a churl, one of rude manners, 6. 55, 293; 54. 25.
- Churlicheness, *sb.* churlishness, rudeness, 16. 139.
- Chymmys, *sb.* chief dwelling, 6. 292. O. F. *chef-mes*.
- Chyn, *sb.* chin, 6. 291.
- Chyre. See Cheyre.
- Cite, citie, cete, *sb.* city, 14. 10; 61. 55; 86. 86, etc.
- Cleid. See Cleith.
- Clais. See Clevis.
- Clairettis, *sb. pl.* clarets, 4. 55.
- Clais, clais. See Claithe.
- Claithe, clayth, clath, *sb.* cloth, 6. 139, etc.; table-cloth, 92. 145; *pl.* claitheis, clathis, clothis, clais, clais, clayis, 6. 371; 54. 53; 45. 18; 64. 29; 76. 35.
- Clayth-takkaris, *sb. pl.* cloth-takers, a nickname for tailors, 26. 11.
- Clav, clave. See Cleif.
- Clam. See Clym.
- Clame, *v.* claim, with the *prep.* to, lay claim to, 28. 181; 39. 2, etc.
- Clamschellis, *sb. pl.* scallop-shells worn by pilgrims, 28. 157, 527.
- Clan, *sb.* clan, class, kind, 28. 476; 32. 16; 52. 32.
- Clap, *v. imp.* press, beat together, fondle, 3. 11; 6. 104, 483; 92. 343.
- Clap, *v.* clap, pet, fondle, 56. 19.
- Clapping, *vbl. sb.* fondling, 6. 274.
- Clarat-cunnaris, *sb. pl.* claret-testers, judges of claret, 55. 42.
- Clarefeid, clarifyit, *ppl. a.* polished, made bright, 16. 155; 85. 43.
- Clargie. See Clergie.
- Clarion, *sb.* a musical instrument, 61. 22.
- Clark. See Clerck.
- Clash, *v. pr. t.* pelt, strike, 28. 360.
- Clath. See Claithe.
- Clatter, *v.* tattle, chatter, 5. 10; 6. 90; 25. 116.
- Clatteraris, *sb. pl.* tattlers, chatterers, 55. 40.
- Claucht. See Cleik.
- Claver. See Clever.
- Claw, *v.* scratch, 6. 275.
- Clayis. See Claithe.
- Clayth. See Claithe.
- Cled. See Cleith.
- Cleif, *v.* split, burst, 41. 9; 86. 83; 101. 31.
- Cleif, cleve, *v.* cleave, stick, 28. 388; 52. 18; clais, *pl. t.* 86. 59.
- Cleik, *sb.* hook(ful), haul, 52. 67. See note.
- Cleik, *v.* lay hold of, seize, 28. 62; 54. 28.—Cleke on, *imp.* fasten on, 28. 158; claucht, *pl. t.* 92. 532.
- Clein. See Clene.
- Cleir, clere, *a.* clear, distinct, bright,

- fair, plain, 6. 23, 227; 16. 99; 40. 2; 78. 105, etc.; as *adv.* wholly, altogether, plainly, 99. 14, 78; 84. 35.
- Cleith, *v.* clothe, 36. 23; 45. 4, 12. — Cled, claid, *pt. t.* 37. 11; 81. 29; 86. 26, 41. — Cled, claid, *pt. pp.* 65. 22, etc.; 33. 11; 63. 42.
- Cleithing, cleithing, *sb.* clothing, 6. 182, 268; 92. 522.
- Clek, *v.* hatch, bring forth, 52. 24.
- Clekkinsklewch, Roger of, 32. 26.
- Clemence, *sb.* clemency, 62. 94.
- Clene, clein, *a.* clean, pure (morally), 28. 141; 84. 41, etc.; as *adv.* cleanly, altogether, wholly, 6. 335; 79. 16; 92. 215.
- Clenely, *adv.* cleanly, neatly, 37. 21.
- Clenge, *v.* cleanse, 12. 35; 28. 318; 80. 18.
- Cleo, *pr. n.* 17. 77.
- Clepe, *v.* call, 14. 10.
- Cler, clere. See Cleir.
- Clergie, clergy, clergie, *sb.* learning, erudition, 28. 62, 403; 97. 31; those in orders, 83. 25.
- Clerit, *v. pt. t.* cleared, 87. 28.
- Clerk, clark, *sb.* clergyman, 49. 6, etc.; learned man, 60. 34, etc.
- Clerk, Iohne, *pr. n.* 60. 58; 35. 81.
- Clerk of Tranent, 60. 65.
- Clething, *sb.* See Cleithing.
- Clever, claver, *sb.* clover (*fig.*), 3. 29; 56. 26.
- Cleverus, *a.* clever, dexterous, 37. 86.
- Cleve, *v.* See Cleif.
- Clewch, *sb.* precipice, ravine, 56. 26.
- Clewis, *sb. pl.* hollows or clefts among rocks, 17. 243. Cf. Clewch.
- Clift, lang of, having long legs, 29. 49.
- Clink, *v.* rattle, 40. 8.
- Clip, *sb.* colt (*fig.*), according to Dr Gregor; a big, soft fellow, 3. 36. See note.
- Clipis, *v.* exclaims, calls, 82. 5. See Clepe.
- Clippis, *sb.* eclipse, 33. 13; 29. 55.
- Clodd, *v.* to throw clods, pelt with clods, 28. 360.
- Clog, *sb.* a piece of wood tied round the neck to prevent an animal from wandering or leaping, a weight on the foot, a drag, hopple, 30. 11.
- Cloiss, *v.* close, shut, 92. 210. — Closit, *pt. pp.* enclosed, 85. 18; shut, shut up, 28. 412; 92. 113, 207, etc.
- Cloiss, *a.* close, quiet, 92. 473, 483.
- Clok, cloke, clouk, *sb.* cloak, 17. 126; 6. 418, 426, 434, 470; 28. 157.
- Close, *v.* enclose, surround, 92. 13.
- Closet, *sb.* (*fig.*) womb, 84. 78.
- Clossis, *sb. pl.* passages, wynds, 28. 147. See note.
- Clothis. See Clath.
- Clothit, *pt. pp.* clothed, 78. 23.
- Cloud, *sb.* (*fig.*) cloud, a very great number, 17. 178. — Cloud (*fig.*) darkness, 28. 147. See Clud.
- Cloun, Sanct, 13. 31.
- Clour, *sb.* tumour, wheal, 9. 32.
- Clout, clowt, *sb.* piece of rag, 28. 412; 26. 14.
- Cloutit, *pt. a.* mended, patched, 28. 157; 54. 24.
- Clowis, cluwis, *sb. pl.* claws, 16. 99; 87. 13.
- Clowiss, *sb. pl.* cloves, 28. 320.
- Clowttar, *sb.* maker, mender, 26. 5.
- Club, *sb.* big staff, 24. 63, etc.
- Club-facet, *a.* clubbish, heavy, thick-faced, 54. 24.
- Cluccanes, *sb. pl.* grippers, thieves, 54. 24 (?).
- Clud, cloud, *sb.* cloud, 83. 5, 38; 37. 89, etc.
- Cluwis. See Clowiss.
- Clvik, *sb.* claw, talon, 37. 86. — Clwikis, *pl.* 37. 118.
- Clym, *v.* climb, 6. 131, etc. — Clame, *pt. t.* 92. 525.
- Clym-ledder, *sb.* one who climbs the ladder, *i.e.* deserves to be hanged, 28. 368.
- Clynk, *v.* jingle, ring, 28. 16.
- Clype. See Clip, and note.
- Cnip, *v.* bite, 56. 46.
- Coclink, *sb.* harlot, 24. 26.
- Coft, *v. pt. t.* bought, 92. 101. Icel. *kaupa*; Dut. *koopen*; Ger. *kaufen*.
- Coil, *sb.* cock of hay, 28. 357.

- Coist, cost, *sb.* coast, 18. 100; 28. 231, 412; 29. 67.
 Coist, *sb.* cost, expense, 9. 61.
 Coistly, *a.* costly, 16. 155.
 Coive, *sb.* cove, cave, 99. 20.
 Cok, *sb.* cock, 6. 326; 28. 156; to cry cok, to acknowledge that one is vanquished, 28. 276.
 Cokburnispeth, *pr. n.* 28. 426.
 Cokill, *sb.* cockle, a shell-fish, 13. 24.
 Cokkatryce, kokatrice, *sb.* cockatrice, 28. 169, 463.
 Cold. See Coud.
 Colzard, *sb.* collier. See Rauf.
 Collapis, *sb. pl.* collops, lumps of meat, minced meat, 28. 523.
 Collatioun, *sb.* a feast, 9. 81; 50. 11.
 Collep, *sb.* drinking-cup, 25. 95.
 Collever, *sb.* coal-horse, horse for drawing coals, 56. 15. See Aver.
 Collum, *sb.* ship-load, cargo, 28. 404.
 Colorit, *ppl. a.* coloured, deceitful, 97. 28.
 Colour, collour, color, cullour, *sb.* colour, hue, 6. 418; 22. 25; 17. 13; 16. 19, 96, 142; 103. 9, etc.; (*fig.*) excuses, 6. 456; mode of writing, style, 38. 11.
 Come, *v. pt. t.* See Cum.
 Comfortatiue, *a.* bringing comfort, 4. 12.
 Conimend, *v.* pay one's respects, 4. 3; 18. 3; 77. 25.
 Commirwald, *a.* henpecked, 28. 65.
 Commissar, *sb.* delegate, 18. 34, 44, etc.
 Commoun, commune, common, *a.* what belongs to the public, known to all, general, 13. 4, 29, 72; 28. 16, 37; 51. 12, etc. — Commounis, commonness, *sb. pl.* the common people, commonalty, 63. 55; 67. 23.
 Compair, compare, *sb.* equal, match, 12. 87; 14. 31.
 Compair, *v.* compare, make equal, 16. 140.
 Compassand, *v. pr. pp.* compassing, devising, 6. 123.
 Compeir, appear, as before a Court, 16. 72, 82.
 Compile, compyle, *v.* give an account of, describe, compose, 17. 72; 28. 1.
 Complen, complane, complain, *v.* complain, mourn, 11. 25; 38. 1; 62. 2, etc.
 Compositioun, *sb.* agreement, 9. 55.
 Compositour, *sb.* one authorized to make an agreement, 9. 54.
 Compt, coumpt, *sb.* account, reckoning, 76. 36; 40. 2, etc.
 Compt, *v.* account, value, 28. 65; 58. 53; 93. 17.
 Compyle, *v.* See Compile.
 Concedring, conciddering. See Consider.
 Conclaif, *sb.* conclave, secret chamber, 85. 17.
 Conclude, *v.* resolve, bring about, 59. 10; 81. 102.
 Conclusioun, *sb.* end, settlement, deduction, 9. 24; 60. 39.
 Confort, *sb.* comfort, 39. 3, etc.
 Confort, *v.* comfort, 6. 521, etc.
 Comfortable, *a.* bringing pleasure or comfort, 6. 509, etc.; serviceable, 62. 5.
 Confound, *v.* put to confusion, 87. 2, 31.
 Connyng, *a.* knowing, skilful, learned, 17. 273.
 Conqueiss, conquyss, *v.* gain, acquire, 54. 13; 81. 126.
 Conquest, *sb.* or *v.* gain, 52. 34.
 Conquis, *sb.* conquest, 61. 69.
 Conquyss. See Conqueiss.
 Consaif, consave, *v.* conceive, give life in the womb, 10. 13; 28. 137; 81. 113.
 Consait, *sb.* conceit, 93. 9.
 Consel, *v.* conceal, 80. 24.
 Conserf, conserve, *v.* preserve, guard, keep, 16. 182, etc.
 Considder, consydder, concidder, conceder, *v.* consider, 53. 4, 8, etc.; 16. 131, 144.
 Considerance, *sb.* thought, consideration, 21. 9, etc.
 Consuetude, *sb.* custom, 6. 64.
 Consumption, *sb.* a wasting away, 55. 31.
 Contem, *sb.* contempt, 101. 30.

- Contemptioun, *sb.* the act of despising, 81. 117.
 Contenance. See Countenance.
 Contene, *v.* contain, 63. 62; 79. 40.
 Conteyne, *v.* continue, adjourn, 84. 41; continwit, *pt. t.* 11. 31.
 Continvall, *a.* continual, constant, 5. 4.
 Continwance, *sb.* continuance, perseverance, 21. 7; (*personif.*) 17. 164.
 Continwatioun, *sb.* inheritance, 18. 106.
 Continwit, *pt. pp.* 11. 31. See Conteyne.
 Contrair, contrar, contrary, *sb.* 48. 48; *a.* 79. 16; *prep.* 81. 123.
 Contreit, *a.* contrite, full of grief for sin, 81. 4, 47.
 Contritioun, contrytioun, *sb.* contrition, 88. 36, etc.
 Convene, *v.* meet, 67. 58.
 Convoy, *v.* bring, conduct, manage, 4. 59, 62; 6. 453, etc. — Convoy the, *imp.* go, make thy journey, 28. 124.
 Convickt, *ppl. a.* convicted, 28. 124.
 Conwoy, *sb.* bearing, carriage, 23. 32.
 Cop, coup, cowp, *sb.* cup, 6. 125, 148, etc.; 63. 62; 71. 42. — Play cop out, to drink out the cup, 50. 13; 92. 404.
 Corce. See Cors.
 Corchat, *sb.* crotchet in music, 52. 18.
 Corde, *sb.* cord, rope, 86. 52.
 Cordilleris, the Franciscans, 11. 45.
 Coreck. See Correct.
 Corne, *sb.* corn (grain), 35. 77, etc.
 Cornicle, *sb.* chronicle, 28. 440.
 Corpis, corps, *sb.* body, 41. 9; 86. 77, etc. See Corse.
 Correct, correk, *v.* remedy, rebuke, temper, 67. 46; 70. 37; 88. 21.
 Correkk. See Correct.
 Correnoch, *sb.* coronach, war-cry, also a dirge, 25. 112.
 Cors, corss, corse, corce, *sb.* body, person, 6. 137; 28. 158, 484; 97. 29.
 Corss, corce, *sb.* cross, 86. 77. —
 Corss, a coin having a cross on it, 40. 4; 41. 22.
 Corss, cors, *pr. n.* the High Cross at Edinburgh, 13. 22; 28. 85, 339; 29. 27.
 Corspatrik, *pr. n.* 28. 430, etc.
 Corstorphine, *pr. n.* 60. 78.
 Cost, *sb.* coast, 28. 412.
 Cost, *sb.* price, 6. 371.
 Cost, *v.* cost, to be worth, 26. 53; 56. 74.
 Cot, *sb.* coat, plumage, 52. 16.
 Coud, cowd, cowth, couth, couthe, cowl, cold, *v. pt. t.* could, or also: began, did (being confounded with *can* standing for *gan*), 17. 64, 224, 226; 25. 42; 92. 34, 150, etc. See Can.
 Couhirttis, *sb. pl.* cowards, 54. 22.
 Coull. See Cowle.
 Coulter, *sb.* coulter, ploughshare, 28. 542.
 Counsale, *sb.* council, 28. 449, etc.
 Counsale, *sb.* counsel, advice, 81. 142; 92. 315, 437, etc.
 Counsall, *v.* counsel, advise, 99. 37.
 Countaris, *sb. pl.* counters, 40. 8.
 Countenance, countinace, contenance, contynance, *sb.* face, 6. 278; 16. 89; 25. 86, etc.
 Counzie, *sb.* apprehension, 25. 78.
 Coup. See Cop.
 Cour, *v. imp.* stoop, crouch, 28. 90.
 Course, courss, *sb.* orbit, 85. 10; course at table, 4. 14, 57; sailing of a ship, 17. 237.
 Court, courte. See Cowrt.
 Courtaslye, *adv.* courteously, 92. 57.
 Courtingis, *sb. pl.* curtains, 17. 11.
 Courtman, *sb.* courtier, 65. 21, etc.
 Courtyour, *sb.* courtier, 12. 11.
 Cousing, cusing, *sb.* cousin, 28. 34; 35. 62; accusation, charge, 18. 93.
 Couth, Couthe. See Coud.
 Covan, *sb.* assembly, company, 50. 15.
 Covatus, *a.* covetous, 73. 31.
 Cover, cuver, *v.* hide, cover, 6. 34; 27. 31, etc.
 Covetyce, covatyce, cuvatyce, cuvatrice, *sb.* covetousness, 66. 4, 8,

- etc.; 72. 35; 81. 19; 98. 25; 100. 34.
- Cowartis, *sb.* cowardice, 67. 4.
- Cowd, cowl. See Coud.
- Cowffyne, *sb.* a term applied to a big, good-tempered person (Dr Gregor, who says that he has heard it so applied), 3. 23.
- Cowhubye, *sb.* cowherd, booby, 3. 58.
- Cowit, *ppl. a.* bald, cropped, 6. 275.
- Cowkelbeis gryss, cokelbeis gryce (young pig), 55. 66; 67. 57.
- Cowkin-kenseis, *sb. pl.* idle beggars, 54. 16. — Cowkin = hiding, lurking.
- Cowld. See Coud.
- Cowle, cowl, coull, *sb.* cowl, hood, 34. 12; 54. 28; 92. 503.
- Cowp. See Cop.
- Cowrt, court, *sb.* king's court, royal household, 66. 3, etc.
- Cowt, *sb.* colt, a young horse, 6. 354.
- Cowth. See Coud.
- Coy, *a.* quiet, 9. 17.
- Crabbyt, *a.* bad-tempered, peevish, offended, 6. 445; 17. 114; 28. 143, etc.
- Crabbitlie, *adv.* in bad temper, 92. 226.
- Cradoun. See Crawloun.
- Craft, craift, *sb.* skill, ability, trick, trade, 6. 453; 12. 64, 69; 68. 1. — Craftis, *pl.* tradesmen, powers of workmanship, 13. 32, 36, etc. — Craftismen, *pl.* workmen, 55. 3.
- Craftelie, crafty, *adv.* artfully, skillfully, 6. 369; 16. 83; 92. 13.
- Cragorth, *n. pr.* 29. 62.
- Craif, crave, *v.* crave, ask, 53. 54, etc.; 58. 56.
- Craig, *sb.* crag, precipice, 99. 20; neck, throat, 28. 297, 544.
- Craikar, crakkar, *sb.* boaster, 55. 40; 67. 56.
- Crak, *sb.* crash, 17. 243, etc.
- Crakkar. See Craikar.
- Crakkis, *sb. pl.* boasts, boasting, 28. 113; 47. 22; 67. 36.
- Cramase, *sb.* crimson, 63. 13.
- Cran, *sb.* crane (the bird), 4. 51. — Crennis, *pl.* 16. 123; 36. 24.
- Crap. See Creip.
- Crauch, *sb.* the scream of a hen when caught. — Cry crauch, cry beaten, 28. 373.
- Crawdoun, crawdon, *sb.* coward, 6. 215, 326; 28. 50, 65, 212; 54. 22.
- Crave. See Craif.
- Craw, *sb.* crow, 28. 347, 489; 37. 71, 89, 115.
- Creat, *pl. t.* created, 100. 27.
- Creddence, credence, creddens, *sb.* credit, belief, trust, 2. 41; 11. 34; 94. 11.
- Creidis, *sb. pl.* creeds, 28. 486.
- Creill, creil, crel, *sb.* wicker basket, pannier, 6. 355; 28. 357; 92. 156, 366.
- Creip, *v.* creep, 28. 469; 92. 205. — Crap, *pl. t.* crept, 2. 60; 17. 133. — Cropyn, *pl. pp.* 29. 79.
- Creische, *sb.* grease, 25. 99.
- Crennis. See Cran.
- Crevar, *sb.* asker, 48. 17.
- Crew, *v. pl. t.* — Crew abone, vaunted over, overcame, 6. 326.
- Crewall, creuell, cruell, *a.* cruel, 6. 260; 20. 3; 38. 12; 87. 10.
- Crewaltie, creuelte, cruelty, *sb.* cruelty, 12. 3; 20. 13; 81. 140; 86. 46.
- Crewaly, *adv.* cruelly, 28. 470.
- Cria, *sb.* cry, 28. 85.
- Cripill, *sb.* cripple, 28. 70; 97. 18.
- Croapand, *ppl. a.* harshly croaking, 28. 489.
- Croce, crose, *sb.* the cross (of Christ), 81. 60, etc.; 86. 65. — Croce Kirk, the grit (great), a church in Berwick, 92. 23.
- Crok, *sb.* dwarf, 28. 132, 376.
- Crockis, *sb. pl.* old ewes (?), 24. 18; cf. Crok.
- Crop, *sb.* the top. — Crop of curage, 21. 21.
- Crop and grayne, wholly, 53. 99.
- Crop and rute, top and branch, head and root, 28. 209. — Croppis, *sb. pl.* young growths, 17. 20.
- Crop, *v.* cut short, 3. 8; 28. 489.
- Cropyn. See Creip.

- Croze, *v.* make the sign of the cross, 6. 103.
- Croun, croune, crowne, crone, *sb.* head, 6. 103; 28. 224; crown, 16. 132; 22. 6; 14. 22; 18. 108, etc. — Croun of gold, a piece of money, 1. 18. — Crownis of wecht, gold crowns (pieces of money), 53. 78; 92. 307.
- Crowdie mowdie, *sb.* term of endearment, 3. 46. See note.
- Crown, Crowne. See Croun.
- Crowss, *a.* as *adv.* briskly, in a lively manner, 2. 54.
- Croyne, *v.* *pt. t.* croon, make a low continuous bellowing sound as a bull does, 32. 42.
- Cruddis, *sb. pl.* curds, 13. 23; 28. 523.
- Cruik, *sb.* lameness, halt in walking, 56. 16.
- Cruk, *sb.* chain, 7. 4.
- Cruke, *sb.* crookedness, deformity of body, 27. 34.
- Cruke, *a.* crooked, 6. 275.
- Crukit, cruikit, *a.* crooked, 13. 53; 78. 38; 97. 12; 101. 35.
- Cry, *v.* call out, scream, shout, plead for, proclaim, 20. 7, 43; 25. 6; 28. 159, 373, 376, 489; etc.
- Cry, *sb.* cry, noise, screaming, piteous request, 37. 93, 115; 47. 22; 48. 34; etc.; breaking wind behind, 23. 18; the time of a cry, 76. 20.
- Crya, cry, 28. 85.
- Cryaris, *sb. pl.* criers, 55. 40.
- Cryne. See Kryne.
- Crysthinnes, *sb.* Christmas, 56. 22.
- Cuddy Rig, *n. pr.* 38. 24.
- Cuill, cule, *v.* cool, extinguish, 6. 509; 56. 61; 79. 101.
- Cuir. See Cure.
- Cuk, *v.* defecate, 28. 147, 405.
- Cukcald, cukkald, *sb.* cuckold, 6. 380; 28. 212.
- Culd. See Coud.
- Cule. See Cuill.
- Cullour. See Colour.
- Culroun, *sb.* as *attr.* rascal, scoundrel, blackguard, 54. 16.
- Cum, Cwm, *v. pr. t.* come, descend, spring from, 17. 160; 28. 67; etc.; become, suit, fit, 65. 22. — Come, came, *pt. t.* came, descended, 17. 146, 151, etc.; 27. 2; 28. 420. — Cumand, cuming, *pr. pp.* 6. 116; 53. 73. — Cumin, cumyn, cumyne, cummyn, cumming, *pt. pp.* 6. 227; 83. 7; 29. 137; 18. 106, etc.; 67. 24; 92. 235.
- Cumbir. See Cummer.
- Cumly, *a.* comely, becoming, 16. 156.
- Cummer, cumbir, *sb.* vexation, 28. 127; 67. 4.
- Cummer, cumer, cummar, *sb.* gossip, 6. 351; 8. 2, 9, 11, etc.; 28. 352. *Fr. commère*, gossip.
- Cummer, *v.* annoy, harass. — Cummered, cummert, *pt. pp.* 32. 14; 92. 195.
- Cummerance, trouble, distress, 6. 118.
- Cummerlik, *adv.* like female friends, 6. 510.
- Cun. See Can.
- Cunnand, cunning, *ppl. a.* learned, skilled, 55. 17, 61; 92. 32. — Cuningar, *a.* more skilled, 13. 31.
- Cunnyng, cuning, cwning, cwnning, *vbl. sb.* learning, knowledge, skill, 37. 26; 54. 11; 55. 50; 68. 2, 23; 92. 135.
- Cunt, *sb.* female *pudenda*, 92. 138, 139.
- Cuntbittin, *a.* lecherous, 28. 50.
- Cuntre, cuntrie, cuntray, *sb.* country, 6. 82; 12. 48; 13. 18, etc.
- Cunyngis, *sb. pl.* rabbits, 92. 135, etc.
- Cunje, *v.* coin, 63. 63.
- Cunzie, *sb.* coin, 40. 4; 57. 22.
- Cunjouris, *sb. pl.* coiners, 55. 11.
- Cur, *sb.* dog, cur, 6. 325.
- Curch, curchef, curchey, *sb.* churches, *pl.* kerchief, female head-dress, 6. 23, 138; 28. 349; 92. 140.
- Cure, cuir, *sb.* care, charge, work, calling, occupation, trouble, 17. 228; 47. 36; 53. 89; 55. 2; 70. 42; 92. 357, 473; spiritual office, 46. 103; 52. 71.
- Cure, cury, *sb.* cookery, a cooking, 6. 455.
- Curfur, *sb.* curfew, 92. 276.

- Curious, curiouse, curius, curyus, courius, curiys, *a.* done with care, neat, showing care or neatness, 6. 419; 17. 21; 22. 18; 28. 141; 68. 9.
- Curiously, *adv.* with care, 6. 21.
- Curiododie, *sb.* sugar-plum (Jamieson). According to Dr Gregor, a plant (*Plantago lanceolata*). 'The common form is *carledodie*, so named probably from its rounded flower-head. Hence a stout dumpy person,' 3. 29.
- Curry, *n. pr.* 33. 43; 48.
- Cursing, *vbl. sb.* cursing, hunting, 67. 62.
- Cursing, *vbl. sb.* cursing, the uttering of profane oaths, 81. 82.
- Cursit, curst, *ppl. a.* accursed, 6. 54; 28. 476, etc.
- Cursour, *sb.* a horse of noble breed, 97. 11; 56. 20.
- Curss, *v. pr. t.* curse, 11. 41; 37. 127.
- Cartaslie, courteslie, *adv.* courteously, 6. 318, 356, 484.
- Cury. See Cure.
- Cuschet, *sb.* ringdove, woodpigeon, 37. 69.
- Cusing. See Cousing.
- Cuth. See Coud.
- Cuthbert, *n. pr.* 35. 24.
- Cutis, *sb. pl.* ankles, 28. 360.
- Cuvatice, cuvatyce, cuvetice. See Covetyce.
- Cuver. See Cover.
- Cwmis. See Cum.
- Cwnning. See Cunnyng.
- Daft, *a.* foolish, mad, 93. 9.
- Dagone, *sb.* Dagon, chief of devils, 28. 202.
- Daill, *sb.* See Deill.
- Daill, *sb.* dale, valley, 6. 10.
- Dainte, daynte, dante, dente, *sb.* pleasure, delight, *pl.* dainties, 6. 376, 413, 458; 73. 12; 92. 423.
- Dais. See Day.
- Dait, *sb.* date, 45. 32; 99. 30.
- Dalie, daly, *a.* daily, 98. 12; 99. 47.
- Dam, *sb.* mill-pond, 31. 15.
- Dam, *v.* urinate, 6. 186.
- Damis, *sb. pl.* dams, 28. 280.
- Dampnage, *sb.* damage, destruction, 20. 23.
- Dampnit, *ppl. a.* damned, 28. 175, 451.
- Dandely, *interj.* a term of nursing, a *dim.* of dandle, 52. 62.
- Dane, *a.* proud, haughty, 6. 132, 253; 97. 36.
- Dang. See Ding.
- Danger, denger, dengir, *sb.* danger, 6. 500, etc.; coyness, reserve, disdain, 3. 6; 17. 223; 54. 74; 79. 39; 95. 7.
- Dangerus, dengerus, *a.* dangerous, bringing danger, proud, haughty, 6. 132; 30. 4, 8, etc.; 92. 55; 97. 36.
- Dans, danss, dauns, dance, *v. dance*, 17. 130; 23. 24; 29. 38; 60. 11, etc.
- Dans, dance, daunce, *sb.* dance, 25. 55; 23. 1, 7, etc.
- Danskyn, Denmark, 28. 382.
- Dant, *v.* tame, subdue, 11. 52.
- Dante. See Dainte.
- Dar, *v.* dare, 28. 201; 95. 9, 10, etc.
- Dargey. See Dergy.
- Darth. See Derth.
- Daseyne, *sb.* daisy, 84. 43.
- Dastart, dastard, *sb.* coward, dastard, 54. 34; 28. 201.
- Dathane, *n. pr.* Dathan, son of Eliab, 28. 73.
- Dauns. See Dans.
- Daut, *v.* fondle, pet, 56. 49.
- Daw, *sb.* sluggard, dirty untidy person, 25. 71.
- Dawing, *sb.* dawning, 35. 1.
- Daynte, *sb.* See Dainte.
- De, dee, die, *v.* die, 28. 295, etc.; 37. 48; 60. 11. — Deit, deid, *pl. t.* diedst, didst die, 7. 5; 81. 119, etc.
- Dearch, *sb.* dwarf, 28. 33. See Duerch. Ger. *zwerg*.
- Debait, *sb.* strife, contest, quarrel, debate, contention, 13. 10; 70. 20; 102. 11.
- Debait, *v.* defend, protect, 26. 82; 58. 32; 67. 27; 86. 135.
- Debonair, *a.* of good humour or disposition, 77. 19.

- Declair, *v.* declare, make known, 99. 7; etc. — Declarit, *pt. t.* declared, showed forth, 101. 35.
 Decore, *a.* becoming, beautiful, 84. 49.
 Decripit, *a.* withered, 28. 72.
 Decyde, *v.* decide, judge (?), 88. 26.
 Ded, dede. See Deid.
 Defame, *sb.* disgrace, 13. 11; 28. 478; 97. 2.
 Defame, *v.* spread an evil report, 69. 22.
 Defamit, diffamit, *ppl. a.* disgraced, defamed, having lost one's good name, 28. 197; 70. 25.
 Defamowss, *a.* disparaging, 38. 10.
 Deflorde, *v. pt. pp.* disfigured, 86. 53.
 Defowll, *v.* defile, dishonour, 28. 364.
 Degest, *a.* well prepared, grave, sedate, quiet, lasting, calm, serene, 37. 21; 74. 3; 83. 30.
 Degraid, *v.* cast down, 28. 493.
 Deid, *sb.* deed, 6. 192, 450; 89. 35; 92. 1, etc.
 Deid, dede, ded, deth, deith, deithe, deathe, *sb.* death, 6. 370; 60. 17, 43; 90. 1; 91. 14; 19. 13; 20. 4, etc.; 92. 224, etc.; 99. 69.
 Deid, *a.* dead, 6. 410, etc.
 Deidly, deidlie, *a.* deadly, bringing death, 20. 29; 25. 20, etc.
 Deiff, *v.* deafen, stun, 46. 79; 25. 118; 28. 120.
 Deill. See Devill.
 Deill, dele, *v.* deal, have to do with, 3. 6, 458; 28. 503.
 Deill, daill, *sb.* part, 6. 48, 421; 9. 29; 80. 18.
 Deinze, *v.* deign, 85. 36.
 Deip, *a.* deep, 18. 25; 28. 472. — Depest, 25. 119.
 Deir, *a.* beloved, of high value, precious, costing much, of high price, 6. 145, 270, etc.; 16. 101; 22. 35, etc.; as *adv.* 6. 143, etc. — Derar, dearer, 6. 376.
 Deir, dere, *v.* hurt, injure, 92. 458, 468; 55. 74.
 Deires, *sb.* hurt, injury, 17. 170.
 Deiss, *sb.* the raised part of the floor of a hall, dais, 32. 21; 46. 74.
 Deit. See De.
 Deivis. See Deiff.
 Dele, *v.* See Deill.
 Delectable, *a.* delightful, 78. 7; 14. 5; 17. 120.
 Deligent, *a.* diligent, 80. 7, 11.
 Delit. See Delyt.
 Deliuérance, *sb.* freedom, 80. 27; the giving of sentence or judgment, 81. 133; motion, action of body, 16. 95.
 Deliuery, delyuerly, *adv.* quickly, without delay, 18. 73; 92. 296, etc.
 Delyt, delyte, delit, *sb.* delight, joy, 4. 7; 17. 264; 22. 35; 97. 3, etc.
 Delyt, *v.* delight, take pleasure in, 73. 12.
 Delyting, *vbl. sb.* entertainment, means of pleasure, 96. 34.
 Delytsum, *a.* giving delight, delightful, 19. 2; 77. 5.
 Delyuerly, delyverly, deliverlie. See Deliuery.
 Demane, *v.* maltreat, injure, 53. 39.
 Demair, *sb.* one who judges, a criticiser, 93. 42.
 Deme, *v.* deem, think, judge, 54. 40, etc.
 Demeritis, *sb. pl.* sins, 88. 6.
 Deming, demyng, demying, *vbl. sb.* the act of being judged, criticism, 65. 7; demying, the act of judging, criticising, 65. 15, 25, etc.
 Demure, *a.* quiet, 58. 43.
 Denger, *sb.* See Danger.
 Dangerous, *a.* See Dangerus.
 Denk, *a.* neat, smart, 6. 377; 92. 55.
 Denselman, *sb.* Dane, 28. 51; Densmen, *pl.* Danes, 28. 115, 116.
 Dente. See Dainte.
 Denty, *sb.* esteem, 16. 141.
 Deny, *v.* refuse, 71. 4, etc.
 Depairte, *v.* depart, 16. 43; 17. 16; 61. 87, etc.
 Departing, *vbl. sb.* departure, 98. 34; ceasing, 77. 29.
 Depaynt, depeint, depant, *v.* paint, 22. 21. — Depaint, depeint, *pt. pp.* painted, 17. 40, 66, etc.; 46. 3.
 Depend, *v.* depend, hang on, 75. 30, etc.

- Depest. See Deip.
 Depictour, *sb.* painting, 22. 14.
 Depurit, *ppl. a.* purified, 17. 5.
 Deray, *sb.* noise, disorder, merri-
 ment, 42. 14.
 Dere. See Deir.
 Derene, *v.* disorder, 79. 56.
 Dergy, dregy, dargey, *sb.* dirge, a
 mournful chant, 4. 23, 28; 67. 14.
 Derne, *sb.* darkness, secret, 6. 9,
 192; 84. 3.
 Derne, *a.* dark, 6. 242, 450, 457.
 Derth, *sb.* dearth, scarcity, want,
 29. 102, 150.
 Dert, *sb.* dart, 16. 121.
 Dery-dan, *sb.* a kind of merry
 dance (*sensu obscuro*), 3. 60. See
 Dirrye dantoun.
 Desaitfull, *a.* deceitful, 97. 35.
 Desarve. See Deserve.
 Desause, dissave, dissaif, *v.* deceive,
 6. 256; 21. 2; 58. 57; 79. 87.
 Descrywe, *v.* describe, 33. 4.
 Deserve, desarve, *v.* deserve, to be
 worthy of, 37. 23; 47. 11, etc.
 Desolate, *a.* void of, 17. 269.
 Destitut, *a.* those in want, helpless,
 81. 35.
 Deth, *sb.* death. See Deid.
 Detressit, *ppl. a.* (of hair) unbound,
 loosened, 51. 16.
 Dett, *sb.* debt, duty, 63. 43. Fr.
dette.
 Deulbere. See Dewlbeir.
 Deuoide, devoyd, dewoyd, *v.* sepa-
 rate, cast away, 28. 133; 77. 8,
 16, etc.; 100. 35.
 Devill, dyvil, divill, dewell, deuill,
 deill, *sb.* devil, 25. 118; 28. 464;
 54. 20; etc. — Deuill a gude, not
 the least good, 28. 377. — Deill a
 bitt, not the smallest piece, 26.
 54. — Devill inche, not the small-
 est piece, 92. 256.
 Devis, devit. See Deiff.
 Devise. See Dewyiss.
 Devoir. See Devore.
 Devoit, *a.* devout, 4. 23; 11. 51.
 Devore, devoure, devoir, *v. pp. t.*
 devour, 16. 126; 62. 18; 83. 5;
 85. 28; 89. 28. — Devoir, devour,
 hes done, has devoured, 60. 49;
 62. 18; 77. 35. See note.
 Devour. See Devore.
 Devoyd, Dewoyd. See Deuoide.
 Devyce, devyiss, *sb.* counsel, 66.
 15; devyce, at, skilfully, 36. 45.
 Devyde, *v.* divide, 53. 46; 88. 29.
 Devyiss, Devyse. See Dewyiss.
 Devyne, *a.* divine, 4. 32, etc.
 Devyne, *v.* devise, think of, fashion,
 97. 15.
 Dew, *a.* due, proper, 16. 77.
 Dew, dewe, *sb.* dew, 6. 10, 512.
 Dewellis. See Devill.
 Dewillbeir, Deulber, Deulbere, *sb.*
 devilborn (?), 28. 417, 423, 425,
 etc.
 Dewyiss, devyiss, devyse, devise,
 diwyse, *v.* devise, find out, plan,
 9. 70; 17. 104; 64. 2, 41; 67. 1;
 96. 7.
 Deyne, *sb.* condescension, 18. 28.
 Dicht, dycht, *v.* make ready, pre-
 pare, treat, 92. 122; *pl. pp.* 28.
 424; 84. 35; 86. 87. A.-S. *dichtan*.
 Differ, *v.* dispute, 28. 433.
 Difficill, *a.* difficult, 93. 27.
 Digest, *a.* See Degest.
 Digne. See Ding.
 Din, *sb.* noise, 42. 14.
 Ding, dyng, digne, *a.* worthy, 55.
 24; 61. 45; 62. 3; 84. 15; 101.
 21.
 Ding, Dyng, *v.* strike, beat, 28.
 87, 491. — Ding doun, knock
 down, overthrow, 26. 26. — Dang,
pl. t. struck, 28. 261; 29. 34;
 37. 109. — Dungen, *pl. pp.* over-
 thrown, 87. 9.
 Dink. See Denk.
 Direct, *v. inf.* address, send, 46.
 93; 54. 2.
 Dirk, *a.* dark, 68. 12, etc.
 Dirkin, *v.* to become dark, to act
 clandestinely, 6. 9. — Dirkit, *v.*
pl. pp. darkened, 37. 121.
 Dirknies, dirknies, *sb.* darkness, 84.
 28; 100. 5; 103. 37; etc.
 Dirrydan, dirrye dantoun, a dance,
 23. 24. See Dery-dan.
 Dirt, *sb.* excrement, mud, 28. 167,
 387; 37. 120.
 Dirtfast, *a.* dirty, vile, 28. 33.
 Dirtin, *a.* dirty, filthy, 28. 25.
 Discharge, *v.* liberate, free from,

48. 28; 81. 30. — Dischairgeing, *pr. pp.* discharging, 26. 93.
 Discipline, *sb.* learning, knowledge, 68. 4.
 Discomfeit, *v.* conquer, 85. 27.
 Discord, *v.* to be at variance with, 38. 11.
 Discreit, *a.* discreet, wise, prudent, honest, 13. 66; 16. 134; 77. 3; 79. 74; 80. 29. — Discreter, wiser, 31. 10.
 Discretioun, *sb.* the power of discerning or judging, circumspection, wisdom, 11. 26; 47. 5, 10, etc.; 97. 3.
 Discriue, discryve, *v.* describe, 4. 71; 16. 39; 17. 64.
 Discry, *v.* describe, 61. 87, perhaps contracted form of above.
 Discure, *v.* make known, speak of, 70. 9; 79. 50; 94. 21.
 Disdenjie, *sb.* disdain, 48. 44.
 Diserth, *sb.* a legal expression. — Drew him in, refused to plead, 28. 451.
 Dises, diseiss, *sb.* want of ease, uneasiness, trouble, 6. 281; 79. 39.
 Disgyse, disagyiss, *v.* disguise, 92. 448.
 Dishieris, *v.* disinherit, deprive of the inheritance, 53. 38.
 Dishonour, *sb.* disgrace, 10. 5; 13. 7, 14; 86. 12.
 Disione, *sb.* breakfast, 41. 17.
 Disiur, *v.* stand at a distance, 97. 42.
 Dismember, *v.* dismember, spoil (applied to metre), 38. 8.
 Dispern, *v.* disperse, scatter, 84. 7.
 Dispitous, *a.* spiteful, 6. 253; 28. 249.
 Dispituouslie, *adv.* spitefully, in contempt, 86. 240.
 Displeiss, *v.* displease, 79. 37.
 Displeasance, *sb.* displeasure, pain, 94. 6.
 Dispone, *v.* make ready, prepare, set in order, arrange, dispose of (a term of law), lay out, employ, give away, 35. 90; 58. 6, 49; 60. 98; 75. 13; 99. 29.
 Disport, *sb.* pleasure, joy, 46. 10; 71. 50; acting of play, 63. 19.
 Disposit, *v. pt. pp.* disposed, inclined, 92. 48.
 Dispule, *v.* despoile, 87. 39.
 Dispyss, dispyiss, *v.* despise, blame, 54. 64; 64. 4; 58. 21; 96. 9; 100. 37.
 Dispyt, dispyte, *sb.* spite, vexation, anger, rage, 67. 18; 70. 23, etc.; cause of bringing contempt, 92. 462.
 Dispyt, *v.* despise, hate, 6. 271; 28. 300.
 Dispytfull, *a.* unkind, destitute of pity, 70. 45.
 Dissagyiss. See Disgyse.
 Dissaif. See Dissave.
 Dissait, *sb.* deceit, falseness, 91. 7.
 Dissavable, *a.* deceitful, deceptive, capable of cheating, 59. 5.
 Dissave, *v.* deceive, 79. 87.
 Dissentioun, *sb.* quarrelling, disagreement, 98. 12.
 Dissever, dissiuir, *v.* separate, 20. 5; 97. 42.
 Dissever, *sb.* separation, 35. 22.
 Dissimulance, *sb.* dissimulation, 17. 182; 21. 3; 37. 13.
 Dissimvlator, *sb.* dissembler, 34. 31.
 Dissymlit, dissemlit, *ppl. a.* masked, false, 6. 254; 25. 47.
 Dissymvlat, dissimulat, *a.* dissembling, hypocritical, 97. 36.
 Distemperance, *sb.* confusion, uncertainty, 21. 18.
 Disteynit, *ppl. pt.* stained, 17. 277.
 Distill, *v.* drop down (showers), 81. 15; 83. 2.
 Distres, *sb.* pain, 4. 6; 42. 10, etc.
 Diuill. See Devill.
 Divinouris, *sb. pl.* diviners, fortune-tellers, 55. 5.
 Divrn, *a.* belonging to the day, 102. 29.
 Diwys. See Dewyiss.
 Do, *v.* do, cause, finish, complete, 28. 478. — Dois, doiss, *pr. l. sg.* doest, does, 6. 186; 16. 143, etc.; *pl.* do, 52. 39, etc.
 Doar, *sb.* doer, 11. 12.
 Docht. See Dow.
 Dochtir, dochter, *sb.* daughter, 15. 10; 16. 149, etc.

- Doctring, doctrine, *sb.* doctrine, teaching, 69. 7; learning, 68. 2.
- Dog, Doig, James, *pr. n.* 30. 4, 8, etc.
- Dogonis, worthless persons (?), 6. 458.
- Doig, *sb.* dog, 28. 175, 249, 540; 35. 85, etc.
- Doig-leich, *sb.* dog-lash, 28. 207.
- Dok, *sb.* the fundament, 28. 132, 167, 376.
- Dolly, *a.* sorrowful, 6. 412. See Dullit.
- Dollyne, *v. pt. pp.* buried, 6. 410.
- Dome, *sb.* doom, 28. 128; 81. 67.
- Dominatioun, *sb.* power, 41. 29.
- Domisday, *sb.* doomsday, 35. 22.
- Dompnation, *sb.* dominion, 83. 9.
- Donald Owyr, *pr. n.* 34. 19.
- Donk, *a.* dank, moist, damp, 17. 97.
- Donk, *v.* make damp, 6. 10, 512.
- Dot, *v.* to be foolish, talk idly, become stupid, 92. 283.
- Dotit, doytit, *ppl. a.* stupid, foolish, 6. 186, 377, 457. See Dot.
- Doublett, *sb.* doublet, 30. 2.
- Douchtie. See Dughty.
- Doun, *prep.* down, 17. 28, etc.
- Doune, doun, *adv.* down, 17. 84; 28. 132; 61. 75, etc.
- Doung, *v.* evacuate the bowels, 28. 491.
- Dountebour, Dame, 23. 36; nickname for Mrs James Doig; cf. Introduction to No. 31.
- Dour, doure, *a.* stiff, stubborn, 6. 132, 253; 30. 2; 97. 12; etc.
- Dourlie, *adv.* obstinately, 57. 13.
- Dout, doute, dowt, *sb.* doubt, jeopardy, 37. 96; 65. 43; 80. 30, etc.
- Dout, dowt, *v.* doubt, fear, 19. 11; 28. 192; 99. 37.
- Doutles, dowtless, *adv.* without doubt, 52. 79; 74. 34.
- Dow, *sb.* dove, 6. 263; 20. 36.
- Dow, *v.* to avail, to be able, capable, 65. 14. — Docht, *pt. t.* 6. 370.
- Dowbart, *sb.* a dull, stupid fellow, 28. 202.
- Dowbill, *a.* double, 6. 263; 92. 10.
- Dowbilness, *sb.* duplicity, 17. 184; 72. 30.
- Dowkar, *sb.* diver, 28. 411.
- Dowsy, *sb.* dull, stupid fellow, 28. 286.
- Dowt. See Dout.
- Dowtless. See Doutles.
- Doytit. See Dotit.
- Draff, draf, *sb.* malt refuse after brewing and distillation, 35. 39; as *attr.* 35. 37.
- Dragon, dragoun, *sb.* dragon, 28. 73, etc.; 87. 1 (the devil).
- Draif. See Dryfe.
- Draik, *sb.* drake, 55. 46.
- Dram *a.* sad, 31. 23.
- Drane, drene, *sb.* droning voice, 47. 7. See note.
- Draw. See Dryf.
- Drawk, *v.* drench, soak, 37. 102.
- Dre, drie, *v.* endure, suffer, 8. 19; 28. 88; 80. 2.
- Dreg, *v.* dredge, 28. 411.
- Dregar, *sb.* dredger, 28. 370.
- Dregy. See Dergy.
- Dreid, dreyd, drede, *sb.* dread, fear, doubt, 37. 23; 49. 33; 61. 38; 92. 412; 97. 6; 98. 39.
- Dreid, *v.* to be in fear, dread, fear, 7. 6; 28. 33, etc.
- Dreidfull, *a.* dreadful, causing dread or fear, 17. 111; 63. 36.
- Dreidles, dredless, *a.* without dread, 7. 7; 29. 149.
- Dreme, *sb.* dream, 17. 49; 36. 41; 67. 1.
- Dreme, *v.* dream, 27. 2.
- Dremying, *vbl. sb.* dreaming, 36. 10.
- Drene. See Drane.
- Drepe, *v.* drop, 28. 167.
- Drerely, *adv.* drearily, 92. 523.
- Drery, drierie, *a.* dreary, full of sorrow, 6. 411; 46. 18; 59. 14, etc.
- Dress, *v.* make ready, prepare, treat, take care of, adorn, use, 31. 11; 42. 7; 86. 111; 91. 10, etc.
- Drewellis, *sb. pl.* drivellers, talkers of nonsense, 54. 19.
- Dreyd. See Dreid.
- Dron-bee, *sb.* drone bee.
- Drowp, droup, *v.* head, 6. 420; — Drowp down 18.

- Drowp, *sb.* a man that is impotent, 6. 192, 370.
 Drowth, *sb.* drought, excessive thirst, 72. 19; 8. 28.
 Drublie, *a.* muddy, wet, 71. 1.
 Drug, *v.* drag, drudge (?), 37. 70; 56. 32.
 Drumfreis, *pr. n.* 28. 521. — Drumfress, as *attr.* 38. 24.
 Drup, *a.* feeble, impotent, useless, 6. 192.
 Dryf, dryfe, *v.* drive, 26. 91; 74. 17. — Draw, *pl. t.* 32. 17. — Dryve, *pl. pp.* 89. 44. — Dryvis our, drives over, spends, 75. 17. — Draif our, *pl. t.* spent, 6. 511.
 Dryte, *v.* evacuate the bowels, 28. 491.
 Dryve. See Dryfe.
 Dub, *sb.* mud, muddy water, 37. 119.
 Duddis, *sb. pl.* rags, 28. 416.
 Duddron, *sb.* drab, sloven, 25. 71.
 Duell, dwell, *v.* dwell, live, abide, remain, 6. 181; 7. 6, etc.
 Duerch, dearch, *sb.* dwarf, 28. 33, 491, 504.
 Dughtines, *sb.* bravery, 61. 92.
 Dughty, dughti, douchtie, *a.* strong, brave, 61. 21, 45; 62. 10.
 Duik, *sb.* duke, 23. 34.
 Duik, *sb.* duck, 55. 46. See Duke.
 Duillfull, *a.* doleful, sad, 46. 23; 62. 17.
 Duill. See Dule.
 Duke, duik, *sb.* duck, 37. 119; 51. 6.
 Dulce, *a.* sweet, pleasant, 16. 47.
 Dulcely, *adv.* sweetly, 28. 99.
 Dule, duill, *sb.* sorrow, care, trouble, 6. 242, 281, 412; 39. 21; 67. 23; as *attr.* mourning, 6. 420.
 Dule, *a.* dull, heavy, 71. 8.
 Dule, *v.* mourn, grieve, 6. 450.
 Dulely, *adv.* 28. 99. See Dully.
 Duilfullie, *adv.* sadly, 62. 18.
 Dull, *a.* deaf, stupid, 47. 9; 88. 17.
 Dullit, *v. pl. pp.* made dull or heavy, 6. 412; 42. 10.
 Dully, *a.* doleful, melancholy, sorrowful, 16. 60; 32. 15; 83. 37.
 Dulness, *sb.* heaviness, stupidity, 42. 10.
 Dum, dwm, *a.* dumb, 26. 32; 47. 26.
 Dumbar, Dunbar, *sb.* the poet, 28. 25, 511, etc. — Dunbar, Archibald, 28. 467. — Dunbar of Westfelde, 28. 420.
 Dumbar, Dunbar, *sb.* the town, 28. 443, 453, etc.
 Dumfermling, Dumfermelyne, *pr. n.* a town, 2. 1; 60. 81.
 Dungen, *v. pl. pp.* of ding, overcome, 87. 9.
 Dur, duir, dure, *sb.* door, 46. 111; 49. 14; 58. 38, etc.
 Dure, *v.* endure, 92. 39.
 Durst, *v. pl. t.* daredst, 28. 225; dared, 6. 319, etc.
 Dust, *sb.* dust, 67. 74.
 Dwalmynng, *vbl. sb.* a swoon, a sudden fit of fainting, 26. 50.
 Dwawmes, *sb. pl.* sudden fits of faintness, 20. 17.
 Dwid = do it, 99. 55.
 Dyce, *sb.* dice, 66. 11; 67. 56.
 Dyk, *sb.* a fence, wall, 6. 9.
 Dyn, *v.* to make noisy, *or* to make a noise, 6. 10.
 Dyne, *v.* dine, 11. 34; 71. 45. — Dynd, *pl. pp.* 28. 52.
 Dynner, *sb.* dinner, 26. 53.
 Dyng. See Ding.
 Dynt, *sb.* blow, 37. 76.
 Dyntie, *sb.* dainty, 4. 57.
 Dysour, *sb.* one that plays at dice, 12. 71; 54. 19.
 Dyt, *v.* endite, compose, 42. 7.
 Dyt, dyte, *sb.* writing, composition, 39. 21; 96. 8.
 Dyvour, *sb.* bankrupt, 6. 410; 53. 39; 54. 19.
 E, ee, eye, *sb.* eye, 6. 227, 277, etc.; 17. 235; 74. 29; etc. — Ene, eyn, eyne, *pl.* 6. 98, 111, etc.; 61. 75; 84. 39; etc.
 Eb, *sb.* ebb, 91. 20.
 Ebb, *v.* to ebb, 26. 17.
 Ecclippis, *sb.* eclipse, 28. 14, 489.
 Edder, eddir, *sb.* adder, 6. 266; 28. 368; 59. 9.
 Eddir-stangit, *a.* having the sting of an adder, of a cruel disposition, or stung by an adder, envenomed, 28. 194.

- Edinburch, Edinburcht, Edinburgh, 4. 5; 44. etc.; 13. 2, etc.
- Effectioun, *sb.* affection, love, 61.
- 37.
- Effeir, *sb.* demeanour, attempt, 6. 401. — Effeiris, *pl.* properties, qualities, manners, 6. 49; 16. 128; 26. 65.
- Effeirtilie, *adv.* in fear, 26. 63; 92. 414.
- Effek, effect, *sb.* effect, truth, profit, avail, result, 6. 190; 35. 31; 51. 8; 70. 39.
- Efferay, effray, *sb.* terror, 16. 125; 86. 140.
- Effray, *v.* frighten, terrify, 16. 68; 17. 207; 92. 480. See Affray.
- Eftir, efter, *adv.* after, afterwards, 6. 136; 29. 42.
- Eftir, *prep.* after, according to, 6. 9; 52. 29, etc.
- Eftir-hend, *prep.* behind, 29. 64.
- Ege, *sb.* age, 52. 63.
- Egeas, *pr. n.* 28. 185.
- Egill, egle, *sb.* eagle, 16. 120; 37. 99; 52. 26.
- Eglintoun, Syr Hew of, 60. 53.
- Egyptia, Egipya, *n. pr.* 28. 178.
- Ejobuluss, *pr. n.* 28. 189.
- Eif, *pr. n.* Eve, 52. 38.
- Eik, *adv.* in addition, also, 6. 323; 25. 105, etc.
- Eild, eld, *sb.* age, 6. 297, 305, 465; 99. 55, etc.
- Eir, ere, *sb.* ear, 6. 527; 11. 4, etc.
- Eirand, erand, *sb.* errand, 11. 55; 43. 27; 47. 39; 54. 44.
- Eird. See Erd.
- Eiss, ese, *sb.* ease, 6. 414; 79. 38; 92. 409.
- Eist, est, *sb.* east, 74. 23; 83. 6, etc.
- Eistin, *a.* eastern, 29. 119.
- Eith, *a.* easy, 40. 18.
- Eit, etc, *v.* eat, 28. 335; 66. 22, etc.
- Eld. See Eild.
- Eld, *a.* old. — Eldar, *a.* elder, older, 11. 48.
- Eldaris, elderis, *sb. pl.* forefathers, 28. 483; 54. 46, etc.
- Eldning, eldning (?), indelling (?), *sb.* envy, jealousy, 6. 119, 126, 204.
- Elf, *sb.* puny creature, 28. 36, 345.
- Ellevyn, extolled, *Fr. élver*, 84. 58.
- Ellis, *sb. pl.* ells (a measure), 29. 39.
- Ellis, *pron.* else, other, 6. 309; 28. 156; 55. 80.
- Ellis, *adv.* else, 6. 391; 64. 24; etc.
- Ellummynit, *v. pl. pp.* illuminated, 6. 425.
- Elrich, elriche, *a.* elf-like, hideous, frequented by fairies, 7. 8; 17. 125.
- Elyk, *adv.* alike, 16. 109.
- Eme, *sb.* uncle, 28. 120, 180, 185.
- Emerant, *sb.* emerald, 22. 37; as *attr.* of the colour of emerald, 17. 39.
- Empriour, *sb.* Emperor, 100. 12; 102. 9.
- Empryce, emperyse, empryss, empress, empresse, *sb.* empress, 14. 21; 16. 160; 84. 38, 61; 85. 7, 43.
- Enarming, *v. pr. pp.* arming, 81. 76. — Enermit, armed, *pl. pp.* 18. 99.
- Enbrast, imbrais, *v.* embraced, 2. 5; 17. 220; 60. 83.
- Enchessoun, enschesoun, *sb.* blame, 46. 65; 55. 64.
- Endite, indyte, *sb.* writing, composition, 17. 270; 28. 109; 60. 73.
- Endlang, *prep.* along, 17. 131.
- Endling, *sb.* 6. 204, a misprint for Eldning.
- Endyt, indyte, *v.* compose, write, 16. 26; 33. 2; 55. 80.
- Endyte. See Endite.
- Endyting, indytting, *vbl. sb.* writing, 38. 15; 60. 31.
- Ene. See E.
- Eneass, Æneas, *pr. n.* 28. 187.
- Enemeis, enemyss, *sb. pl. enemies*, 18. 90; 84. 65.
- Enermit. See Enarming.
- Enforse, *v.* strengthen, 6. 382.
- Engranyt, ingranit, *v. pl. pp.* grained, 6. 139, 366.
- Engyne. See Ingyna.
- Enlumynit. See Illumin.
- Ennammallit, *pl. a.* polished, 17. 252.
- mallit.

- Enschesoun. See Enchessoun.
 Ensence, *v.* cover with incense, 83. 29.
 Enspyre, *v.* inspire, 28. 98.
 Entent. See Intent.
 Epistillis, *sb. pl.* letters, 45. 27.
 Erandis. See Eirand.
 Erb, *sb.* herb, 99. 28.
 Erd, eird, erde, erthe, *sb.* the earth, the globe, 6. 64, 352; 22. 16; 25. 86; 28. 11; 99. 74, etc.
 Erd, *v.* bury, 18. 83; 28. 548.
 Erdly, earthly, *a.* earthly, 72. 4, 8, etc.; 10. 2, 4.
 Eris. See Eir.
 Erle, erll, *sb.* earl, 23. 34; 54. 41.
 Ern, *sb.* eagle, 36. 23.
 Ers, erse, erss, *sb.* fundament, 28. 56, 67, etc.
 Ersch, *a.* Highland, speaking Gaelic, 28. 273. — Ersche, Erische, *sb.* the Gaelic language, 25. 116; 29. 111.
 Erschemen, *sb. pl.* those who speak Gaelic, 25. 113.
 Erschry, *sb.* the country where Gaelic is spoken, 28. 143.
 Erth. See Erd.
 Erthly. See Erdly.
 Eschame, *v.* feel ashamed, 17. 277; 28. 18; 70. 27.
 Eschew, escheve, *v.* avoid, get rid of, 6. 53; 17. 224; 46. 42, etc.
 Ese. See Eiss.
 Espy, *v.* espy, 17. 137.
 Ess, *sb.* ace, 75. 27.
 Est. See Eist.
 Estait, estate, *sb.* estate, condition, rank in life, 17. 173; 60. 17, etc.
 Estyme, *v.* esteem, count, 29. 72.
 Ete. See Eit.
 Eterne, in, for ever, 84. 1.
 Etheriall, *a.* belonging to the ether, 100. 9.
 Ettriik, *pr. n.* 60. 54.
 Euer, euir, ever, evir, ewir, *adv.* always, 6. 45; 17. 255; 28. 400, etc.
 Euermair, *adv.* for ever, 35. 18, etc.
 Euidentis, *sb. pl.* proofs, legal documents, 6. 344.
 Everie, ewiry, euery, eivry, every, *a.* every, 6. 495; 22. 10, etc.
 Everilk, everylk, *a.* each, 58. 41, 43.
 Everilkane, *sb.* each one, 29. 138.
 Evill, ewill, *sb.* what is bad, 6. 122, 126; 25. 56.
 Evill, euill, ewill, *a.* evil, bad, 6. 119, 266, etc. — Ewill-dredie, ready for evil, 55. 58; see note. — Euill faicit, ill-faced, ugly, 28. 143. — Evill farit, ill-favoured, ugly, 28. 51. — Evil inclynd, inclined to evil, 96. 27. — Evill schrevin, having made false confession, 28. 141.
 Evill, *adv.* badly, evil, 81. 109, etc.
 Evin, evyn, ewin, *sb.* evening, 6. 1, 198; 9. 18; 28. 252, etc.
 Evin, evyn, ewin, *adv.* even, wholly, exactly, 9. 44; 35. 101; 92. 322, etc.
 Evinlie, *adv.* evenly, 46. 102.
 Evirmair, evermoir, evirmoir, *adv.* evermore, always, 20. 21; 70. 21; 72. 21, etc.
 Evyn. See Evin.
 Evyne, *a.* even, equal, 84. 56.
 Ewil-willaris, *sb. pl.* evil-minded persons, 67. 78.
 Ewiry. See Everie.
 Exalt, *a.* exalted, high, 14. 21. Lat. *exaltus*.
 Exaltit, *ppl. a.* exalted, 81. 115.
 Exame, *v.* examine, 6. 156.
 Exampill, *sb.* example, 6. 507, etc.
 Exempler, *sb.* pattern, 14. 53.
 Exceid, excede, *v.* exceed, be excessive, 81. 127; 86. 75.
 Except, *v.* accept, 11. 29.
 Exerce, exerss, *v.* exercise, practise, 16. 106; 100. 36, etc.
 Expreme, *v.* express, 81. 161; 88. 27.
 Expreming, *vb. sb.* the act of expressing, 81. 108.
 Express, *a.* as *adv.* exactly, 9. 45; fully, 78. 37.
 Expyrid, *v. pt. pp.* expired, dead, 48. 19.
 Exul, *a.* banished, 58. 39.
 Exvlyf, *a.* high, 81. 164.
 Exyll, exyle, exile, *v.* banish, 28. 453. 508; 77. 39; 100. 11. See E.

- Fa, fay, *sb.* foe, 6. 383; 11. 17; 85. 38. — Fayis, *pl.* 6. 405.
 Faceit, *v. pt. pp.* faced, 67. 72.
 Faculte, *sb.* class, profession, 60. 47; 96. 19.
 Fader, fathir, *sb.* father, 6. 279; 28. 74, 210, etc.
 Faderis, *sb.* feathers, 52. 21.
 Faderlyk, *a.* fatherlike, 11. 53.
 Faide, feid, fade, *v.* fade, cause to fade, 6. 171; 77. 36 (cf. *deid*, *devoir*); 89. 26; 95. 4.
 Failȝe, failȝe, felȝe, *v.* fail, 20. 44; 28. 383; 87. 15; 96. 4. — Failȝeit, *pt. t., pt. pp.* 6. 84, 173, etc.
 Fr. *faillir*. — Failȝeand, *pp. a.* failing, 53. 2, 94.
 Faine, *a. adv.* See Fane.
 Faine, *v.* See Fene.
 Fair, ffair, fayre, faire, fare, *a.* fair, beautiful, 6. 489; 15. 1; 79. 73, etc. as *adv.* 6. 280; 17. 267, etc.; ffair mot hir fall, may good luck fall to her, 2. 20.
 Fair, fare, *v.* go, get on, 6. 460; 7. 19; 28. 160; 92. 254; 99. 4, etc. — Fur, fure, *pt. t.* 18. 46; 51. 22. — Farne, *pt. pp.* 6. 153.
 Fair calling, *sb.* kind behaviour, 6. 489; *personif.* 17. 188.
 Fairheid, fayrehede, *sb.* beauty, 6. 27; 15. 7.
 Fairly, *sb.* See Farlie.
 Fair Scherwice (*personif.*), 18. 44, 46.
 Fair weill, *interj.* farewell, 20. 49; 94. 14.
 Fald, *sb.* fold, enclosure, 28. 279; 56. 34.
 Fawd, fold, *sb.* time. — A thousand fawd, a thousandfold, or times, 34. 37.
 Falkland fell, *pr. n.* 7. 2.
 Fallow, *sb.* fellow, companion, 6. 298; 7. 11; 16. 138, etc.
 Fallow, *v.* to equal, mate, match, 16. 138.
 Falset, falset, *sb.* falseness, 6. 460; 58. 11, 37, etc.
 Falt, fault, faut, *sb.* want, crime, mistake, error, blemish, deficiency, 6. 45; 27. 14; 28. 378; 34. 8; 48. 33; 55. 77; 98. 6, etc.
 Falȝe, Falȝeis. See Failȝe.
 Familiaris, *sb. pl.* servants, 29. 23.
 Famist, *v. pt. pp.* famished, starved, 28. 231.
 Famows, famous, *a.* famous, of good repute, 6. 307; 76. 18; 49. 42, etc.
 Fand. See Find.
 Fane, fain, fayn, faine, *a.* fain, desirous, 6. 341; 72. 31, etc.; as *adv.* 33. 14; 39. 2; 79. 82; 96. 1.
 Fang, *sb.* booty, 87. 15.
 Fang, *v.* take, grasp, seize, gather, embrace, 6. 62, 66, 209; 24. 7; 56. 34; 51. 8; 75. 23.
 Fannoun, *sb.* a scarf worn on the left arm of a priest officiating at mass, 37. 55.
 Fant, *v.* faint, 6. 210.
 Fant, *a.* faint, weak, 6. 86.
 Fantasie, fantasy, fantasy, *sb.* vision, apparition, 17. 49; 46. 14; 36. 10.
 Fantastik, *a.* vainglorious, capricious, 28. 35; 55. 57.
 Farcy, *sb.* a disease of horses, or fattened, stuffed, fed up, 6. 114.
 Fare, *sb.* manner, behaviour, 17. 225.
 Fare, *a.* fair. See Fair.
 Fare, *v.* See Fair.
 Farlie, farle, *sb.* marvel, wonder, 29. 12; 92. 380.
 Farne, *v. pt. pp.* fared, 6. 153. See Fair.
 Farsy, farcy, *a.* affected with the disease of farcy, 6. 114.
 Fart, *v.* to emit wind behind, 26. 87.
 Fartingailis, farting sculis (?), *sb. pl.* hooped petticoats, 67. 71.
 Fartis, *sb. pl.* wind broken behind, 26. 35.
 Fary, *sb.* phantom, 46. 111; fairyland, 29. 11. — Farie, as *attr.* to Queyne, 32. 5.
 Fary, *sb.* tumult, bustle [or delusion (?). Ed.], 74. 39.
 Fasert, *sb.* coward, dastard, 28. 165.
 Fasson, fassoun, fassion, fassioun, *sb.* fashion, manner, way, kind,

- species, mould, form, plan, 6. 189, 491; 16. 82, 128; 37. 57; 63. 69.
- Fassoun, *v.* fashion, shape, 27. 27.
- Fast, *a.* tight, fast, well shut in, 28. 442; as *adv.* tightly, strongly, quickly, 6. 47, etc.; 71. 22; 74. 7; 92. 78; etc.
- Fasternis, fasterrennis evin, *sb.* Shrove Tuesday, the evening before Lent begins, 24. 2; 25. 8.
- Fathir, *sb.* See Fader.
- Faucht. See Fecht.
- Fault. See Falt.
- Favour, fauour, fawour, *sb.* beauty, inclination, 6. 26, 324, 364; 18. 71.
- Favour, fauor, *v.* give support to, favour, 17. 221; 61. 35.
- Faut, *sb.* See Falt.
- Fawd. See Fald.
- Fay, *sb.* See Fa.
- Fayn. See Fane.
- Fayrness, *sb.* beauty, 6. 299.
- Fe, fee, *sb.* fee, property, 6. 134; 35. 77.
- Febill, feble, *a.* feeble, 6. 86; 8. 8.
- Febilnes, *sb.* want, 6. 300.
- Feblit, feiblit, *v. pl. pp.* enfeebled, 6. 171; 60. 3.
- Feche, *v.* fetch, 16. 81; 25. 110; 89. 30.
- Fecht, *v.* fight, contend, 28. 201; 47. 44. — Faucht, *pl. t.* 33. 14.
- Feddir, *sb.* feather, 59. 8. — Fedderis, *pl.* feathers, birds, 6. 379; 78. 14; 99. 10.
- Fedrem, feddreme, fethreme, *sb.* a coat of feathers with wings, 37. 60, 105, 109; 36. 45.
- Fee, *sb.* See Fe.
- Feght, *sb.* fight, 61. 44.
- Fegour, *sb.* figure, form, 22. 17.
- Feiblit. See Feblit.
- Feid, *sb.* ill-will, enmity, 6. 405; 11. 26, etc.
- Feid, *v.* See Faid.
- Feid, *v.* feed, 10. 17.
- Feild, feld, *sb.* field, 17. 13, 65; 26. 8; 60. 21, etc.
- Feill, feile, *sb.* knowledge, understanding, 9. 26; 26. 65; 28. 245, etc.
- Feill, fell, *a.* many, 6. 364.
- Feill, *v.* feel, 74. 14, etc.
- Feind. See Fend.
- Feinjeid. See Fene.
- Feir, feyr, fere, *sb.* companion, mate, peer, equal, 6. 62, 209; 16. 94; 18. 30; 29. 145; 99. 46. — In feyr, in company, 17. 91; 92. 105.
- Feir, *sb.* fear, 26. 21; 26. 87 (?); 97. 37.
- Feir, *sb.* array; *pl.* manners, conduct, 3. 13; 25. 36; 26. 87 (?); 53. 33; 54. 61; 86. 97.
- Feir, feyr, *a.* stout, strong, proper, 37. 57; 46. 51; 92. 311.
- Feist, feest, *sb.* feast, 24. 7; 25. 8, etc.
- Feist, *v.* feast, 55. 66.
- Feit, feitt, fete, *sb. pl.* feet, 17. 242; 54. 54, etc.
- Fek, *sb.* rest, others, considerable number, 18. 85.
- Feld. See Feild.
- Fell. See Feill.
- Fell, *a.* hot, acute, cruel, wild, 7. 2; 28. 214; 34. 19 (?); 99. 36.
- Fell, *v.* cause to fall, prostrate or befall, 28. 374.
- Fellis, *sb. pl.* mountains, 7. 2; 28. 160.
- Fellony, *sb.* wrath, fierceness, cruelty, crime, 25. 44; 81. 139.
- Felloun, fellone, *a.* cruel, fierce, violent, full of fear, 46. 11; 92. 189, 514.
- Felje, *v.* See Failje.
- Fend, feynd, feind, *sb.* fiend, the devil, 12. 23; 28. 160; 35. 115; 92. 539; etc.
- Fend, *v.* defend, provide for, 16. 133; 28. 384 (?).
- Fene, faine, feyne, fenje, fenjie, feynje, *v.* feign, pretend, invent, compose, 6. 343; 8. 8; 11. 27; 28. 265; 35. 65; 37. 17; 46. 68; 48. 42; 52. 47; 53. 6.
- Fensum, *a.* offensive, 13. 11.
- Fenje. See Fene.
- Fenjeing, *vbl. sb.* feigning, 35. 65. See Fene.
- Fenjeouris, *sb. pl.* pretenders, 55. 39.

- Feppil, *v.* to shake or quiver with the under lip, 6. 114. See note.
 Fer, far, *adv.* far, 6. 487; 16. 54; 55. 79; 88. 23, etc.
 Ferde, ferd, *a.* fourth, 65. 46.
 Ferely, *adv.* boldly, 28. 125.
 Ferle, ferly, *v.* wonder, 37. 63.
 Ferlifull, *a.* wonderful, 6. 26; 22. 15.
 Ferly, *sb.* wonder, 26. 23; 28. 242; as *attr.* wonderful, 2. 7, 14; 6. 323, etc.; as *adv.* wonderfully, 103. 10.
 Ferme, *a.* firm, steadfast, 74. 3.
 Fers, ferrs, *a.* fierce, 6. 203, 342; 16. 65; 37. 80; 92. 516.
 Ferslye, fersly, *adv.* fiercely, 86. 61; 89. 44.
 Ferst, *adv.* See First.
 Festin, *v.* fasten, fix, 6. 45; 93. 23.
 Festuall, *sb.* holiday, 81. 83.
 Feulis, *sb. pl.* fowls, birds, 6. 10.
 Feure, *sb.* furrow, 49. 12.
 Fevir tertane, *sb.* fever recurring each third day, 29. 57.
 Fewte, *sb.* fealty, 16. 117.
 Feynd. See Fend.
 Feyndly, *a.* like an evil spirit, fiendlike, 28. 220, 301.
 Feyne. See Fene.
 Feynje. See Fene.
 Feynit, *ppl. a.* false, misplaced, 79. 4. See Fene.
 Feyr. See Feir.
 Feyrse. See Fers.
 Ffair. See Fair.
 Fflora, *n. pr.* 17. 42, 48, etc.
 Ffor, *conj.* for, 52. 44, etc.
 Fforjett, fforsett, *v. pt. pp.* forgotten (?). See note 52. 11.
 Ficht, *sb.* fight, 84. 29. See Feght.
 Fiddill, *sb.* fiddle, 28. 155.
 Fieind. See Fend.
 Figor, figour, *sb.* figure, image, 78. 44; 81. 3.
 Figurit, *ppl. a.* adorned with figures, ornate, 53. 10.
 Fill, fyll, *v.* fill, 6. 125; 50. 8; 92. 69, etc.
 Fill, *sb.* surfeit, full measure, as much as one wishes, 24. 7; 92. 220.
 Fillok, *sb.* giddy young woman, 67. 74. Dim. of filly.
 Filme of tauch, *sb.* thread of a cord, 28. 373.
 Find, fynd, *v.* find, invent, 29. 12; 78. 118, etc. — Fand, *pt. t.* 6. 42, etc. — Foundin, funde, *pt. pp.* 6. 38, 192, 503, etc.
 Firmance, *sb.* prison, 28. 442.
 First, *sb.* delay, 6. 341.
 Firth, the, *sb.* arm of the sea, the Firth of Forth, 28. 389; 29. 78; 56. 34.
 Firthe, *sb.* a place covered with brushwood, enclosure, 83. 35.
 Flaggis, *sb. pl.* pavement, 67. 71.
 Flaid, *v. pt. pp.* flayed, skinned, 28. 262.
 Flame, flawme, *v.* baste, 92. 137.
 Flanderis, *pr. n.* Flanders, 48. 37.
 Flane, *sb.* arrow, 17. 188; 29. 139; 53. 59.
 Flap, *sb.* blow, stroke, 92. 514.
 Flatteraris, flattereris, *sb. pl.* flatterers, 25. 49; 55. 39.
 Flaw. See Fle.
 Flaw, *sb.* fib, falsehood, 67. 39.
 Flawme, *v.* See Flame.
 Flawme, *v.* flame, shine like flame, 103. 10.
 Flayskynis, *sb. pl.* flayed skins, flea-skins, 28. 381.
 Fle, *sb.* flea, 64. 33.
 Fle, flie, *v.* fly, 6. 63; 37. 61; 52. 27; 61. 50; 92. 514; etc. — Flew, *pt. t.* 29. 54; 36. 50, etc.
 Fle, *v.* flee, run, avoid, 20. 16; 41. 23; 60. 71; 70. 29, etc. — Fled, *pt. t.* 2. 20; 37. 15, 24.
 Fle, *v.* put to flight, terrify, 28. 280; 35. 115. — Fleit, *pt. pp.* 87. 34.
 Fleggar, *sb.* flatterer (?), runner (?), 28. 370.
 Fleiche, *v.* flatter, 35. 36.
 Fleischouris, *sb. pl.* flatterers, 55. 39.
 Fleird. See Fleyrd.
 Fleis of Spensie, *sb. pl.* flies of Spain, Cantharides, 28. 262.
 Fleise, *sb.* fleece, 28. 262.
 Fleft. See Fle.
 Fleit, *v.* flew
 15, 70.

- Fleme, *v.* banish, put to flight, 11.
 26; 45. 44; 87. 34.
 Flend, *a.* (?), 28. 166. See note.
 Fleschour, *sb.* butcher, 12. 41.
 Flet, *sb.* bay, estuary (?), 28. 370.
 Flett. See Flyte.
 Flewme, *sb.* phlegm, 6. 91, 272;
 28. 166.
 Fleyit. See Fle.
 Fleyrd, *vbl. a.* contemptible, 28.
 166; 29. 148; 100. 22.
 Flicht, *sb.* flight, 62. 11; 83. 51.
 Flicht, *v.* fluctuate, 74. 6.
 Flickir, *v.* flutter, 35. 43.
 Flie. See Fle.
 Flingaris, *sb. pl.* dancers, 55. 10.
 Flird, *v.* flirt, 5. 9.
 Flit, Flyt, *v.* change, waver, move,
 53. 26, 95; 91. 18.
 Flocht, floucht, *sb.* flight, change,
 74. 2. — On flocht, in a flutter,
 26. 66; 92. 412.
 Flockis, in, in large numbers, 24. 3.
 Flode. See Flude.
 Floraunce, *pr. n.* Florence, 14. 51.
 Flour, floure, *sb.* flower, 14. 24; 16.
 48, 73; 19. 10; 83. 41, etc.
 Flour, *sb.*, Flour delyce, *sb.* fleur-
 de-lis, lily, 16. 98, 138; 84. 42,
 71.
 Flour, *v.* flower, bloom, 77. 33.
 Floure, *sb.* flour, meal, 92. 204.
 Flouris, *sb.* flourishing, 79. 88. See
 note.
 Flow, *v.* flow, fluctuate, 28. 100;
 35. 43.
 Flowring, *ppl. a.* flowering, bloom-
 ing, 72. 11.
 Floyt, *sb.* flute, 28. 155.
 Flude, flud, *sb.* flood, sea, high tide,
 deluge of water, great quantity,
 17. 237; 58. 77; 83. 51; 86. 47;
 91. 20, etc.
 Flure, flwre, *sb.* floor, 37. 9; 23.
 23; 17. 65 (?); 92. 474, 479, etc.
 Flurest, *v. pl. pp.* See Fluris.
 Fluris, *v.* flourish. — Flurising, fluris-
 ing, *pr. pp.* 6. 172; 84. 13. —
 Flurist, flurest, flureist, *pl. pp.* in
 full bloom or beauty, covered with
 flowers, 6. 27; 78. 21, 28.
 Flycht. See Flicht.
 Flynt, *sb.* flint, 37. 80; 58. 47.
 Flyr, *v.* flee, grin, 6. 114.
 Flyrdom, *sb.* bat (Dr Gregor). See
 note to 28. 142.
 Flyrok, *sb.* a light giddy person,
 27. 17.
 Flyt, *v.* to be unstable, 53. 95.
 Flyte, flyt, *v.* scold, find fault, 6.
 342; 28. 13, 242; 55. 79. — Flett,
pl. t. scolded, quarrelled, 12. 81.
 Flyting, flytting, *vbl. sb.* scolding,
 28. 18, 23, etc.
 Fo, *sb.* foe, 62. 11; 70. 12, etc.
 Fog, *sb.* moss, 56. 34.
 Foir, *a.* standing in front, imme-
 diately going before, 18. 68; 29.
 33.
 Foirfaltour, *sb.* forfeiture, 58. 28.
 Foirstairis, *sb. pl.* stairs outside
 houses, stairs projecting into the
 streets, 13. 17.
 Fold, *sb.* an enclosed piece of
 ground, 16. 68.
 Folie, follie, foly, folye, *sb.* folly, 6.
 210; 35. 73; 55. 56; 81. 115; as
attr. foolish, 46. 85.
 Foly, folye. See Folie.
 Fon, *v.* dote, act the fool, 6. 274.
 Fond, *sb.* a stupid person (?), 28.
 166.
 Forbearis, *sb. pl.* forefathers, 28.
 425, 498.
 Forbeir, *v.* withhold, forbear, refuse,
 dispense with, 48. 34; 93. 30. —
 Forborne, *pl. t.* refrained from,
 16. 35.
 Force, *sb.* pith, power, 6. 189; 62.
 14, etc.
 Forcryit, *pl. pp.* exhausted by cry-
 ing, 92. 221.
 Forcye. See Forsy.
 Ford = for it, 54. 62.
 Forder, *adv.* See Forthir.
 Fordir, *a.* fore, 2. 9.
 Fordwart, forthwart, *adv.* forward,
 6. 426; 28. 160.
 Forfader, *sb.* forefather, 28. 110.
 Forfare, forfair, *v.* perish, 95. 12; 98.
 39. — Forfairn, *pl. pp.* wasted, 44.
 14.
 Forflittin, *ppl. a.* severely scolded,
 beaten in flyting, 28. 367.
 Forgeit, forgit, *v. pl. pp.* forged,
 moulded, 6. 430; 16. 18.

- Forgif, *v.* forgive, 35. 28; 81. 39, 149. — Forgaif, *pt. t.* 81. 149.
 Forgifnes, *sb.* forgiveness, 81. 38.
 Forknokit, *pt. pp.* exhausted by knocking, 92. 221.
 Forky, *a.* able-bodied, strong, 6. 85.
 Forlane, *a.* destitute, void, useless, importunate, 6. 137; 28. 68.
 Forlete, *v.* forsake. — Forleit, *pt. t.* forsook, 6. 381. — Forsaken, *pt. pp.* led astray, 6. 258.
 Forloir, *v.* become weak, useless, 71. 9. — Forlore, forloir, forlorne, *pt. pp.* lost, ruined, 52. 2; 84. 51; 88. 8, 16, etc.
 Forloppin, *a.* fugitive, vagabond, outlaw, 37. 7.
 Forlore, the Gret, of Babylon, the Great Outcast or Great Whore (cp. Apoc. xvii. 5. Dr Gregor), 29. 165.
 Forme, *sb.* form, frame, 6. 87, 189, 263; 55. 30.
 Formest, *a.* foremost, 54. 97.
 Forrest, *sb.* forest, 72. 27, etc.
 Forriddin, *a.* overridden, overdriven in riding, 56. 62.
 Fors, *v.* care, 51. 22.
 Forsaik, *v. pt. t.* forsake, 11. 36; 12. 36, 51; 49. 2; 97. 11. — Forsaekin, *pt. pp.* 24. 19.
 Forslie, *adv.* strongly, powerfully, 6. 430.
 Forss, on, of necessity, 60. 95.
 Forss, *a.* strong, 99. 36 (?).
 Forsuth, forswth, *adv.* forsooth, 92. 305; 93. 14.
 Forsy, forceye, *a.* having force or power, energetic, 6. 85; 89. 10.
 Fort, *sb.* a fortified place, 18. 53.
 Forth, *pr. n.* 29. 63.
 Forthir, forder, *adv.* farther, 26. 55.
 Forthward, fordwart, *adv.* forward, 6. 426; 28. 160.
 Forthy, *conj.* therefore, 10. 23.
 Fortoun, *sb.* fortune, 17. 79; 47. 44, etc.
 Fortunable, *a.* fortunate, 61. 41, 63.
 Forway, *v.* go astray, 17. 204.
 Forworthin, *a.* having become useless, wasted, execrable, 28. 241, 321.
 Forjet, *v.* forget, 6. 300, etc.
 Fosterit, *v. pt. pp.* fostered, 28. 165.
 Foul brow, *sb.* dirty fellow, 28. 394.
 Foule, Foullar. See Fowll, *a.*
 Foulis, Foullys. See Fowll, *sb.*
 Foull. See Fowll.
 Foundit, *v. pt. pp.* founded, having foundation, 28. 482; 70. 29.
 Foure, four, fowyr, *num.* four, 34. 20; 81. 75, etc.
 Fourm, *v.* form, take form, appear, 14. 15.
 Fourty, *num.* forty, 26. 61, etc.
 Fouth, *sb.* abundance, plenty, size, 29. 42.
 Fow, *a. adv.* full, drunk, 3. 28; 8. 24; 50. 8.
 Fowll, fowl, foul, *a.* foul, ugly, base, wicked, loathsome, 28. 262, 266, 374; 54. 15; 67. 73, etc.
 Fowll, fowl, fowle, foull, fowill, *sb.* fowl, bird, 10. 23; 28. 457; 66. 19; 83. 51; 99. 7, 79, etc.
 Fowmart, *sb.* polecat, 28. 165.
 Fowyr, *num.* See Foure.
 Fra, *prep.* from, 6. 404; 99. 77, etc.; from the time, 6. 80; 94. 14, etc.
 Frack, *comp.* frackar; *a.* active, 23. 23.
 Frak, *v.* move quickly, 17. 237; 58. 77.
 Francis, Sanct, 45. 16, etc.
 Frane, *v.* inquire, 53. 79; 92. 537.
 Frank, *sb.* a French coin, 28. 535.
 Fratour, *sb.* eating-hall, refectory, 34. 11.
 Fraud. See Frawd.
 Fraunce crownis, French crowns, 1. 18.
 Frawart, *a.* froward, perverse, impudent, 25. 39; 28. 81.
 Frawd, fraude, *sb.* fraud, 6. 255; 13. 68; 34. 38.
 Frawdfull, frawfull, *a.* full of fraud, 34. 15; 74. 39.
 Fray, *sb.* fright, noise, 92. 189, 193, 377, etc.
 Frayit, *v. pt. pp.* frightened, 26. 76. See Afrayit.
 Fre, *a.* free, noble, without condition, 28; 35. 73; 71.
 Fredome, *sb.* 11.

- freedom, 6. 299; 58. 28; 66. 1; 72. 29, etc.
- Freik, *sb.* man, fellow, 6. 210, 324; 25. 47.
- Freind, freynd, friend, *sb.* friend, 6. 405, 436; 7. 36; 28. 85; 31. 3; 70. 1, etc.
- Freindlie, freindly, freyndly, *a.* friendly, pleasant, 46. 14; 58. 58; 81. 130.
- Freindlyk, *adv.* in a friendly manner, 30. 13.
- Freindschip, freyndship, *sb.* friendship, 6. 298; 18. 103; 98. 22; 99. 76.
- Freir, freyr, *sb.* friar, 45. 5, 14; 86. 1, etc.
- Freke, *sb.* See Freik.
- Frely, *adv.* wholly, completely, quickly, 58. 78.
- Fremmit, *a.* strange, strangers, 17. 225; 36. 11; 92. 214; 99. 60.
- Fresch, *a.* fresh, 6. 18, 33; 17. 74, etc.
- Freynd, *sb.* See Freind.
- Freyndly, *a.* See Freindly.
- Freyndschip. See Freindschip.
- Fro, *prep.* from, 17. 106; 61. 3, etc.
- Frog, *sb.* an upper coat, frock, 29. 39; 31. 3.
- Frome, *prep.* from, 15. 15.
- Front, *sb.* forehead, face, 28. 220, 262, 301.
- Fruct, fruyt, *sb.* fruit, 49. 12; 67. 63; 72. 11, etc.
- Fruster, frustar, frustir, *a.* fruitless, without effect, useless, in vain, 6. 190, 400; 78. 90, etc. Latin *frustra*.
- Fruster, *v.* render useless, destroy, 58. 78.
- Frustrat, *a.* foolish, 81. 107.
- Frustrat, *v. pt. pp.* frustrated, rendered vain, useless, foolish, idle, 36. 40; 48. 19; 81. 107.
- Frute, fruit, *sb.* fruit, 6. 88; 20. 38; 83. 43; 95. 2.
- Fruitless, fruitles, fruitless, *a.* without result, fruitless, 6. 401; 28. 546; 53. 2, 34.
- Fry, *sb.* children (in contempt), 6. 403.
- Fryit (?), 18. 73. See Fyre.
- Fuck-sal, *sb.* fore-sail, 67. 74. See note.
- Fudder, *sb.* fodder, a weight, hence a great quantity, 25. 62.
- Fude, *sb.* food, 84. 80; 86. 52.
- Fuk, *v. futuere*, 3. 13.
- Fule, fulle, full, fuill, *sb.* fool, 6. 294, 300, etc.; 10. 26; 32. 40, 50; 38. 8, 18, 24; 55. 58, 65; 67. 21, 72, etc.
- Fulfil, *v.* fill, fulfil, carry out, 70. 26; 84. 80; 98. 31; 103. 15.
- Full, *a.* full, filled with, 6. 27, 33, etc.; as *adv.* wholly, very, 6. 22, 428; 17. 10, 53, etc.
- Fullelie, *adv.* foully, ignominiously, 86. 51.
- Fulzeit, *a.* exhausted, sated, 6. 63, 86.
- Fummyll, *v.* handle, 6. 134.
- Funde, fundin. See Find.
- Funde, *a.* weighty, important, 6. 38. S.T.S.
- Funling, *sb.* founding, 28. 38.
- Fur, fure. See Fair.
- Fure, *sb.* man, 6. 85.
- Fure, *sb.* furrow, cultivated ground, 58. 78.
- Furneis, *v.* furnish, 6. 430.
- Furth, furthe, furght, *adv.* forth, 6. 84, 157, etc.; 33. 19; 71. 23; 86. 11.
- Furth-beiring, *vbl. sb.* behaviour, 6. 299.
- Furtheyet, *v.* pour forth, 61. 78.
- Furthward, *adv.* onward, 28. 521.
- Furthwart, *a.* pushing forward, 6. 85.
- Fut, futt, fute, *sb.* foot, 6. 493; 30. 3; 86. 36; 92. 251.
- Futher, *sb.* a wainload, a great number, 11. 13. See Fudder.
- Fyck, *v.* move from side to side or backwards and forwards (Dr Gregor), 25. 89. See Fyle.
- Fyftene, fyiftene, *num.* fifteen, 79. 28; fifteenth, 25. 1.
- Fyftenesum, *sb.* fifteen, 28. 407.
- Fyle-tedder, *sb.* one that defiles the rope, *i.e.* the gallows, 28. 368.
- Fyling, *v. pr. pp.* defiling, 28. 135.
- Fyle, *v.* to defile, dirty, cover with

- dirt, 6. 134; 10. 23. — Fyld, fyllit, *pt. t.* 25. 89; 32. 47; *pt. pp.* 28. 236, 546; 80. 38; 92. 549.
- Fyll, *v.* See Fill.
- Fyn Mac Kowle, *pr. n.* 29. 33.
- Fynd, *v.* See Find.
- Fyne, *sb.* end, 68. 7.
- Fyne, *a.* fine, 17. 8, etc.
- Fynkle, *sb.* fennel, a herb, 95. 4.
- Fynning, *vbl. sb.* feigning, 81. 132.
- Fyreflaucht, fyreflawcht, fyrflacht, *sb.* lightning, 25. 63; 29. 54; 103. 10.
- Ga, go, *v.* go, 6. 133; 9. 35; etc. — Gais, gois, *pr. t.* goest, goes, 28. 344, 350; 60. 17. — Goth, *pr. t.* 14. 35. — 3eid, gaid, *pt. t.* 45. 25. — Going, *pr. pp.* 71. 30. — Gone, gon, *pt. pp.* 62. 8, 16; 89. 13, etc.
- Gabriell, Sanct, 4. 74; 85. 46; 88. 3.
- Gadder, gadir, gather, *v.* gather, 18. 98; 25. 113; 53. 37; 66. 38; 75. 18; 76. 26, etc.
- Gadderaris, *sb. pl.* gatherers, 25. 59.
- Gaff, Gaif, Gaiff. See Gif.
- Gaily, *adv.* 6. 139.
- Gaip, *sb.* gape, 25. 100.
- Gaip, gape, *v.* gape, open the mouth in amazement, 12. 62, 77; 28. 234, 263, 351; 92. 340, 344.
- Gairding. See Gardyn.
- Gais. See Ga.
- Gaist, *sb.* ghost, spirit, puny creature, 6. 100; 28. 296; 36. 21, etc.
- Gaist, gest, *sb. pl.* guests, 6. 233, 359; 92. 229.
- Gait, *sb.* street, way, road, journey, 13. 8; 67. 29; 91. 4.
- Gait, Gaittis. See Gett.
- Galland, *sb.* gallant, lover, 6. 83, 287, etc.; as *a.* gallant, polite, 64. 6.
- Gallone, galloun, *sb.* gallon, 12. 59; 92. 154, 365.
- Gallow, *sb.* — Gallowis, gallouss, *pl.* gallows, 28. 263, etc. — Gallow breid, one bred for the gallows, 28. 267. — Gallow treis, *sb. pl.* the gallows, 34. 23.
- Galloway, *pr. n.* a district in the South of Scotland, 28. 267.
- Gam, game, *sb.* — Gammiss, *pl.* game, amusement, recreation, 2. 4, 34; 6. 241, 360; 24. 19; 31. 7.
- Gam, *sb.* tooth (Jamieson), gamis, *pl.* gums (Dr Gregor), 28. 539.
- Game, *sb.* For game read gane, throat, to suit the rhyme, 54. 59.
- Gameless, *a.* sorrowful, miserable, 92. 545.
- Gammaldis, *sb. pl.* gambols, 56. 8.
- Gamoutis, *sb. pl.* capers, 25. 11.
- Gan, *sb.* giant (according to Dr Gregor, but see Gane, *sb.*), 29. 164.
- Gane, *v.* to be fit, to become, 6. 360; 28. 249; 53. 51; 92. 244, 283.
- Gane. See Ga.
- Gane, *sb.* throat, face, countenance, appearance (?), 3. 28; 28. 295, 327; 29. 164; 42. 56, 63.
- Ganest, *a.* most comely, 6. 78.
- Ganestand, *v.* stand against, withstand, oppose, 98. 29. — Gane-stude, *pt. t.* 86. 63.
- Gang, *sb.* walk, step, 30. 23.
- Gang, *v.* go, 28. 274, etc. — Gangand, *pr. pp.* 92. 511.
- Gangarall, *sb.* a tramp, a child beginning to walk, 33. 7.
- Ganzelon, *pr. n.* 28. 219.
- Ganzie, genzie, *sb.* arrow, dart, 42. 4; 44. 11. — Ganyeis, *pl.* 17. 168.
- Gape. See Gaip.
- Gar, ger, *v.* make, force, oblige, cause, 28. 23; 35. 87; 63. 25; 92. 205, 280, etc. — Garris, garss, *pr. t.* 3. 34; 49. 14. — Gart, *pt. t.* 6. 274; 26. 91; 28. 437, etc.
- Gardevyance, *sb.* cabinet, 37. 40. Fr. *garde-viande*.
- Gardyn, gardyng, garding, gairding, gairdene, *sb.* garden, 6. 16; 16. 44; 17. 84, 118; 95. 1.
- Garesoun, garisoun 26. 12; 36. 3^e.
- Garsoun, *sb.* 28. 503. S

- Gart. See Gar.
 Gartane, *sb.* garter, 29. 59.
 Garth, garthe, *sb.* garden, 6. 3;
 17. 40; 19. 6; 100. 19.
 Gaskane wyne, wine of Gascony,
 92. 152.
 Gast, *a.* terrified, 20. 19.
 Gat, Gatt. See Get.
 Gather, Gatherit. See Gadder.
 Gaude-flore, *sb.* festive song, 86. 7.
 Gaufe. See Gowf.
 Gaw, *sb.* gall-bladder (Dr Gregor),
 28. 311.
 Gawane, *pr. n.* 29. 93.
 Geangleiris, *sb. pl.* janglers, wrang-
 lers, 18. 94. See Janglar.
 Geig, *sb.* female *pudenda*, 29. 79.
 Geir, *sb.* goods, property, 12. 78;
 54. 31; 67. 32; 98. 18, etc.;
membrum virile, 6. 232.
 Geiss, *sb.* pl. geese, 28. 523.
 Geist, *sb.* story, song, 51. 4.
 Geit, *sb.* jet, 6. 201.
 Gekkis, *sb. pl.* mocking, jeering
 motions, signs of derision, 25.
 17.
 Geld, *v.* deprive, 6. 392.
 Gemme, gem, jeme, *sb.* gem, 6.
 201; 14. 17; 22. 39; 85. 3.
 Genetrice, *sb.* mother, 84. 44, 63.
 Genzie. See Ganjie.
 Genner, gener, *v.* engender, beget,
 11. 46; 28. 427, etc.
 Gent, gend, *a.* beautiful, pretty, 6.
 69; 7. 1; 17. 41, etc.
 Gentill, *a.* high-born, noble, gentle,
 kind, fair, pretty, 6. 316; 20. 37;
 32. 1; 56. 13; 78. 26, etc.
 Gentryce, gentryce, gentrise (*per-
 sonsif.*), *sb.* noble birth, 25. 26;
 95. 8; 96. 17.
 Gentryce, *a.* like a lady, like one
 of noble birth, 6. 69.
 Ger, Geris. See Gar.
 Geraflour, *sb.* gillyflower, 14. 20.
 Germ, *v.* bud, shoot, 22. 3.
 Gersomes, *sb. pl.* sums of money
 paid at once on entry or renewal
 of a lease, 49. 13.
 Gerss, griss, *sb.* grass, 28. 11;
 56. 46.
 Gess, *v.* guess, 17. 230.
 Gest. See Gaist.
 Gett, *sb.* child (in contempt), 28.
 372.
 Gett, *v.* get, beget, 7. 30; 11. 46,
 etc.—Gettis, *pr. t.* 48. 46.—
 Gat, *pt. t.* 6. 360; 29. 37.—
 Gottin, *pt. pp.* 29. 155; 37. 23.
 Geve. See Gif.
 Geving, gewing, *vbl. sb.* giving, 48.
 5, 10, etc.
 Gib, *sb.* a male cat, 6. 120.
 Gibbon, *pr. n.* 28. 337.
 Gif, giff, gife, give, geve, *v.* give,
 6. 67, 484; 30. 2; 41. 7; 83. 14;
 88. 12, etc.—Gaif, gaiff, gaff, *pt. t.*
 6. 323; 23. 18; 25. 77.—Gevin,
 giffin, *pt. pp.* 6. 527; 34. 38; 90.
 4.
 Gif, gife, *conj.* if, 6. 16; 47. 43,
 etc.—Gif that, 55. 87.
 Gild, *sb.* clamour, noise, 28. 353.
 Gillot, gillet, gylat, *sb.* wanton filly,
 6. 114; 56. 3.
 Gilt, *sb.* guilt, crime, 81. 135.
 Giltin, *a.* gilt, gilded, stained yellow
 with excrement, 28. 235.
 Gin, *sb.* trick, device, 67. 34.
 Girdil, gyrlie, *sb.* girl, 3. 45.
 Girn, *v.* grin, snarl, 30. 10; 25. 30;
 92. 340.—Girmand, gymand,
ppl. a. grinning, 2. 34; 6. 290.
 Girnall ryver, *sb.* robber of a gra-
 nary, 28. 374.
 Girnyga, Sanct, 26. 44.
 Girth, *sb.* defence, protection, 29. 79.
 Givis. See Gif, *v.*
 Gladde, glade, glaide, *v.* to be glad,
 to become glad, make glad, 14.
 9; 17. 6, 85; 100. 1, etc.
 Gladderit, *v. pt. pp.* suffused, 6. 98.
 Glader, *sb.* one that makes glad,
 17. 124.
 Glaid, *sb.* See Gled.
 Glaid, *a.* glad, joyful, 6. 7, 20; 83.
 17; 89. 17, etc.
 Gladly, glaidlie, *adv.* gladly, 73.
 14; 76. 4; 92. 313.
 Glaidnes, glaidness, *sb.* gladness,
 1. 2; 44. 3, etc.
 Glaidsum, *a.* bringing gladness, 6.
 359; 83. 39.
 Glaidsum, *vbl. sb.* making, 49. 4.
 Glaidsum, *See* Glaidsum.

- Glance, *sb.* gleam, 16. 96.
 Glangoir, *sb.* See Glengoir.
 Glar, *sb.* slime, mud, 6. 99; 37. 108.
 Glaschand, *a.* greedy (?), 54. 59.
 Glaschew-hedit, *a.* Dr Gregor says: 'Glaschew may be the Jutland word *glasöjet*, pronounced in some districts as spelt by Dunbar. It is a disease of the eyes in horses, appearing as a white ring round the pupil. *Glasseege* is defined in *Mittel-niederdeutsches Wörterbuch*, by K. Schiller and A. Lübben, as 'an eye with a glass-like ring round the pupil.' 54. 26.
 Glasing wrichtis, *sb. pl.* glaziers, 55. 15.
 Glawmir, *sb.* fascination, deceit, 5. 20.
 Glaykis, glaikis, *sb. pl.* tricks, fooling, 3. 12; 28. 145.
 Gle, *sb.* glee, pleasant noise, 6. 518; 101. 5.
 Gled, glaid, *sb.* red kite (*fig.*), 28. 52, 264, 365; 37. 77; 52. 3, etc.
 Gledaris, *sb. pl.* firework makers, Sch. (?), 55. 41. See note.
 Glemand, *ppl. a.* burning, 6. 108.
 Gleme, *sb.* gleam, glitter, 6. 517. — Glemis, *pl.* 17. 31.
 Gleme, *v.* look, glitter, shine as fire, 6. 20, 228.
 Glemen, *sb. pl.* gleemen, musicians, 25. 104.
 Glemying, *vbl. sb.* glitter, 6. 202.
 Glen, *sb.* valley, dale, 28. 281. — Glenis, glennis, *pl.* 28. 287; 32. 15.
 Glengoir, *sb. lues venerea*, as *a.* one affected with the venereal disease, 28. 219; 67. 19.
 Gleit, *v.* glitter, 17. 66.
 Gleyd, *sb.* flame, 6. 108.
 Glitterand, *ppl. a.* glittering, 6. 517; 17. 61.
 Glitterit, *v. pt. pp.* glittered (?), glittering, 6. 19.
 Glod, *a.* See Glude.
 Gloir, gloire, gloire, glorie, glorie, *sb.* glory, 61. 8; 72. 13; 84. 51; 86. 4, etc.
 Glorificat, *ppl. a.* glorified, 28. 176.
 Glour, glowr, glowir, *v.* stare hard, 3. 19; 6. 100; 28. 234; 34. 24; 92. 340, 344.
 Glude, gloyde, *a.* dirty, or *v.* adhere, stick together (?), Ed., 28. 103.
 Gluder, *v.* flatter, cajole, 92. 34.
 Gluncoch, *sb.* one of a sour, discontented look, 28. 235.
 Glutteny, gluttony, *sb.* (*personif.*) 81. 20.
 Go, Gois, Gon. See Ga.
 Godart, Mont, *pr. n.* Mount St Gothard, 28. 531.
 Godlie, *a.* goodly, good, 13. 51.
 Gog and Magog, 28. 176; 30. 19.
 Gof, gove, *v.* look, gaze, 6. 287, 393; 18. 5. Ger. *gaffen*.
 Goishalk, *sb.* goshawk, 52. 14.
 Goist, *sb.* ghost, 20. 16.
 Goldit, *a.* possessed of gold, 6. 361.
 Golias, *pr. n.* 28. 179.
 Golk, gouk, gowk, *sb.* cuckoo, fond fool, 3. 51; 37. 77.
 Gone, *sb.* gun, 46. 112.
 Gor, *sb.* gore, 6. 98.
 Gorgeit, *v. pt. pp.* gorged, stopped up, 6. 99.
 Gorge-millar, *sb.* gobbler-gut; according to Dr Gregor: gluttonous fellow (?), 54. 26.
 Gormaw, *sb.* cormorant, 37. 77.
 Gossep, *sb.* gossip, 11. 3.
 Gouvernance, govirmance, *sb.* conduct, mode of life, rule, government, management, 6. 259; 37. 14; 68. 19; 92. 372, 401; 98. 37.
 Gouverning, govirming, *vbl. sb.* conduct, manner of life, 69. 2; 92. 350.
 Goulis. See Gowlis.
 Goun, govnn, gown, *sb.* gown, 17. 87; 28. 30, etc.
 Gove. See Gof.
 Gowdy, *sb.* a jewel, 3. 45.
 Gower, Goweir, *pr. n.* 17. 262; 60. 51.
 Gowf, *sb.* a laugh, guffaw, 3. 22.
 Gowlis, *sb.* gules, a red colour (a term of heraldry), 17. 41.
 Gowsty, *a.* ghastly, emaciated, 93. 29.
 Graceles, grasles, greceles, *a.* with-

- out grace or beauty, 3. 27; 6. 393; 28. 350, etc.
- Graif, *sb.* grave, 35. 113; 60. 46; 81. 148.
- Graip, *sb.* hold, 33. 7.
- Graith, *grath*, *v.* make ready, deck, dress, 6. 18, 365; 25. 10; 91. 4; etc.
- Gramercy, *interj.* 3. 58; 12. 29.
- Grand Keyne, great khan, 32. 4.
- Grandschir, *sb.* grandsire or grandfather, 28. 179; 29. 33.
- Grane, grayne, *sb.* grain, 53. 99; 72. 11; 84. 72.
- Grane, *v. pr. t.* groan, 3. 19; 8. 4; 92. 340.
- Grangis, *sb. pl.* granges, barns, 66. 21.
- Granis, *sb. pl.* groans, 12. 81; 25. 30.
- Grasles. See Graceles.
- Graith. See Graith.
- Gravell, *grawell*, *sb.* gravel, 29. 62; 92. 40.
- Grayne. See Grane.
- Grayth, *sb.* property, substance, riches, 53. 85.
- Gre, *sb.* prize, 32. 20, 33.
- Greceles. See Graceles.
- Gree, *v.* agree, 23. 5.
- Greif, *sb.* grief, 28. 362; 52. 3.
- Greif, *greve*, *v.* grieve, hurt, make sad, press heavy upon, bring distress upon, 18. 98; 41. 2; 46. 41; 52. 53, 63; etc.
- Grein, grene, greine, greyn, greyne, *a.* green, 6. 3, 17; 17. 11; 22. 37; 61. 68; 63. 38, etc.
- Greinhewit, *a.* green-hued, 6. 11.
- Greis, *sb. pl.* university degrees, 28. 493.
- Greit, *grete*, *v.* weep, cry, 17. 16; 28. 269; 35. 103.
- Greit, *gret*, *grete*, *grit*, *gryt*, *grytt*, *great*, *a.* great, large, big, 6. 134, 366; 12. 86; 17. 264; 26. 17; 30. 19; 63. 50; 66. 21; 84. 68, etc.
- Greiting, *vbl. sb.* greeting, salutation, 86. 113.
- Grene, *a.* green. See Grein.
- Grepoun, *sb.* griffin, 36. 26.
- Gress, *griss*, *sb.* grass, 6. 20, 24; 56. 46. See Gress.
- Gret, Grete. See Greit.
- Gretly. See Gritly.
- Greuance, *grevance*, *sb.* hurt, grievance, 17. 168; 52. 42.
- Greve. See Greif.
- Grewhound, *sb.* greyhound, 97. 9.
- Greyn, Greyne. See Grein.
- Greyne, *sb.* grain, texture, quality, Sch., 92. 145.
- Grippis, *sb. pl.* holds, 28. 15. — Go in grippis, embrace, 33. 18.
- Grip, *gryp*, *v.* seize, press, squeeze, 2. 29; 6. 100; 53. 37; 87. 13.
- Grisis. See Gryce.
- Griss. See Gress.
- Grit, Grittest. See Gret.
- Grit-heidit, *a.* great-headed, 3. 41.
- Grome, *sb.* man, 6. 78, 392. A.-S. *guma*.
- Gronkars, *sb. pl.* sharpeners, 55. 41.
- Grotis, *sb. pl.* groats, grit, 28. 523.
- Ground. See Grund.
- Growfe, *growf*, *grufe*, *on*, *adv.* with the face flat on the ground, prostrate, 2. 12, 58; 102. 13.
- Grugeing, *vbl. sb.* grudging, 48. 7.
- Grund, *ground*, *sb.* ground, foundation, 28. 324; 32. 7, etc.
- Grundin, *v. pl. pp.* ground, 17. 111, 199.
- Gruntill, *sb.* snout, face, 28. 263.
- Grunje, *grunzie*, *sb.* snout, face, 25. 68; 28. 259.
- Gryce, *sb.* young pig, 28. 523; 55. 66; 67. 57.
- Grym, *a.* grim, 6. 98.
- Gryp. See Grip.
- Gryslie, *a.* horrible, dreadful, 28. 291.
- Gryt. See Gret.
- Guberne, *v.* govern, 84. 11.
- Guckit, *gukkit*, *a.* foolish, 3. 10; 67. 16.
- Gud, *gude*, *guid*, *a.* good, 6. 289; 17. 90; 89. 35, etc.
- Gud, *gude*, *sb.* goods, property, 76. 11; 35. 34; 99. 50, etc. — Gudis, *guddis*, *pl.* 6. 296, 361, etc.
- Guddame, *sb.* grandmother, 7. 1.
- Gudlie, *gudly*, *gudlie*, *gudely*, *guidlie*, *a.* goodly, beautiful, worthy, 6. 3, 18, etc.; 14. 4; 22. 37; 63. 22, etc.

- Gudman, *sb.* husband, master of the house, 92. 59, 83. — Gudmen, *pl.* 9. 5.
- Gudnes, gudness, *sb.* goodness, 10. 32; 78. 62.
- Gudschir, *sb.* grandfather, 29. 37.
- Gudwyf, *sb.* wife, mistress of the house, 92. 71, 99, etc.
- Guerdoun, guerdon, gwaïrdoun, *sb.* reward, 28. 518; 64. 34; 79. 63.
- Guid. See Gud.
- Guk, *v.* act the fool, 28. 145.
- Gukkit. See Guckit.
- Gulesnowt, *sb.* nose of red colour, 28. 52.
- Gulsoch, *a.* fond of good food, voracious, 28. 327.
- Gumes, *sb. pl.* gums, 56. 58.
- Gunnaris, *sb. pl.* gunners, 55. 41.
- Guse, *sb.* goose, 28. 287.
- Gusting, *vbl. sb.* tasting, 81. 12.
- Gutaris, *sb. pl.* puddles, 6. 99.
- Guye, *sb.* guide, 14. 53.
- Gun, gvn, *sb.* gun, 17. 238; 48. 401. — Gun powder, 28. 95.
- Gy, spreit of, 28. 300; 29. 14. See note.
- Gy, gyd, *v.* guide, lead, 57. 8; 62. 6.
- Gy of Gysburne, 33. 28.
- Gyane, gyand, *sb.* giant, fairy, 29. 6; 87. 20. — Gyans, gyanis, gyandis, *pl.* 24. 21; 29. 29; 37. 32.
- Gyd, *sb.* guide, leader, ruler, guidance, 86. 129; 98. 15, 37, etc.
- Gyd, *v.* guide, 24. 27; 48. 59; 64. 28; 67. 3, etc.
- Gyding, gydding, *vbl. sb.* course of action, mode of living, governing, 54. 12; 64. 41. — Gydingis, *pl.* devices, plans, 6. 451.
- Gyiss. See Gyse.
- Gylat. See Gillot.
- Gymp, *a.* neat, slim, 6. 69.
- Gyn, *sb.* engine, 18. 60, 67.
- Gyng, *sb.* gang, company, 35. 98.
- Gyngill, jyngill, *v.* jingle, 28. 154, 255.
- Gyrn, *v.* grin, 25. 24.
- Gyse, gys, gyiss, *sb.* guise, fashion, manner, 17. 103; mask, disguise, masquerade, 25. 10, 14; 35. 95; 92. 239.
- 3a, *adv.* yes, 18. 15.
- 3adswyvar, *sb.* having carnal connexion with jades, 28. 374.
- 3aid, *sb.* jade, 56. 25.
- 3aip, *a.* eager, 6. 79, 170.
- 3ak, *v.* ache, 42. 1.
- 3ald, *sb.* jade (?), 56. 6, 12, 18, etc.
- 3allow, *a.* yellow, 38. 26.
- 3arne, *v. pr. t.* yearn, desire, long for, 98. 19, 26.
- 3awmer, *sb.* a yell, loud cry or complaint, 37. 120.
- 3e, *pron.* ye, 7. 37; 28. 274, etc.
- 3e, *sb.* yea, yes, 47. 36.
- 3ear. See 3eir.
- 3eid, *v. pt. t.* went, 7. 8, 33; 37. 20, etc. See Ga.
- 3eild, *v.* yield, 6. 129; 28. 193. — 3oldin, *pl. pp.* 17. 209.
- 3eir, 3ear, 3ere, yeir, yer, *sb.* year, 6. 56, 61; 17. 86; 65. 47; 92. 30; 95. 2, etc.
- 3eit. See 3ett.
- 3ell, *sb.* yell, 25. 118.
- 3elp, *sb.* yelp, 2. 10.
- 3eme, *v.* guard, take care of, 87. 39.
- 3emen, *sb. pl.* yeomen, 66. 25.
- 3er, 3ere, 3eris. See 3eir.
- 3erd, *sb.* yard (*membrum virile*), 6. 130, 220.
- 3erne, *adv.* earnestly, 84. 11.
- 3esternicht, *sb.* yesternight, 42. 1.
- 3et, 3ett, 3ait, *sb.* gate, 7. 19, 20, 31; 18. 17; 92. 276, etc.
- 3etland, *pr. n.* Jutland, 28. 230.
- 3ett, 3et, 3it, 3itt, yit, *conj.* yet, 12. 49; 17. 69; 32. 23; 34. 24; 92. 522, etc.
- 3ewth. See 3outh.
- 3hyng. See 3oung.
- 3ing. See 3oung.
- 3isterday, 3istirday, *sb.* yesterday, 48. 37; 59. 6, 11.
- 3it. See 3ett.
- 3ockis. See 3olk.
- 3oing. See 3oung.
- 3ok, *sb.* yoke, 16. 112.
- 3ok, *v.* yoke, bind, meddle, 6. 220; 24. 33.

- 3oldin, *ppl. a.* yielding, 6. 220.
 3olk, *v.* See 3ok.
 3one, 3on, *pron.* yonder, that, 6. 354, 441, 442, 443; 64. 8, etc.
 3ong. See 3oung.
 3oulis. See 3owle.
 3oull. See 3ule.
 3oung, 3ounge, 3ung, 3ong, 3ing, 3hyng, ying, *a.* young, 6. 129, 170; 11. 50; 15. 5; 16. 151; 65. 47; 84. 13, etc.
 3our, 3owr, *pron.* your, 4. 17; 38. 4, etc.
 3outh, 3outh, 3owth, 3ewth, youth, *sb.* youth, 17. 154; 22. 3; 72. 9; 78. 34; 79. 5, 11; 84. 59, etc.
 3ow, *pron.* you, 6. 152; 28. 276, etc.
 3owis, *sb. pl.* ewes, 2. 24, 62.
 3owle, 3oul, *sb.* howl, yell, 37. 75, 122; 58. 69; 52. 22.
 3owle, *v.* howl, 28. 364; 29. 34.
 3owling, *vbl. sb.* howling, 2. 57.
 3owr. See 3our.
 3owth. See 3outh.
 3ude, *v. pt. t.* went, 92. 524. See 3eid.
 3uik, *v.* feel itching, itch, 6. 130.
 3uill. See 3ule.
 3ule, 3uill, 3ull, 3oull, *sb.* Christ-mas, 4. 89; 32. 49; 38. 25; 56. 6, 12, 28, etc.
 3ung, 3ungar. See 3oung.

 Ha, how, *interj.* 92. 379.
 Habeit, habite, *sb.* habit, dress, 6. 420; 14. 6; 45. 35; 92. 457, 461, etc.
 Habitakle, *sb.* abode, 84. 14.
 Hable, *a.* able, fit, 96. 29.
 Habound, *v.* abound, 81. 154.
 Hachart, *sb.* a cougher, 6. 272.
 Hache, *sb.* ache, 6. 224.
 Hadder, *sb.* heather, 53. 86.
 Haggarbald. See Heggirbald.
 Haggeis, *sb.* a sheep's paunch filled with minced liver, suet, and oatmeal, 28. 264.
 Haif, haiff, heff, haff, haue, *v.* have, 6. 153; 28. 265, 542; 30. 4, 8; 47. 36, etc. — Hes, haif, *pr. t.* 74. 1, 4. — Had, hed, *pr. t.* 6. 207; 24. 11.
 Haiknay, *sb.* horse, hackney, 37. 35.
 Hail, hail, hale, *a.* whole, complete, sound, 6. 386, 472; 55. 29; 80. 17, etc.
 Haile. See Hail.
 Hailis, house of, 28. 467.
 Hail, *sb.* as *attr.* hail, 17. 178.
 Haill, haile, *sb.* hail, salutation, 37. 1; 60. 70.
 Haill, *sb.* ail, 7. 30.
 Haill, *adv.* wholly, 6. 325; 97. 41, etc.
 Haill, haile, *v.* hail, 7. 11; 28. 240; 84. 1, etc.
 Hailsing, *vbl. sb.* salutation, 92. 57.
 Hailsun, halsun, *a.* wholesome, 17. 249; 19. 9.
 Hair, haire, *a.* hoary, grey, 6. 272; 17. 114.
 Hairb, *sb.* herb, 16. 160.
 Hairt, Hart. See Hert.
 Hairtfully, *adv.* from the heart, 7. 36; 83. 18.
 Hairtly, hairtlie, hearty, *a.* 4. 3; 6. 230; 92. 240.
 Haist, *sb.* haste, 6. 13; 47. 33, etc.
 Haist, *v.* hasten, 67. 54.
 Haistely, *adv.* hastily, in haste, 92. 525.
 Haistie, *a.* hasty, 97. 2.
 Hait, *v.* hate, 6. 169, 273.
 Hait, hett, *a.* hot, 11. 52; 25. 62, 101, etc.
 Haland, *sb.* according to Dr Gregor, 'a partition made of upright posts of wood, with the spaces between the posts filled in with a kind of wicker-work,' 67. 57. — Halandschekkaris, *pl.* ragamuffins, sturdy beggars, 67. 57.
 Hald, hawd, *v.* hold, keep, account, esteem, to be of opinion, 6. 210, 458; 28. 441; 34. 42; 69. 10; 80. 36; 92. 473, 485, etc. — Held, *pt. t.* 6. 317, 405, etc. — Haldin, 6. 256, 399, etc.
 Hald agayn, *sb.* opposition, 28. 139.
 Halelie, *adv.* wholly, 92. 98.
 Halfingis, *adv.* half, 16. 187; 86. 140.
 Haliness, *sb.* holiness, 10. 31.
 Halk, *sb.* hawk, 52. 7.

- Halking, *vbl. sb.* hawking, 66. 9.
Hall huntaris, *sb. pl.* hunters of halls, hangers-on, 55. 46.
Halok, *a.* giddy, frivolous, 6. 465.
Hals, halls, *sb.* neck, throat, 2. 36; 3. 33; 6. 339; 73. 17.
Hals, *v.* embrace, salute, 2. 9; 16. 11; 86. 7.
Halsum, *a.* See Hailsum.
Haltane, hawtane, hautand, *a.* haughty, puffed up, 6. 12; 25. 13; 28. 59, 377.
Haly, halic, holy, *a.* holy, 6. 472; 45. 11, 21, etc.
Halyrudhouse, *pr. n.* Holyrood-abbey in Edinburgh, 28. 446.
Hame, home, *sb.* home, 4. 41; 11. 2; 91. 11, etc.
Hamely, hamly, *a.* homely, familiar, 92. 160; *as adv.* with familiarity, 6. 230.
Hamelynes (*personif.*), 17. 190. See note.
Hamper, *v.* confine, shut up, 13. 39.
Hanchis, *sb. pl.* haunches, 28. 309.
Hand, *sb.* 17. 110, etc. — Hand, fra, immediately, 92. 368.
Handill, handle, *v.* handle, 2. 30; 6. 223.
Hand-wrytting, *sb.* handwriting, 38. 16.
Hane, *v.* spare, 6. 386.
Hangitman, *sb.* hanged man, 28. 315.
Hankersaidlis, *sb. pl.* anchorites, 4. 9. See note.
Hansell, *sb.* a first gift, 1. 4, 8, etc.
Hant, *sb.* resort, 67. 7.
Hanyt, *v. pt. t.* spared, 6. 386.
Hap, *v.* heap, grow (?), 6. 334.
Happ, *v.* cover, 56. 21.
Happin, happyn, *v.* happen, 28. 126. — Happinnit, hapnit, *pl. pp.* 6. 224; 92. 1.
Hap schackellit, *v. pt. t.* having the leg tied to the head to prevent going astray, 23. 12.
Harborye, *sb.* See Herberie.
Hard, *adv.* closely, 6. 13, 492; 18. 89; 17. 55, etc.
Hard, *v. pt. t.* heard, 6. 11, etc. See Heir.
Hardely, *adv.* boldly, with vigour, with force, 28. 432; 35. 115; 92. 486, 513.
Hardyment, *sb.* courage, 26. 20.
Harl, *v.* trail, drag, 66. 29; 86. 52.
Harlot, harlott, *sb.* vile fellow, 25. 13; 26. 41, 94; 28. 119, 377. — Harlattis, harlettis, *sb. pl.* harlots, 24. 32; 67. 7.
Harlotrie, *sb.* ribaldry, harlotry, 28. 59.
Harnass, *sb.* harness, 26. 73; harness *as attr.* 26. 47.
Harnis, *sb. pl.* brains, 28. 8.
Harry (hiry), hary, *interj.* 29. 1. See note.
Harsknes, *sb.* harshness, 52. 19.
Hart, *sb.* heart, 81. 150, etc. See Hert.
Harth, *a.* hard, 28. 309.
Hartlie. See Hairtly.
Hary, Blind, *pr. n.* Henry the Minstrel, 29. 10; 60. 89.
Haschbald, *sb.* glutton, 54. 18.
Hatrent, *sb.* hatred, 6. 333; 25. 46.
Hattis, haitis, *sb. pl.* hats, 63. 44; 67. 72.
Haue. See Haif.
Haul, *a.* misprint for haue, 56. 44.
Hawd. See Hald.
Hautand, Hawtane. See Haltane.
Haviness, heviness, hewines, *sb.* heaviness, 46. 35, 39; 72. 26; 74. 32.
Having, *sb.* behaviour, manners, 18. 9; 78. 50.
Havy, hawye, *a.* heavy, 36. 4; 71. 7; 30. 11.
Haw, *a.* hollow, 28. 292, 309.
Hawd. See Hald.
Hawkit, *a.* streaked, bespattered, 37. 103.
Hawtane. See Haltane.
Hawthorne. See Hawthorne.
Hay, Schir Gilbert, 60. 67.
He, hie, *pron.* he, 48. 23, 48; 64. 8, 18; 65. 18.
He, heich, hie, hye, hy, *a. adv.* high, grand, famous, renowned, ruddy, 11. 21, 50; 28. 267; 56. 40; 58. 27; 92. 12; 93. 8; 100. 12; 102. 19, etc. — Heichar, hiear, higher, 6. 160; 29. 50.

- Hecht, *v.* promise, engage, pledge, offer, 18. 55; 28. 203; 92. 116; *pt. t.* 35. 47; 39. 10; was called, 18. 27; 92. 35, etc.
 Heclle, *v.* to comb, rub, 6. 107.
 Hed. See Haif.
 Hede. See Heid.
 Hee *vp.*, *v.* exalt, 6. 378.
 Hef, Heff. See Haif.
 Heft, *sb.* haft, handle, 25. 41.
 Hege, ege, *sb.* hedge, 6. 13; 17. 34.
 Hegeit, *v. pt. pp.* hedged, 6. 4.
 Heggirbald, haggarbald, *sb.* coarse feeder, ragged fellow (?), 28. 277; 54. 18.
 Heich, hie, *a.* high. See He, *a.*
 Heid, hede, *sb.* head, 23. 223; 35. 51; 92. 517, etc. — Heid-poynt, 28. 510.
 Heidid, *ppl. a.* with a head, 54. 15, 26, 60.
 Heil, *v.* cover, 6. 14.
 Heilie, *a.* haughty, full of disdain, 25. 13.
 Heill, *sb.* health, 3. 3; 60. 1.
 Heill, hele, *sb.* heel, 25. 26, 38; 26. 84; 28. 354; 66. 29.
 Heir, *sb.* man, 46. 29.
 Heir, *v.* hear, 6. 117; 28. 12, 40, 287. — Herd, hard, *pt. t.* 6. 11; 16. 30; *pt. pp.* 54. 76.
 Heir, *adv.* here, 6. 529; 28. 41, etc.
 Heirar, *sb.* hearer, 47. 9.
 Heirfoir, *conj.* therefore, 28. 119.
 Heirof, *adv.* on account of that, 81. 46.
 Heit, *sb.* heat, 25. 77.
 Heive, *v.* heave, 28. 93.
 Heland, Heleand, Helland, Hieland, *sb.* used as *a.* Highland, 25. 109; 28. 55, 296; 29. 40; 32. 14.
 Hele, *v.* heal, 101. 36.
 Helie, hiely, *adv.* highly, proudly, 6. 368; 26. 25.
 Helth, *sb.* health, 72. 25.
 Hench, *sb. pl.* haunch, 54. 55.
 Hend, eftir, *a.* behind, 29. 64.
 Hende, *a.* handy, dexterous, 17. 191.
 Henrisoun, Maister Robert, *pr. n.* the poet, 60. 82.
 Hens, *adv.* hence, 92. 228.
 Hep, move off (connected with hop), 53. 25.
 Herbere, *sb.* garden, 95. 4.
 Herberie, herberye, harbry, harbrie, *sb.* lodging, 7. 14; 92. 81, 277, 314.
 Herbry, *v.* lodge, give lodgings, 92. 85. — Harbreit, *pt. t., pt. pp.* 86. 119; 92. 50, 229.
 Here, Herd, *v.* See Heir, *v.*
 Heremeitis, *sb. pl.* hermits, 4. 9.
 Heretage, heritage, herytage, *sb.* 6. 344; 25. 107.
 Hering, *vbl. sb.* hearing, 81. 12.
 Heriot, *pr. n.* 60. 54.
 Herle, *sb.* heron, 6. 382.
 Herretyk, *sb.* heretic, 28. 375.
 Herry, *v.* pillage, rob, 11. 34. See Hery.
 Hert, hairt, hart, heart, *sb.* heart, 6. 162, 169, etc.; 7. 21; 17. 105; 61. 35; 80. 9; 81. 150; 88. 13, etc.
 Hertly, *a.* hearty. See Hairtly.
 Hery, herry, *v.* rob, plunder, pillage, 6. 378.
 Hes, *v. pr. t.* See Haif.
 Hest, *sb.* wish, 2. 30.
 Hestely, *adv.* in haste, hastily, 16. 45; 52. 59.
 Hete, *sb.* heat, fever, illness, 6. 222; 17. 18.
 Hett. See Hait.
 Heuinly. See Hevinly.
 Hevely, *adv.* heavily, 36. 6.
 Hevin, hevyne, heven, heavin, heaven, hewin, *sb.* heaven, 17. 89; 28. 7; 46. 100; 71. 2; 81. 100; 84. 52, etc.
 Hevinly, hevenlie, hevinle, heuinely, hevylnly, *a.* heavenly, 17. 23; 46. 107; 86. 14, etc.
 Hevy, hevie, *a.* heavy, 6. 165; 57, etc.
 Hevyn, Hevyne, Hevynnis. Hevin.
 Hevynes, heviness, havyne heaviness, 17. 227; 46. 90. 7.
 Hew, *sb.* hue, color, 25, etc.
 Hewand, *v.* 14.

- Hewd, hewit, *v. pt. pp.* hued, coloured, 6. 11; 28. 299.
Hewin. See Hevin.
Hewinlie. See Hevinly.
Hew of Eglintoun, *Syr. pr. n.* 60. 53.
Heyd. See Heid.
Heylis, *sb.* 3. 33. See Hals.
Heynd, *sb.* person, 6. 32.
Heynd, *a.* pleasant, affording shelter, 6. 14; cf. 6. 32.
Hich, *a.* high, 102. 13.
Hicht, *sb.* height, 6. 4; 29. 156; 36. 16. — On, *vpoun* hicht, on high, 17. 34, etc.; aloud, with a loud voice, cheerful, on high, aloft, 29. 152; 65. 4; 83. 34; 92. 81, etc.
Hiddill, *sb.* secrecy, 35. 53.
Hiddir, hidder, *adv.* hither, 4. 84; 92. 202, etc.
Hiddouss, hiddowis, hiddowus, hiddows, hidous, *a.* hideous, 2. 57; 6. 101; 20. 30; 58. 79; 81. 100; 103. 29.
Hiddy giddy, *adv.* hither and thither, 37. 44.
Hide, *v.* hide. — Hid, *pt. t.* 6. 273, 333, etc. — Hid, *pt. a.* hidden, 25. 45.
Hie, *pron.* he. See He.
Hie, *interj.* See To-hie, te-hie.
Hie, hyc, hy, *a.* high, 6. 12, 310; 17. 177; 22. 5; 32. 53, etc. See He, *a.*
Hie gate, *sb.* highway, 7. 29.
Hiely. See Hely.
Hienes, Hieness, *sb.* Highness (a title), 16. 72; 31. 9; 38. 7, etc.
Hie, on, *adv.* on high, aloft, aloud, with loud voice, 12. 83; 27. 3; 86. 78.
Hie way, *sb.* highway, 7. 7.
Hicht, *sb.* height, 92. 12.
Hillhouse, Hillhouse, lard of, 28. 163, 369.
Him sell, himself, *pron.* himself, 44. 5; 54. 30.
Hindir, hinder, *a.* the one before, last, 2. 1; 3. 1; 46. 1; 65. 1.
Hing, hyng, *v.* hang, 28. 547; 63. 43, etc. — Hung, *pt. pp.* 63. 49.
Hint, *sb.* a grasp, sudden seizure, 37. 88.
Hint, *v.* seize, 99. 69.
Hippis, *sb. pl.* hips, thighs, 28. 139, 235, etc.
Hir, hyr, *pron.* her, 28. 386; 95. 14, etc. — Hiris, hers, 81. 150.
Hirkle, *v.* to be contracted, 28. 309.
Hirple, *v.* limp, halt, 28. 307.
Hiry hary, *interj.* 29. 1. See Harry.
Ho, *sb.* stopping, ceasing, halt, 28. 139.
Hobbill-clowtar, *sb.* a cobbler, 26. 5.
Hobillschowe, hubbilschow, *sb.* a hubbub, a tumult (Jamieson), confused noise, uproar (Dr Gregor), 29. 1.
Hobland, *v. pr. pp.* hobbling, 28. 340.
Hodiern, *a.* of to-day, 84. 5.
Hog, *sb.* a year old sheep, 30. 7.
Hogeart, *sb. (fig.)* a hog, pig (Dr Gregor, Gloss.), or huckster (Dr Gregor, Notes), 6. 272. See Hachart.
Hoill, *sb.* hole. See Hole.
Hoill, holl, *sb.* the hold of a ship, 28. 394.
Hoip. See Howp.
Hoist, *sb.* cough, 92. 267.
Hole, hoill, *sb.* hole, 92. 173.
Holk, *v.* hollow out, dig, 28. 292, 314.
Holland, *pr. n.* the poet, 60. 61. — Holland, *pr. n.* the country, 28. 230.
Hollis, *sb. pl.* holes, 2. 48.
Holsum, *a.* wholesome, 16. 32.
Holyn, holyne, *sb.* holly-tree, 6. 11; 35. 64.
Homage, homege, *sb.* homage, 16. 117; 28. 506.
Homecyd, *sb.* man-killer, 37. 33.
Homer, *pr. n.* 17. 67.
Hommilty jommeltie, *a.* clumsy and awkward, 23. 16.
Hone, *sb.* delay, Sch. 92. 288.
Hony. See Hwny.
Hony-came, *sb.* honeycomb, 13. 39.
Hony-gukkis. See Hwnygukkis.
Hop, *v.* — Hoppet, *pt. t.* hopped, 23. 25.
Hoppir, *a.* shaped like a hopped uneven (?), 54. 55.

- Hoppis, *sb. pl.* short leaps, 17. 19.
 Hopschackellt. See Hapschackellt.
 Hore, *sb.* hoariness, age, 84. 59.
 Horne, *sb.* horn, 16. 34, 110; 28. 340.
 Hornit, *a.* horned, 37. 74.
 Hors-merchell, *sb.* a groom who has charge of the horses, 28. 123.
 Horss, horse, *sb.* horse, 18. 209; 26. 74, etc.
 Horst, *v. pt. t.* carried on horse-back, 7. 14.
 Hospitall, *sb.* hostelry, inn, 84. 77.
 Hoss, hoiss, *sb.* hose, 28. 149, 328.
 Host, *v.* cough, belch, 6. 272; 28. 328.
 Hostillar, *sb.* innkeeper, 92. 51.
 Houp, *v.* hope, 18. 41.
 Hour, heure, howr, *sb.* hour, time, moment, 7. 28; 9. 51; 89. 22; 97. 9, etc. — Houris, *sb. pl.* matins, morning prayers, 16. 5; 17. 10. Lat. *horæ*.
 Housend, *sb.* gable of the house, 45. 49.
 Houshaldis, *sb. pl.* households, 66. 13.
 Housit. See Howss.
 Houss, hous, hows, house, 24. 27; 58. 67; 86. 119, 127.
 Houss, *sb.* horse-cloth, saddle-cloth, 56. 21. Fr. *houssé*.
 Houss-menjie, *sb.* household servants, 65. 33.
 Hove, *v.* hover, wait, tarry, 93. 4.
 How, *interj.* 92. 493.
 Howis, *sb. pl.* legs, 28. 318.
 Howlat, howle, *sb.* owl, 28. 347; 37. 74.
 Howp, houp, hoip, *sb.* hope, 41. 8; 52. 82, 84; 53. 97, etc.
 Howphyn, howffing, *sb.* darling (Jamieson), 3. 24.
 Howris. See Houre.
 Howss, house, *v.* cover with a house, 56. 71. — Housit, *pt. pp.* 56. 28.
 Hubbilschow, *sb.* See Hobillschowe.
 Hude, *sb.* hood, 92. 42, 339; 99. 53.
 Hudit crawis, *sb. pl.* hooded crows, 37. 71.
 Huge, *a.* b etc. —
 Huidpyk, *sb.* miser, 48. 23. — Hud-pykis, *pl.* 25. 59.
 Hukebanis, *sb.* huckle-bones, 28. 309.
 Humblie, humbly, *adv.* 46. 69; 83. 20.
 Humill, hvmill, humyll, *a.* humble, 5. 23; 6. 265; 17. 156, etc.
 Humilnes, *sb.* humbleness, 20. 36.
 Humly. See Humblie.
 Hummellis, *sb. pl.* drones, lazy fellows, 54. 18.
 Hund, *sb.* hound, dog, 6. 273.
 Hunder, hundir, hundreth, hundrithe, *a.* hundred, 6. 465; 20. 18; 32. 22; 101. 36, etc.
 Hunny, hwny, hony, *sb.* honey, 3. 3, 15; as *attr.* 3. 30; 17. 106.
 Hurcheoun, hurcheone, *sb.* hedgehog, 28. 307; as *attr.* 6. 107.
 Hurdars, *sb. pl.* hoarders, 25. 59.
 Hurde, *v.* hoard, 99. 50.
 Hure, *sb.* whore, 58, 58; 97. 42.
 Hurkland banis, *sb. pl.* huckle-bones, 28. 314. See note.
 Hurle, *sb.* diarrhoea, 28. 322.
 Hurlebawsy, hurlbasie, hurlybass, *sb.* a big lumpish fellow affected with the 'hurle' (Dr Gregor), 3. 38; 92. 492.
 Hurle, *v.* — Hurlit, *pt. t.* hurled, dashed, 86. 20.
 Hurlybass. See Hurlebawsy.
 Huremaister, *sb.* whoremaster, 6. 168.
 Hursone, *sb.* whoreson, 28. 119.
 Hurt, *v.* hurt, kill, 37. 35; 43. 13; etc.
 Hutit, *v. pt. pp.* hooted, despised, 6. 465.
 Hvmill. See Humill.
 Hy, hye, in *adv.* in haste, 92. 58, 205, 212, etc.
 Hyar, Hye. See Hie.
 Hyd, hyde, *sb.* hide, skin, 28. 314; 37. 35; 86. 59; etc.
 Hyd, hyde, *v.* hide, 28. 8; 37. 120; etc.
 Hym, him, *pron.* him, 14. 52; etc.
 Hyndir. See Hindir.
 Hy--- hwn. *adv.* away, hence, 17. 7. 9; etc.

- Hyngand, *a.* hanging, steep, 29. 73.
Cf. Bray.
- Hynting, *vbl. sb.* seizing, laying hold of, 28. 8.
- Hyre, *sb.* hire, 92. 242.
- Hwny, *sb.* See Hunny.
- Hwnygukkis, honygukkis, *sb.* According to Dr Gregor, 'perhaps the larva of the moth *Phalena mellolena*, that robs bee-hives; (*fig.*) a soft useless fellow,' 3. 39.
- Hwnyt, *a.* honeyed, 73. 17.
- Iakkis, *sb. pl.* defensive jackets quilted with leather, 25. 37. See note.
- Ielusy. See Jelosy.
- Iersche, Irsche, *a.* Irish or Highland, 28. 49.
- Ilis, *sb. pl.* isles, islands, 34. 17.
- Ilk, *sb.* same, 13. 27.
- Ilk, *a.* each, 6. 61, 206, 235; 28. 483; 35. 39.
- Ilkane, Ilka, *a.* each one, 6. 404; 12. 88; 37. 82.
- Ill, in, *adv.* amiss, 45. 20.
- Illumyne, illumine, enlumine, *v.* illumine, enlighten, shine bright, cover with light, illuminate, 16. 21, 44, 157; 17. 45, 258; 101. 4, 10.
- Illusion, *sb.* deception, 28. 430.
- Illustare, illuster, *a.* illustrious, famous, 16. 150; 62. 1.
- Illwillie, *a.* illnured, reluctant, 3. 32.
- Imbrace, imbrais, *v.* See Enbrase.
- Imperatrice, *sb.* empress, 84. 61.
- Imperfyte, *a.* imperfect, 17. 267; 28. 146.
- Imprent, *v.* imprint, fix, 79. 19; 93. 31; 94. 3.
- Impyre, *sb.* empire, dominion, 36. 37.
- In, 1. 1.
- In, *prep.* into, 78. 87.
- Incline. See Inclyne.
- Incloiss, *v.* enclose, 16. 156.
- Incluse, *v.* shut, 20. 46.
- Inclyne, inclaine, *v.* incline, bow, make obeisance, 16. 90; 17. 98; 83. 25; 86. 6; 96. 27; 97. 17; 102. 17. — Inclynnand, *pr. pp.* 16. 77.
- Inclynnnyng, inclynyng, *vbl. sb.* inclination, obeisance, 78. 52; 101. 23.
- Inconstance, *sb.* fickleness, 21. 5; 97. 39.
- Incontinent, *adv.* immediately, 92. 433.
- Incontrition, *sb.* want of repentance, 81. 91.
- Inces, *sb.* increase, 28. 21.
- Incess, incret, *v.* increase, 13. 50; 16. 26; 25. 99; 69. 8, 15, 24; 79. 10; 96. 24.
- Incuby, incubus, *sb.* incubus, 17. 125; 35. 3.
- Indeficient, *a.* never failing, 61. 25.
- Indeflore, *a.* not deflowered, still a virgin, 84. 55.
- Indilling (?), *sb.* See Eldning.
- Indiscreit, *a.* not discreet, unwise, 81. 91.
- Indoce, *v.* indorse, 87. 7. — Indost, indoist, indorsit, *pr. pp.* 9. 65; 18. 103; 38. 15; 56. 73. Fr. *endorser*.
- Induellar, *sb.* inhabitant, 28. 199; 29. 22.
- Indure, *v.* endure, suffer, hold out, last, continue, 20. 34; 21. 12; 54. 10; 58. 8, 33; 76. 14; 89. 43.
- Indyt, indytt, indyte. See Endyte.
- Indytting, *vbl. sb.* 38. 15. See Endytting.
- Infeck, infek, *v.* become infected, 36. 30; 60. 57. — Infectit, *pr. pp.* 53. 35; 88. 23.
- Infecking, *vbl. sb.* infecting, 28. 135.
- Infek. See Infeck.
- Infernall, inferne, *a.* infernal, 28. 76; 84. 7.
- Infineit, *a.* infinite, 90. 6.
- Ingland, *pr. n.* England, 28. 505, etc.
- Ingle, *sb.* fireside, 28. 253.
- Inglish, *a.* English, 17. 258; 28. 111, 247, 434, 444.
- Ingure. See Iniure.
- Ingyne, engyne, *sb.* disposition, cleverness, genius, — *pr.* of mind, 6. 121.
63. 60. Lat.

- Ingynouris, *sb. pl.* ingenious persons, persons of ability, 55. 55.
 Inhibitoun, *sb.* prohibition, 16. 64.
 Iniure, injure, ingure, *sb.* injury, injustice, 58. 18. — Iniuris, *pl.* 76. 38; 38. 1; 54. 9.
 Iniurius, *a.* bent on doing injury, 28. 144.
 Inlaik, *sb.* deficiency, 12. 54.
 Innamy, *sb.* enemy, 98. 11.
 Innobedience, *sb.* disobedience, 63. 31; 81. 117.
 Innys, innis, *sb. pl.* lodgings, dwelling-house, 31. 13; 92. 200.
 Inoportunitie, *sb.* unseasonableness, want of fitness, 47. 23; (*personif.*) 46. 76.
 Inpres, *v.* impress, fix, 89. 39.
 Inprint, *v.* fix, imprint, 6. 442.
 Inquyre, *v.* inquire, ask, 41. 31.
 Insenswat, *a.* stupid, 28. 81.
 Inspyre, inspire, *v.* inspire, 6. 247; 22. 31; 53. 93.
 In stayd, *prep.* instead, 35. 111.
 Intelligence, *sb.* learning, 10. 26; 60. 34; 68. 3.
 Inthring, *v.* push in. — Inthrang, *pl. t.* 6. 13.
 Intill, *prep.* in, into, during, 37. 112; 62. 30. — In till, in, 7. 28.
 In to, *prep.* in, 6. 315; 25. 35, 49; etc.
 Intone, *sb.* intonation, 100. 15.
 Invennomit, *a.* envenomed, 28. 463.
 Invinsable, invincible, *a.* invincible, 61. 20; 85. 22.
 Invy, *sb.* envy, uneasiness, 81. 19; 92. 348; etc.
 Invy, *v.* envy, 70. 2.
 Inwart, *a.* inward, 61. 37.
 Iohne Blunt, a name for a stupid fellow, a cuckold, 6. 142.
 Iohnestoun, Patrik, *pr. n.* 60. 71.
 Iohne the Ross, *pr. n.* 28. 1, 39; 60. 83.
 Iok Fule, 35. 73.
 Iosit = chosen, 6. 201. See Jose.
 Iow, *sb.* Jew, 28. 172.
 Iowell, *sb.* jewel, 6. 140.
 Ioy, *sb.* joy, 6. 61; etc.
 Ioy, *v.* enjoy, 6. 6.
 Irke, *a.* weary,
 Irke, *v.* suffer, 28. 525; 80. 69.
 Irne, *sb.* as *attr.* iron, 86. 69.
 Irsche, *a.* Irish or Highland, 28. 49. See Iersche.
 Ische, issue, *v.* go out, have exit, burst forth, 55. 85.
 Iuge. See Juge.
 Iuglour, *sb.* juggler, 28. 172.
 Iupert, *sb.* battle, 61. 62.
 Iwiss, i-wis, *adv.* certainly, 6. 245; 73. 32.
 Ja, *sb.* jay, 37. 97.
 Jacobine freiris, Dominican monks, 92. 24, 29.
 Jag, *v.* job, pierce, 25. 41.
 Jaip, *v.* treat lightly, betray, * 65. 19.
 Jakkis, *sb. pl.* short coats of mail, valets, parasites, 67. 49. See Iakkis.
 Jalouss, jelyous, *a.* jealous, 6. 154; 18. 94.
 Janglar, jangler, *sb.* wrangler, prater, minstrel, 2. 44; 48. 44; 69. 11; 79. 70.
 Jasper, in the sense of the best, the crown of anything, 14. 17.
 Jeill, Sanct, St Giles, 4. 59, 60, 62.
 Jeist, *v.* play, 28. 155.
 Jelosy, ielusy, *sb.* jealousy, 6. 121; 79. 43; 92. 170.
 Jelyous. See Jalouss.
 Jemis, *sb. pl.* gems, 16. 153. See Geme.
 Jevellis, *sb. pl.* disagreeable pushing fellows, jail-birds (?), 54. 15.
 Jevellouris, *sb. pl.* jailers, 87. 34.
 Jocound, *a.* jocund, joyful, 46. 71.
 Jocunditie, *sb.* joyfulness, 14. 17.
 John Bute, the Fule, 23. 19.
 Johne Thomsoun, 43. 4, 8, etc. See note.
 Johnis, Sanct, 28. 260.
 Johnne the Reif, 52. 33.
 Jok and Jame, pudings of (?), 13. 25.
 Johe, joly, *a.* jolly, clever, wanton, fain, 6. 69; 55. 55; 81. 113; 97. 8.
 Jonet the weido, a witch, 36. 34.
 Jose, *v.* choose, 101. 19.
 'Tune Into,' the name of a tune,

- Journay, *sb.* journey, 71. 30.
 Jow, *sb.* jew, juggler, 37. 31; 86. 9, 111; 87. 31.
 Jowellis, *sb. pl.* jewels, 28. 446.
 Jow-jowrdane-hedit, *a.* with round head like a jordan or chamber-pot, and like a Jew, 54. 15.
 Jowfull, *a.* joyful, 17. 245.
 Joynit, *v. pt. pp.* joined, 85. 3.
 Joyus, joyws, *a.* full of joy, 6. 69; 76. 38.
 Juffler, *sb.* shuffler, 23. 16.
 Juge, iuge, *sb.* judge, 6. 502; 18. 77; 58. 53; 67. 26; 86. 17, etc.
 Juge, iuge, *v.* judge, 64. 46.
 Jugeing, *vbl. sb.* the act of giving sentence, 81. 131.
 Jugement, *sb.* judgment, 81. 62.
 Jurdane, *sb.* round bottle for Jordan water, chamber-pot, 32. 38.
 Jure, *sb.* law, jurisprudence, 55. 4; 68. 3.
 Justinge, *vbl. sb.* the act of tilting, 32. 32.
 Jyane, *sb.* = gyane (?), 3. 36.
 Jyngill. See Gyngill.
- Ka, *sb.* jackdaw, A.-S. *ceo*, 28. 169.
 Kahute, *sb.* cabin of a ship, 28. 385.
 Kaill, *sb.* kail, broth, 3. 9.
 Kaip, caip, *sb.* a kind of cloak, 17. 7.
 Kair, *sb.* care, 58. 2. See Cair.
 Kaist. See Cast.
 Kalice, Calais, 45. 34. See Calyss.
 Kan, *sb.* See Can.
 Karlingis, *sb. pl.* old women, 28. 72. See Carlingis.
 Karrik, Karrikland, 28. 70, 286. See Carrik.
 Kast, kaist, *v.* See Cast.
 Katherene, *sb.* Highland robber, 18. 273. See Catherein.
 Katherene, Katryne, *pr. n.* 28. 385.
 Kay, *sb.* jackdaw, 28. 169; 37. 89.
 Keik, *v.* peep, look silly, glance furtively, 6. 81, 125, 434.
 Keild, *v. pt. pp.* killed, 28. 439.
 Keild, *v. pt. pp.* marked with ruddle, 28. 527.
 Keip, keipe, kepe, *v.* keep, hold, defend, 6. 118; etc.; 16. 130; 18. 58; 26. 95; 81. 83; 92. 315.
 Keist, Kest. See Cast.
 Kell, *sb.* a cap or head-dress of a woman, 14. 47; 17. 60. O. Fr. *calle*.
 Kell, *sb.* kiln, chimney (?), 7. 4.
 Kemm, *v.* comb, 3. 8; 6. 21, 182, 275.
 Kemp, *sb.* champion, 29. 84.
 Ken, *v.* know, 6. 318, 356, 409; 80. 52; etc.; 92. 109.
 Kene, kein, keyn, keine, keyne, *a.* brave, bold, sharp, fervent, 6. 199, 216; 17. 137; 58. 79; 72. 18; 79. 10; etc.
 Kennedy, Maister Andro, 35. 1.
 Kennedy, Maister Walter, 28. 2; etc.; 60. 89.
 Kenrik. See Kinryk.
 Kepar, *sb.* keeper, 103. 11.
 Keping, *vbl. sb.* keeping, 76. 28.
 Keppis, *v. pr. t.* catches, 11. 30 (?).
 Kerf. See Carve.
 Kerse, *sb.* cress, 28. 65.
 Kersp. See Kirsp.
 Ketch-pillaris, *sb. pl.* tennis-players (?), 67. 76.
 Kethat, *sb.* cassock, long coat, 25. 27.
 Kewel, *sb.* mean fellow, 54. 16.
 Keyne, Keyne. See Kene.
 Keyne, *sb.* khan, 32. 4.
 Kiddis, *sb. pl.* kids, 28. 279.
 Kill, *sb.* kiln, 12. 54, 57.
 Kindill, *v.* kindle, 6. 522; 79. 2.
 Kinrik, kynrik, etc., *sb.* kingdom, 6. 216; 28. 24; 88. 8, 16, etc.; 102. 18.
 Kirk, *sb.* church, 6. 81, 306; 99. 50, etc.
 Kirkepakar, Schir Johne, 46. 86.
 Kirkmen, *sb. pl.* churchmen, those in holy orders, 46. 94; 55. 3.
 Kirnal, *sb.* battlement, 92. 13.
 Kirsp, *sb.* fine linen, lawn, 6. 23.
 Kirtill, *sb.* a kind of upper garment, 17. 60; 92. 139, 141. — Kirtillis, *pl.* 17. 60.
 Kist, *sb.* chest, 71. 42.
 Kith, *sb.* race, kind, 102. 18.
 Kitte, *sb.* giddy woman, 67. 66.
 Knaiff, knaif, knave, *sb.* servant,

27. 39; 28. 78; 32. 43; 89. 53; 67. 56.
 Knaip, *sb.* boy, 6. 125.
 Knapparis, *sb.* biters, 26. 10.
 Knavis. See Knaiff.
 Knaw, *v.* know, 28. 82; 92. 227; etc. — Knawin, *pl.* *pp.* 6. 409; etc. — Knew, *pl.* *t.* 6. 32; etc.
 Knowlege, *sb.* knowledge, 6. 300; etc.
 Knowlegeing, *sb.* knowledge, 68. 18.
 Kne, *sb.* knee, 6. 424; etc. — Kneis, *kneyis*, *pl.* 28. 312; 29. 71.
 Kneddin-troche, *sb.* a trough for kneading bread, 92. 203.
 Knele, *v.* kneel, 86. 3.
 Knightheid, knightheyd, knyghtheid, knycthheid, *sb.* knighthood, 61. 18, 69, 82; etc.
 Knitchell, *sb.* small bundle, 52. 72.
 Knok, *sb.* knock, 92. 150.
 Knok, *v.* knock, 92. 149; etc.
 Knop, *sb.* bud, 17. 22; 22. 26. Ger. *Knospe*.
 Knowll, *a.* knotted, 27. 19.
 Knycht, knight, knyght, *sb.* knight, soldier, 6. 435, 476; 14. 4; 61. 3, 9; etc.
 Knyfe, *sb.* knife, 28. 208; etc. — Knyvis, *pl.* 25. 42. — Knychtly, knychtlie, knyghthli, *a.* knightly, 26. 60; 33. 22; 61. 59, 94.
 Knyp, *v.* nibble grass, 56. 13.
 Knyt, *v.* *pl.* *t.* joined, 6. 215.
 Kokatrice. See Cokkatryce.
 Kokenis, *sb.* *pl.* rogues (?), 55. 48. See N.E.D. Cockney.
 Koy, *sb.* cow, quey, kine, 28. 272.
 Kryne, cryne, *v.* shrivel, 6. 278; 29. 115; 28. 315.
 Kuckald, *sb.* cuckold, 31. 17.
 Kuke, *sb.* cock, bird, 37. 68.
 Kyd, *sb.* kid, 3. 43.
 Kyle, a district in S.W. Scotland, 28. 452.
 Kyn, kin, kyne, *sb.* kin, kindred, 6. 214; 35. 51; 92. 309; 52. 33; etc.
 Kynd, *sb.* kind, species, sort, race, manner, 6. 58; 52. 63; 54. 22; 92. 467; etc.
 Kynd, kynde, *a.* kind, 6. 278; etc.; 61. 33.
 Kyndil, *v.* kindle, 6. 94.
 Kynd Kittok, 7. 3.
 Kyndlie, *a.* natural, 6. 456.
 Kyndnes, kyndness, *sb.* kindness, kind, particular nature, 6. 459, 483; 11. 38; 27. 33; 39. 2; 79. 17.
 Kynismen, *sb.* *pl.* kinsmen, 28. 187.
 Kynrick. See Kinryk.
 Kyth, *v.* make known, show, cause, produce, 29. 122; 58. 2; 64. 9.
 Kytte, Catherine, 35. 92.
 La, *sb.* law, 12. 99.
 Lad, laid, *sb.* lad, young man, 28. 355, 539; 6. 381. — Laidis, *pl.* 28. 331, 355; 38. 27.
 Lady, ladye, ladie, *sb.* lady, 17. 74, etc.; 33. 5; 97. 15. — Ladeis, *gen. sg.* lady's, 18. 16, etc. — Ladeis, ladies, ladyis, ladies, *pl.* 6. 17; 14. 5; 9. 1; 33. 1, etc.
 Laeffe. See Laif.
 Lai, Laid. See Lay.
 Laid, laides. See Lad.
 Laif, laeffe, *sb.* the rest, the others, the remainder, 6. 240, 395, 506; 23. 30; 55. 74.
 Laif, lawe, *v.* lave, bale out, 28. 407.
 Laik, *s.* lake, water, 17. 30.
 Laip, *v.* lap, lick up, 25. 101.
 Lair, *sb.* learning, 29. 14; 68. 4.
 Lair, *sb.* haunt, meeting-place, 29. 14.
 Laird, lard, *sb.* owner of land, 9. 31; 28. 163; 66. 14, 29.
 Lait, *s.* manner, 16. 118. See Laitis.
 Lait, layt, *a.* late, far advanced in time, 92. 47, 236, etc. — Lait, of, *adv.* lately, not long ago, 67. 46. — Lait, *adv.* not long, 2. 3; etc.
 Laith, *v.* loath, 6. 328.
 Laith, *sb.* loathing, 35. 28.
 Laith, layth, *a.* loath, unwilling, 6. 308, 387; 28. 17; 92. 528; etc.
 Laitly, lathly, *a.* loathsome, disgusting, 25. 79; 28. 238, 282; etc.
 Laitis, laittis, *sb.* *pl.* manners, 6. 37, 147; 16. 118; 26. 46; 28. 68.
 Laitly, laitle, *adv.* lately, not long ago, 11. 6; 42. 6.

- Lak, laik, *sb.* blame, lack, want, 10. 11, 22; 13. 3; 58. 13; 71. 10, etc.
- Lak, *v.* lack, desert, fail, disparage, 10. 6; 18. 77; 67. 38.
- Lake, *sb.* sheet of water, 17. 30.
- Lam, lame, lamb, *sb.* lamb, 2. 3, 13, 55; 31. 4, 8, etc. — Lambis, lammis, lammys, *pl.* 6. 423; 24. 17; 28. 537.
- Lame, *a.* lame, 13. 53; *sb.* lame-ness, 27. 34.
- Lan, *v.* See Lane.
- Lane, *v.* conceal, 18. 96.
- Lang, *a.* long, 6. 77; 8. 5, 15, etc. — Langar, longer, of greater length, 86. 66.
- Lang, lange, *adv.* long, at length, 6. 149, 343; 46. 67; etc. — Langar, longer, for a longer time, 6. 348; 35. 93; 37. 87.
- Lang, *v.* belong, wish, desire, 6. 407; 36. 5.
- Language, *sb.* language, 6. 445; etc.
- Langsum, *a.* wearisome, 92. 399.
- Langsyne, *adv.* long ago, 74. 34.
- Languishing, *vbl. sb.* languishing, 84. 23.
- Lap, *sb.* the lower part of a garment, forming a lap or hollow between the knees, 29. 70.
- Lap. See Leip.
- Lapidaris, *sb. pl.* lapidaries, 55. 15.
- Larbar, *sb.* lazy fellow, 6. 67, 133, 175; 28. 257. — Used as *a.* worn out, exhausted, sluggish, 6. 175; 28. 297. Possibly a variant of *lubber* from Welsh *llob*. Ed.
- Lard. See Laird.
- Large, *a.* big, liberal, 6. 166; 48. 26.
- Largess, *sb.* liberality, present, 56. 1; 57. 27.
- Lark, lork, *sb.* lark, 16. 12, 24, 171; 17. 8, 25.
- Lasar, laseir, *sb.* leisure, 18. 6; 81. 8; etc.
- Lasch, *v.* lash, 25. 75.
- Lat, latt, *v.* let, allow, hinder, 6. 308; 13. 2; 28. 255; 71. 44; 93. 10; etc. — Leit, lute, *pt. t.* 92. 514; 99. 71. — Lattin, *pt. pp.* 7. 21.
- Lathe, laithe, *v.* loathe, 6. 328, 381.
- Lathand, *ppl. a.* disgusting, 28. 238.
- Lathly. See Laithly.
- Lathlyit, *v. pt. t.* loathed, 6. 381. See Lath.
- Laubour, *sb.* labour, 6. 330.
- Laubour, lawbor, *v.* labour, 98. 10; 55. 18.
- Lauch, *v.* laugh, 6. 417. — Lewche, luche, *pt. t.* 7. 21; 25. 15, 18. — Lauchand, *pr. pp.* 6. 240.
- Lauchter, lawchtir, *sb.* laughter, 23. 39; 26. 102; 37. 38.
- Laudery, *sb.* revelling, 92. 282.
- Laureate, laureat, lawreat, *a.* crowned with laurel as victor, 17. 262; 28. 28, 172; 61. 4.
- Law, low, *a.* low, 6. 497; etc.
- Lawarance, *pr. n.* St Lawrence, 28. 259.
- Lawboring. See Laubour.
- Lawchtir. See Lauchter.
- Lawd, *sb.* unlearned, of low rank, 56. 4.
- Lawd, *a.* as *adv.* loud, 16. 115.
- Lawde, *sb.* praise, 61. 8; 16. 24; etc.
- Lawe, *v.* See Laif.
- Lawland, *a.* lowland, 28. 56.
- Lawlines, *sb.* lowliness, 17. 163; 18. 43, 49.
- Lawly. See Lowly.
- Lawry, lawryr, *sb.* laurel, 61. 67; 78. 6.
- Lawte, *sb.* loyalty, 54. 14.
- Laxatyve, *sb.* laxative, purgative, 37. 41.
- Lay, lai, *v.* lay, pledge, 6. 352; 18. 23; 28. 45; etc. — Laid, layid, *pt. t.* 45. 8; *pt. pp.* 72. 14; laid down, *pt. pp.* brought low, 66. 13.
- Layth. See Laith.
- Lazarus, *pr. n.* signifying here a leper, 28. 289.
- Le, ley, lie, *v.* lie, utter falsehood, 12. 23; 25. 51; 32. 36; 65. 8. — Leid, *pt. t.* 28. 266.
- Lear, *sb.* liar, 69. 9.
- Lecheing, leiching, *vbl. sb.* cure, healing, 46. 50; 80. 23.
- Lechis. See Leiche.

- Ledder, leddyr, *sb.* ladder, 28. 302, 368; 92. 296.
 Ledder, *sb.* leather, 12. 33.
 Lede, *sb.* language, 28. 106.
 Lefull, leuefell, *a.* lawful, becoming, 17. 166.
 Legeant, *sb.* story, account, 6. 503.
 — Legendis, *pl.* 45. 21.
 Legis, legeiss, leigis, leiges, *sb.* *pl.* lieges, subjects, 13. 64; 16. 105; 52. 28; 63. 52; 98. 23.
 Leiche, *sb.* leech, physician, 28. 45; 37. 17; 60. 42; 65. 34; 80. 17.
 Leichecraft, *sb.* healing art, 37. 33.
 Leiching, *vbl.* *sb.* healing, 80. 23.
 Leid, *sb.* lady, person (?), 6. 441.
 Leid, leyd, *sb.* man, 3. 27; 6. 44, 283, 407, 497; 61. 29.
 Leid, *sb.* learning, 28. 106; 37. 16.
 Leid, *sb.* lead (the metal) 25. 101; 46. 20, 25.
 Leid. See Le.
 Leid, leyd, *v.* lead, 6. 155; 28. 184, 249, etc. — Led, *pl.* *t.* 25. 88; *pl.* *pp.* 18. 8.
 Leif, *sb.* leaf, 19. 10; 28. 324. — Levis, leivis, leveis, *pl.* 17. 15, 27, 45, 93, etc.
 Leif, *a.* dear, 3. 28.
 Leif, *sb.* See Leve.
 Leif, leiff, leve, lewe, *v.* leave, bequeath, avoid, omit, 5. 17; 35. 18, 36, 49; 20. 13; 61. 83; 96. 33; etc. — Left, levit, 26. 71; 40. 4; 60. 62; etc.
 Leif, *v.* live, 28. 294; 99. 30; etc. — Leivis, levis, *pr.* *t.* 28. 205, 480; etc. — Lewit, *pl.* *t.* 7. 23. — Leving, *pr.* *pp.* 52. 82.
 Leigis, Leiges. See Legis.
 Leik, *sb.* dead body, 28. 238.
 Leik, *sb.* leek, 93. 17.
 Leill, lele, *a.* loyal, true, faithful, 6. 155; 28. 498; etc.
 Leip, *v.* leap, 25. 21. — Lap, *pl.* *t.* 18. 84; 45. 10.
 Leir, leyr, lier, lere, *v.* learn, 6. 257, 503; 69. 21; 94. 5. — Lierit, lerd, 6. 318; 99. 79.
 Leirning, *vbl.* *sb.* learning, 68. 21.
 Leisch, *sb.* lash, 28. 236.
 Leising, *vbl.* *sb.* lying, 81. 106.
 Leiss, leis, *sb.* *pl.* lies, 32. 24; 38. 13.
 Leiss = leif is. See Leif, *a.*
 Leit, lete, *v.* let, allow, 6. 133, 289, etc. — Let, leit, leite, *pl.* *t.* 37. 38; 92. 150; 2. 33. — Leit, *v.* look, pretend (?), 6. 228, 445.
 Leivis, Levis, Lewis, Lewit. See Leif.
 Lele. See Leill.
 Lelelie. See Lilelie.
 Leme, *a.* bright, 28. 184.
 Leme, *v.* shine, 17. 30. — Lemand, *pr.* *pp.* gleaming, bright, 17. 79; 85. 13.
 Leme, *sb.* lemys, *pl.* beams, 17. 29; 16. 21.
 Lemmane, *sb.* sweetheart, 92. 177 (=leif man).
 Len, *v.* lend, 76. 4. — Lent, *pl.* *pp.* given, granted for a time, 39. 26; 90. 3; etc.
 Lendis, *sb.* *pl.* loins, 28. 45.
 Lene, *a.* lean, 28. 257, 289, etc.
 Lene, *v.* lean, 6. 492; 16. 100. — Lenyt, *pl.* *t.* 16. 187. — Lent, *pl.* *pp.* inclined to, 6. 499.
 Lenth, *sb.* length, 61. 87; 86. 65.
 Lenth, lenthin, *v.* lengthen, 71. 6; 99. 23, 25, 75.
 Lentren, lenter, lantern, lentrout, *sb.* season of Lent, 8. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; 72. 1.
 Leonyne, *a.* leonine, like a lion, 16. 91.
 Lerge, *a.* large, 69. 19.
 Lergeness, *sb.* generosity, 78. 84.
 Ler, *v.* learn. — Lerit, *pp.* *a.* learned, 54. 41. See Leir.
 Lern, *v.* teach, 23. 9. — Lernit, *pl.* *pp.* taught, 23. 30.
 Lesing, *sb.* falsehood, 18. 99; 35. 58; etc.
 Lessing, *vbl.* *sb.* lessening, 53. 100.
 Less of, *v.* diminish, 55. 76.
 Lest, at the, *adv.* at last, 83. 46.
 Lest, *v.* last, endure, 72. 38; 74. 13, 28; 95. 16. — Lestit, *pl.* *pp.* 29. 98.
 Lestand, *pp.* *a.* lasting, 90. 7; 102. 7.
 Lete. See Leit.
 Letter, *sb.* (alphabet) 6. 425; 85.

6. — Lettres, *pl.* (literature, art of writing poetry), 28. 28.
 Leuefell. See Lefull.
 Leues, Leuis. See Leif.
 Leuk, *v.* look, 23. 9.
 Levand, *ppl. a.* living, 76. 33; 78. 25. See Lif.
 Leve, leif, *sb.* leave, departure, 17. 222; 46. 45; permission, 52. 8. — Leveis, *pl.* dismissals, 6. 67.
 Lever, levir, *adv.* rather, more willingly, 26. 95; 35. 30, etc.
 Leving. See Leif, live.
 Levis. See Leif.
 Lewch. See Lauch.
 Lewit. See Leif, leave.
 Lewit. See Leif, live.
 Ley, lie, *v.* lie, 25. 51; 28. 217, 222; etc. — Leid, *pt. i.* 28. 266.
 Leyd, *s.* See Leid.
 Leyr. See Leir.
 Lib, *v.* cut open (?), cure (?), 24. 5. See note.
 Libberla, *sb.* a large staff, 92. 478.
 Libbing, *vb. sb.* the act of cutting open, 24. 20, 25.
 Licheruss, *a.* lecherous, 32. 41.
 Lichery, *sb.* lechery, 81. 20; etc.
 Lichour, *sb.* one given up to lechery, 6. 174.
 Licht, lycht, *sb.* light, 17. 30; 83. 39; etc.
 Licht, lycht, *a.* light, of little worth, joyous, 16. 95; 26. 23; 52. 51; etc.
 Licht, *v.* alight, 11. 6; 36. 17.
 Lichtle, lichtly, *v.* make light of, undervalue, slight, 6. 328; 32. 45.
 Lichtlie, *adv.* lightly, 88. 18.
 Lie. See Le.
 Lif, *sb.* life, 6. 155; 7. 23; etc.
 Lif, leif, liue, leve, *v.* live, 6. 497; 60. 94, 99; 61. 29, 30.
 Lift, *sb.* sky, heavens, 36. 49; 46. 6; etc.
 Lig, *v.* lie, 6. 499; 92. 49. — Liggit, *pt. pp.* 24. 28.
 Lik, *v.* lick, 28. 492.
 Lik schilling, *sb.* one that licks or eats like a dog the shelled grain, 28. 371.
 Like. See Lyk.
 Lilelie, *adv.* truly, faithfully, 6. 441.
 Linage, linnage, linege, lynnage, *sb.* race, forefathers, kindred, relations, 16. 150; 18. 101; 28. 498; 61. 13.
 Lind, *sb.* lime-tree, 28. 324.
 Lint, *sb.* flax, 28. 95.
 Lippin, *v.* put trust in, 54. 70.
 Lippir-menis, *sb. pl.* lepers', 28. 282.
 Lippis, *sb. pl.* lips, 6. 106; etc.
 Lisk, *sb.* flank, groin, 28. 257.
 List, *v.* wish, 6. 187, 258, etc.
 Listly, *adv.* pleasantly, 16. 100.
 Lith. See Lyth.
 Lob, *sb.* as *attr.* lubberly, 6. 387.
 Lochlomonnd, name of a Scotch lake, 29. 52.
 Lodsteir, loodester, *sb.* loadstar, 14. 53; 22. 10.
 Loff, love, *v.* praise, 6. 506; 84. 54; 92. 402. Ger. *loben*.
 Loft, apon, *adv.* aloud, on high, 6. 147, 187. — Loft, on, aloft, 6. 388; etc.
 Loikman, *sb.* hangman, 28. 302.
 Loist. See Loss.
 Lok, *sb.* lock, 18. 26. — Lockis, *pl.* 24. 13.
 Lok, *v.* lock, 92. 211.
 Lokert of the Le, Sir Mungo, 60. 63.
 Lollard, *sb.* Lollard, a follower of Wycliffe, hence a heretic, 28. 172.
 Lomp. See Lump.
 Lonje, *sb.* loin, 28. 257. See Lunjie.
 Loppin, *v.* leaped upon, 6. 387; leaped, jumped, 92. 548.
 Lordis of Chacker (Exchequer), 40. 1.
 Lord lyk, *a.* like a lord, 65. 11.
 Lork. See Lark.
 Losin, *sb.* as *attr.* checkered, 67. 19.
 Losingeris, *sb. pl.* deceivers, 6. 258.
 Loss, *v.* loose, 92. 204. — Lost, *pt. i.* 28. 410. — Lossit, losit, lost, *pt. pp.* 6. 174, 500; 9. 64; 20. 14, 21; 58. 9; etc.
 Lossit. See Loss.
 Louk, *v.* look, 23. 37.
 Loun, lown, lowne, *sb.* one of low

- character, worthless fellow, 6. 328; 28. 119, 303, 306, 355; 66. 14; etc.
- Loungand, *v. pr. pp.* lounging, lying in a lazy manner, 28. 302.
- Longeur, *sb.* sluggard, lazy fellow, 28. 257.
- Lounry, *sb.* villainy, lechery, 28. 236.
- Lour, lowr, *v.* lurk, go down, 2. 12; 18. 69.
- Lourdane, lurdane, *sb.* a big stupid fellow, a sot, a fool, 32. 37; 35. 87.
- Lous, lous, lowss, louse, *v.* loosen, take away, discharge, let go, 6. 362; 18. 56; 28. 149; 83. 22; etc. — Lousit, lowsit, *pt. t., pt. pp.* 17. 178; 57. 36.
- Louse, *a.* loose (in the bowels), 28. 132, 403.
- Lout, loutt, lowt, *v.* bow down, stoop, make obeisance, 54. 57; 63. 52; 71. 39; 92. 333, 346; etc. — Loutit, lowtit, *pt. t.* 6. 322; 92. 335.
- Loveit, *v. pt. t.* See Luf, *v.*
- Lover, *sb.* portion of food, 25. 102.
- Lovesom. See Lufsum.
- Loving, *vbl. sb.* praise, 83. 14; 45. 16. — Lovingis, *pt.* 84. 58.
- Lovit. See Luff and Loff.
- Lovlyar, *a.* lovelier, 17. 213.
- Low, *a.* as *adv.* 17. 98. See Low.
- Low, *sb.* flame, 17. 45.
- Lowd, lowde, *a.* loud, 78. 105; 84. 58; etc.; as *adv.* 6. 506; 25. 116.
- Lowdly, *adv.* loudly, 92. 512.
- Louis, *v.* loose, let loose, 28. 28. — Lowsit, *pt. t.* 26. 85; *pt. pp.* 87. 36.
- Lowly, lawly, *adv.* lowly, 92. 346.
- Lown, Lowne. See Loun.
- Lowr. See Lour.
- Lowry, *sb.* fox, J. Dict. 2. 16.
- Lowss. See Lous.
- Lowsy, *a.* covered with lice, 28. 238, 257, etc.
- Lowt, Lowtit. See Lout.
- Lowthiane, *a.* 28. 246.
- Lucerne, *sb.* lamp, 84. 3. Lat. *lucerna*.
- Luche. See Lauch.
- Lucifera, *pr. n.* 17. 81.
- Lucina, lucyne, the morn, Diana, 17. 2, 79; 36. 1. See note, 17. 2.
- Lude = Love it, 29. 175.
- Luf, lufe, luff, luif, luiff, luve, *sb.* love, lover, lady-love, 6. 120, 191; 17. 18, 103; 60. 74; 69. 23; 92. 152; 53. 6; 212. 14; 93. 13; etc.
- Luf, lufe, luif, luve, love, *v.* love, 6. 498; 81. 53; 78. 52, etc. — Luffit, *pt. pp.* 6. 185; 79. 81. — Luvit, loveit, lovit, *pt. t.* 2. 24; 6. 185; 62. 25; 79. 46; 84. 54.
- Luf-blenk, luif-blenk, *sb.* love-look, luf-blenkis, *pl.* 6. 111, 228.
- Lufraze, *sb.* livery-dress, 29. 140.
- Lufsum, lovesom, lusum, *a.* worthy of love, 14. 46; 15. 9; 77. 3, 37. — Lufsummar, 6. 283.
- Lug, *sb.* ear, 37. 82.
- Luge, *v.* lodge, 92. 49. — Lugit, *pt. pp.* lodged, 92. 231.
- Luge, *sb.* lodge, 28. 282. — Porter luge, porter-lodge, 18. 76.
- Lugeing, ludgeing, *vbl. sb.* dwelling-house, place of abode, 6. 478; 63. 58.
- Luif, *sb.* lover, Ed. 6. 120.
- Luifar, Luffaris, Lufferis. See Luffar.
- Luik-hartit, *a.* warm-hearted, 6. 498.
- Luk, luik, *v.* look, 6. 120, 185, etc.; 18. 6; etc. — Lukit, luikit, leuket, *pt. t.* 6. 15; 17. 225; 23. 9; etc. — Lukand, *pr. pp.* 18. 37. — Luikit, *pt. pp.* 40. 20.
- Luke, *sb.* look, 6. 188; 17. 115, 232.
- Luking, *vbl. sb.* appearance, 18. 14.
- Lumbard, *a.* belonging to Lombardy, 37. 16.
- Lumbardy, 37. 7; 61. 85; etc.
- Lumbart, *sb.* banker, 6. 362.
- Lump, lomp, *sb.* lump, 28. 398.
- Lunzie, *sb.* loin, 25. 75; 28. 257.
- Lurdane, *sb.* See Lourdane.
- Lure, *sb.* what attracts, lure, 52. 8.
- Lurk, *v.* shrink, become gloomy, hide, 71. 8; 92. 296.

- Luschbald, *sb.* sluggard, lazy fellow, 38. 149.
- Lustines, lustynes, *sb.* pleasure, 19. 2; 22. 10; etc.
- Lustlese, *a.* joyless, 6. 441.
- Lusty, lustie, lusti, *a.* pleasant, fair, cheerful, beautiful, strong, 6. 49, 191, 375; 61. 13; 26. 40; 71. 49; 101. 12; etc.
- Lusum. See Lufsum.
- Lut, *a.* bent, 54. 57.
- Lute, *v. pt. t.* let. See Leit.
- Luttaird, *a.* bowed, bent, 54. 57.
- Lugar, luvor, lufar, luiffar, luffar, *sb.* lover, 3. 4; 6. 375, 478; 56. 1; 69. 1; 78. 20; 79. 44; etc.
- Luve, Luvis. See Luf, *sb.*
- Luvit, Luvit. See Luf, *v.*
- Lwme, *sb.* loom, *membrum virile*, 6. 96, 175.
- Ly, *v.* lie, depend, 6. 175, 213; 46. 50; 58. 34; 93. 16; etc. — Lyne, *pt. pp.* lain, 87. 12; 101. 34. — Lyand, *pr. pp.* 55. 13. — Lay, *pt. t.* 17. 48, 93, etc.
- Lyart, *sb.* grey, 56. 70.
- Lyce, *sb. pl.* lice, 66. 27.
- Lycht. See Licht, *sb.*
- Lycht, *a.*
- Lychtsum, *a.* pleasant, joyous, 77. 10.
- Lyfe, life, liff, lyf, lyff, live, *sb.* life, 6. 44; 62. 30; 81. 21; 83. 46; etc. — On lyf, in life, alive, 86. 89; etc.
- Lyflett, *sb.* means of living, pension, 39. 26.
- Lyfly, *adv.* lively, 60. 74.
- Lyk, lyke, like, *a.* like, agreeable, 6. 114; 37. 98; etc.
- Lyk, *v.* please, 92. 451. — Lykand, *ppl. a.* pleasing, agreeable, 17. 29.
- Lyllie. See Lilly.
- Lymare, lymmar, lymmer, *sb.* low fellow, as *attr.*, 26. 9; 28. 149, 481; 67. 58. N.S. limner, hussy.
- Lymis, lymmis, *sb. pl.* limbs, 28. 310; 29. 74; 86. 66.
- Lymmar, Lymmer. See Lymare.
- Lymmerfull, *a.* knavish, 28. 280.
- Lynd, *sb.* the line, equator (?), forest, Ed. 29. 117. See note.
- Lynd, *sb.* the linden tree, 29. 16 (?).
- Lynnage. See Linage.
- Lynning, *sb.* as *attr.* linen, 28. 352.
- Lyntall, lyntell, *sb.* lintel, 71. 39; 86. 113.
- Lyre, *sb.* flesh, skin, complexion, 6. 498. A.-S. *hleor*.
- Lyss, *sb. pl.* lice, 28. 276.
- Lyte, *a.* little, 17. 71.
- Lyth, lith, *v.* listen, 6. 257; 32. 1.
- Ma, *a.* more, 11. 46; 28. 326; etc.
- Ma, may, *v.* may, 6. 488; 48. 14; 72. 23; etc.
- Macull, makle, *sb.* spot, blemish, 16. 152; 84. 22. Lat. *macula*.
- Madin, maidin, madyne, *sb.* maiden, serving-maid, virgin, 63. 41; 85. 33; 92. 107, 136, etc.
- Magel, *v.* mangle, 38. 3.
- Magog, *pr. n.* 30. 19.
- Magryme, *sb.* megrim, 42. 3.
- Mahoun, Mahoune, *sb.* (a term of contempt), follower of Mahomet, the devil, 28. 361; 25. 6; 36. 2; etc.
- Maid, *sb.* virgin, 85. 22.
- Maid. See Mak, *v.*
- Maik, *sb.* match, companion, 6. 61.
- Maikles, *a.* peerless, without a match, 3. 52.
- Mailis, *sb. pl.* duties, rents, 49. 13.
- Maille, *sb.* mail (armour), 17. 152.
- Mainsworne, mensworne, mansworn, manesworne, *a.* perjured, 12. 100; 67. 61.
- Mair, *s.* mare, 97. 11.
- Mair, mare, *adv.* more, 6. 57; 28. 40; 88. 35; 95. 13; 98. 34; etc. — Withouttin mair, without delay, 12. 89. — Mare and myn, greater and smaller, 28. 508.
- Mais, *v. pr. t.* makes, 34. 43 (?).
- Maist, *a.* most, greatest, 51. 2, 29; 54. 67; 68. 23; 89. 17; etc.
- Mak, *sb.* make, fashion, manners, 11. 1.
- Mak, make, mack, maik, *v.* make, compose, endeavour, try, 6. 117; 9. 1; 61. 30; 99. 71, etc. — Ma-

- kand, making, *pr. pp.* 28. 40; 65. 17. — Maid, *pt. t.* 28. 506, etc.; *pt. pp.* 28. 4, 29; etc.
- Makar, mackar, *sb.* the Creator, former, poet, 16. 76; 17. 77; 23. 22; 60. 45; 66. 41; 102. 19, etc.
- Makdome, *sb.* form, shape, comeliness, 6. 73.
- Makfadjane, *pr. n.* 25. 110.
- Making, *vbl. sb.* making, poetry, 28. 40; 38. 3; 78. 55; 96. 28.
- Makle. See Macull.
- Maleise, *sb.* disease, 41. 34.
- Malice. See Malyce.
- Maling, *a.* malign, evil, 84. 17.
- Malisone, *sb.* curse, 35. 83.
- Malitius, *a.* malicious, 28. 225.
- Malyce, maliss, malice, *sb.* malice, 31. 6; 38. 3; 64. 37; 70. 5; etc. 19; 81. 54. — Men, *pl.* men, lieges, 24. 1; 28. 82; 92. 269. — Menis, men's, 6. 42; 28. 104.
- Man, mane, *sb.* man, liegeman, 47. 19; 81. 54. — Men, *pl.* men, lieges, 24. 1; 28. 82; 92. 269. — Menis, men's, 6. 42; 28. 104.
- Man, mon, *v.* must, 35. 10; 55. 81, 82; 56. 15; 91. 6; 30. 31. — Mane, *pl.* 56. 54. See also Mon.
- Manasing, *v. pr. pp.* menacing, 61. 76.
- Manassing, *vbl. sb.* menacing, threatening, threats, 86. 15.
- Mandrag, *sb.* mandrake, 28. 29. — Mandragis, *pl.* 54. 21.
- Mane. See Mayne.
- Maner, *sb.* house, 92. 52. O. Fr. *manoir*.
- Manere, maner, maneir, manier, *sb.* manner, 2. 45; 6. 259; 17. 95; 83. 15; 92. 447; etc.
- Manesworne, *a.* mansworn, 28. 174.
- Mangit, *ppl. a.* bruised, wasted, mangy, scabby (?), 6. 118; 28. 194.
- Manheid, *sb.* manhood, 62. 12; 66. 2; etc.
- Mank, *sb.* flaw, 44. 12.
- Mannace, *sb.* threatening, 28. 4.
- Mansuetude, *sb.* gentleness, 16. 17.
- Mansworn, Mansuorne. See Main-sworne.
- Mantene, *v.* maintain, 46. 57.
- Mar, Mare. See Mair.
- Mar, meir of, a mare of the district of Mar, 28. 429.
- Marbre, *sb.* marble, as *attr.* 6. 34. Fr. *marbre*.
- Marciane, *pr. n.* 28. 186.
- Mard, *v. pt. t.* marred, confounded, 2. 45.
- Mariege, maryage, *sb.* marriage, 6. 42; 44. 8.
- Markat, *sb.* market, 6. 81.
- Markis, merkis, *sb. pl.* seals, marks, 30. 5; 67. 19.
- Mark. See Merk.
- Marlejon, *sb.* merlin, 37. 90.
- Marmadin, *sb.* mermaid, perhaps (*fig.*) libidinous fellow (Dr Gregor), 28. 162.
- Marreit, *v. pt. t.* married, 28. 464.
- Marrit, *v. pt. pp.* frightened, 45. 7. O. Fr. *esmarri*.
- Martynis fowle, Sanct, the martlet, 37. 73.
- Maryland, *sb.* 3. 51. See note.
- Masone Dew, *sb.* hospital, 92. 23. Fr. *Maison de Dieu*.
- Masoun, *sb.* mason, 55. 13.
- Mastew-lyk, *a.* like a mastiff, 23. 47.
- Mastres, *sb.* mistress, 22. 13.
- Matern, *a.* as mother, 84. 11.
- Matutyn, *a.* belonging to the morning, 17. 4.
- Matynnis, *sb. pl.* matins, morning prayer, 37. 54.
- Mauch, *sb.* maggot, used here as *attr.* meaning full of maggots, S.T.S., 28. 369.
- Maugre, *sb.* opposition, trouble, 79. 33.
- Mavasy, *sb.* malvoisie, a kind of wine, 8. 14.
- Mavyss, *sb.* mavis, song-thrush, 6. 513; 16. 164.
- Mawis, *sb. pl.* mews, sea-gulls, 37. 90.
- Maxencius, *pr. n.* 28. 186.
- May, *v.* to gather flowers on May morning, 17. 131.
- May, *aux. v. pr. t.* 97. 5.
- May, *sb.* month of May, 17. 9, 19; etc.
- Mayit, *v.* See May, *v.*
- Mayne, mene, *sb.* complaint, moan, grief, distress, 9. 8; 20. 31.
- Mayne breid, *sb.* finest white bread. — Breid of mane, 92. 156.
- Mackmorne, Gow, *pr. n.* 29. 81.

- Mediatrice, *sb.* a woman that pleads for others, 84. 67.
 Mediatrix, *a.* pleading for others, 85. 33.
 Meid, *sb.* meed, reward, 48. 2; 79. 33.
 Meid, *sb.* courage, 66. 2.
 Meid, *sb.* meadow, 6. 514; 17. 55.
 Meik, *a.* meek, mild, 6. 26, 513; etc. — Meikar, 6. 250.
 Meikill, meikle, mekle, *a. adv.* much, great, big, 60, 240, 291, 315, etc.; 30. 21; 37. 36; 49. 4; etc.
 Meikly, *adv.* meekly, 28. 46.
 Meill, mecl, *sb.* meal, 28. 275, 523; 66. 30.
 Mein, *sb.* means, methods, plans, 63. 70.
 Meir, *sb.* mare, 11. 6; 28. 429; 97. 11.
 Meit, *sb.* food, 48. 12; 81. 27; 92. 317, etc. — Meit revaris, food-stealers, 55. 44.
 Meit, *a.* meet, fit, suitable, 27. 13; 79. 75. — Meter, more suitable, 31. 9.
 Meit, *v.* meet, 3. 61; 28. 203; 36. 27; etc. — Mett, *pl. t.* 63. 9, 17.
 Mekar. See Meik.
 Mekill, Mekle. See Meikill.
 Melady, *sb.* malady, 52. 56.
 Mele. See Meill.
 Mell, *v.* join, mix, meddle, interfere, have intercourse, 6. 56; 34. 2; 44. 8; 99. 39.
 Mell-heidit, *a.* having a head like a mallet, 54. 60.
 Mellie, *sb.* battle, 60. 23.
 Mellifluate, *a.* flowing with honey, 17. 265.
 Memore, *a.* having in memory, 84. 53.
 Men. See Man.
 Mend, *v.* amend, become better, make better, profit, do good to, 13. 60; 27. 14; 52. 59; 99. 68; etc.
 Mene, *a.* See Meyn.
 Mene, meyne, *v.* mean, think, 22. 39; 67. 13, etc.
 Mene, meyne, *v.* complain, make complaint, take pity on, 6. 501; 79. 64; 84. 47.
 Menes, *sb. pl.* See Mayne.
 Mening, *vbl. sb.* intention, 77. 28.
 Menis, *sb.* See Man.
 Menis, *sb. pl.* means, 11. 24.
 Mensk, *v.* match, join, 6. 152.
 Mensk, menss, *sb.* honour, dignity, 6. 352. N.S. *mense*.
 Mensk, mens, *v.* honour, 6. 152.
 Menstrall, minstrall, *sb.* minstrel, 12. 66; 13. 29; 17. 8; 25. 103, 106; 55. 9; 63. 23.
 Menstrallie, *sb.* minstrelsy, 42. 13.
 Mensweir, *v.* renounce on oath, 25. 90.
 Mensworne, *a.* See Mainsworne.
 Menzie, *sb.* number, company, 47. 33; 67. 79. L.L. *mansionata*.
 Menzie, *sb.* spot, maim, 44. 12.
 Menzie, *v.* torment, pain, 42. 3.
 Mer, *v.* mar, 92. 196.
 Mercat, *sb.* market, 12. 4.
 Merche, Erle of, 28. 430.
 Merciabill, *a.* just in giving reward, 54. 68.
 Mereit, *sb.* merit, meritorious deed, 48. 2; 50. 6.
 Merk, *sb.* darkness, 28. 349.
 Merk, *v.* come, approach, draw near, 29. 77; 98. 20.
 Merkis, *sb. pl.* See Markis.
 Merle, *sb.* blackbird, 78. 3, 18, etc.
 Merlyne, *pr. n.* 36. 33.
 Mersar, *pr. n.* 60. 73.
 Merse, *sb.* round top, 17. 52.
 Mersy, mercye, *sb.* mercy, 20. 43; 43. 21.
 Mervall, *v.* marvel, 92. 321.
 Mervell, *sb.* marvel, wonder, 92. 381.
 Mervelous, mervelus, mervellus, mervelluss, merwalous, marvelous, *a.* marvellous, wonderful, 10. 15; 16. 163; 20. 31; 37. 66; 63. 42; 97. 1.
 Mery. See Mirry.
 Meryness, Merines. See Mirriness.
 Mess, Mes, *sb.* the Mass, 17. 17; 42. 6; 47. 49; 81. 84. L. *missa*.
 Messan, *sb.* lapdog, 30. 21; as *attr.* house-dog, 28. 143.
 Mesur, mesour, missour, *sb.* measure, 7. 17; 81. 127; 86. 15.
 Meter, *sb.* verse, poetry, 38. 8.
 Meter. See Meit.

- Meth, meith, *v.* come to the borders, stand as a neighbour, 18. 38.
 Mett, *sb.* measure, 29. 43.
 Mevis. See Mavyss.
 Meyn, mene, *a.* mean, little, 6. 297.
 Mi, *a. pron.* my, 6. 344.
 Michane, *sb.* stomach, 3. 37.
 Michell, *pr. n.* a term of contempt for an uncouth person, 52. 71.
 Micht, mycht, myght, *v. pl. t.* might, 6. 75; 83. 19; etc.
 Michtely, *adv.* mightily, 76. 23.
 Michti, Michty. See Mychti.
 Middil, *sb.* waist, 17. 63.
 Midding, mydding, middin, *sb.* dung-heap, as *attr.* 6. 355; 25. 68; 30. 14; 35. 37; 54. 25.
 Midnight, *sb.* midnight, 6. 2.
 Milhouss, *sb.* mill, 28. 371.
 Minstrall. See Menstrale.
 Mir, *sb.* myrrh, 63. 27.
 Mirk, *a.* dark, 13. 17; 28. 228.
 Mirly. See Tirly-mirly.
 Mirriness, mirrines, mirryness, miriness, mirrynais, meryness, merines, *sb.* mirth, 29. 151; 44. 2; 63. 7; 74. 22; 76. 31; 100. 35.
 Mirry, mirrie, myrie, mery, *a. adv.* merry, 11. 32; 50. 12; 55. 9; 76. 23; etc. — Mirrear, 23. 7, 14, 21; etc. — Mirriest, 6. 1.
 Mirth, *sb.* See Myrth.
 Mirthfull, *a.* See Myrthfull.
 Misaventure, *sb.* adversity, mishap, 70. 44. *Fr. aventure.*
 Mischance, *sb.* ill luck, unfavourable condition, 28. 159; etc.
 Mischeif, *sb.* mischief, 28. 210; etc.
 Mischeifaislie, *adv.* mischievously, 20. 17.
 Miskuke, *v.* spoil in cooking, cook ill, 6. 455.
 Misdeid, *sb.* misdeed, 28. 387; 99. 13.
 Misdemyng, *vbl. sb.* the act of misjudging, 69. 4.
 Misfassonit, *a.* ill-shaped, 27. 25.
 Misgane, *v. pl. t.* gone wrong, made a mistake, 92. 235.
 Misgovernit, *a.* ill-governed, 93. 29.
 Misgydit, *a.* led astray, 54. 20.
 Misken, *v.* overlook, neglect, 6. 380.
 Misknowledge, *sb.* lack of knowledge, 92. 235.
 Mismad, mismaid, *a.* ill-made, 28. 53; 54. 21.
 Mismak, *v.* make ill, 27. 10.
 Mispendit, mispent, *ppl. a.* mispent, 21. 19; 53. 3.
 Miss, myss, *sb.* sin, wrong, failure in duty, 9. 19; 81. 147; 82. 6.
 Missit, mist, *v. pl. pp.* missed, 9. 20; 92. 519.
 Missouri. See Mesur.
 Misteris, mystirs, *sb. pl.* business, needs, wants, 6. 128, 362. See note.
 Mister, *v.* need, require, 65. 34.
 Miswent, *v. pl. t.* went astray, 81. 70.
 Mittane, myttane, myten, myting, *sb.* a kind of hawk, 28. 142; 37. 37, 90; 52. 12.
 Mo, *a.* more, 58. 2; 98. 4.
 Moder, modir, muder, mvddir, mother, *sb.* mother, 16. 4; 18. 110; 28. 210; 32. 5; 75. 33; etc.
 Moir, *a. adv.* more, 79. 10; 81. 101. — Evir moir, always, for ever, 32. 33; 54. 63; etc.
 Moist, *adv.* most, 19. 8; 93. 32; etc.
 Mokis, morkis, *sb. pl.* jeers, 6. 279; 28. 113; 34. 45.
 Mollat, *sb.* bit of bridle, 6. 349.
 Moltin, *ppl. a.* molten, 25. 62.
 Mon, mone, *v.* must, 28. 128, 295; 35. 10; 72. 5; 78. 69; 91. 4; 95. 18; 99. 53; etc.
 Mone, mounne, *sb.* moon, 6. 432; 13. 34; etc.
 Moneless, *a.* without the moon, 28. 228.
 Moneth, *sb.* month, 6. 80; etc.
 Monsouris of France, Frenchmen, 55. 42. *Fr. monsieur.*
 Monstreus, monstrowis, *a.* monstrous, 6. 57; 65. 29.
 Mont, *v.* mount, 28. 544; 37. 62.
 Montane, *sb.* mountain, 28. 97.
 Mony, many, *a.* many, 6. 74, 216; 62. 11; etc. — Monyast, most, 51. 2.
 Moryis, *sb. pl.* morris-dancers, 5. 8.
 Morgeown, *sb.* grumbling, murmur,

- muttering, distorted gesture, 23. 38.
 Morne, *sb.* morning, 7. 18.
 Morow, morrow, morrowing, *sb.* morning, 6. 513; 17. 9, 247; etc.
 Morsall, *sb.* morsel, 2. 23.
 Mortar-stane, *sb.* a mallet, 54. 60.
 Morthour, mvrthour, *sb.* murder, 28. 210; 34. 42.
 Most, *v.* must, 45. 12; 55. 83; etc.
 Most, moste, *a. adv.* greatest, largest, 61. 4, 11; 83. 14; 85. 33; 86. 82.
 Mot, *v.* must, may, 4. 64; 45. 17; etc.
 Move, *v.* move, 28. 225.
 Moving, *vbl. sb.* 81. 13.
 Mowdy. See Crowdy-mowdy.
 Mower, *sb.* mocker, jester, 13. 34.
 Mowis, *sb. pl.* jests, 28. 29, 113.
 Mowlis, *sb. pl.* chilblains, 27. 19.
 Mowss, *sb.* mouse, 2. 55.
 Mowth, mouth, *sb.* mouth, 72. 10; 89. 27; etc.
 Moy, *a.* mild, gentle, 6. 349; 9. 16.
 Muder. See Moder.
 Muill, *sb.* mule, 56. 62, 72. — Mvlis, *pl.* 67. 24.
 Muk, *v.* cleanse, remove the dung, 54. 52.
 Muldis, *sb. pl.* ashes of the dead, mould of a graveyard, 28. 410.
 Munjoun, *sb.* minion, slave, 3. 52.
 Murdir, mwrdir, *v.* murder, 6. 212; 20. 10; 37. 30.
 Muris, 38. 2.
 Murnyng, mwrning, mvrning, *vbl. sb.* mourning, 6. 417; 10. 15; 20. 31.
 Murn, *v.* mourn, 10. 212; 92. 541.
 Murray, Erl of, 28. 418.
 Murray land, 32. 12.
 Murtherer, *sb.* murderer, 34. 43.
 Musing, *sb.* gazing, 3. 40. Ed.
 Mustarde stane, *sb.* mustard-stone, 92. 517.
 Mut, *v.* moot, discuss, 28. 551.
 Mute, *sb.* moot, place of public meeting, assembly, 28. 123.
 Muttoun, *sb.* mutton, 28. 369.
 Muttoun dryver, *sb.* sheep-stealer, 28. 374.
 Muve, *v.* move, 6. 2.
 Mvddir. See Moder.
 Mvk, *sb.* dirt, 28. 408.
 Mvlis. See Muill.
 Mvllis, *sb. pl.* lips, 92. 142.
 Mvrlandis, *a.* belonging to the moorland, 11. 1.
 Mvrnyng, Mwrning. See Murnyng.
 Mvrthour. See Morthour.
 Mvsing, *vbl. sb.* musing, 3. 40.
 Mvss, *v.* muse, 74. 1.
 Mvth, *vbl. sb.* murmuring, 81. 13.
 Mwrdir. See Murdir.
 Mwsgraeffe, Maestriss, 23. 29.
 Myance, *sb.* means, fee, 37. 36. Fr. *moyen*.
 Myce, *sb. pl.* mice, 66. 23.
 Mychane, *sb.* machine, *membrum virile* (Dr Gregor), stomach (?), 3. 37. See Michane.
 Mychar, *sb.* sordid fellow, petty thief, 67. 41.
 Mycht, micht, *sb.* might, 30. 17; 84. 24; etc.
 Mycht. See Micht, *v.*
 Mychtely, mychtelye, *a.* mighty, 16. 97; 33. 17.
 Mychti, michti, mychty, mychte, myghti, myghty, mychtie, michty, michtie, *a.* mighty, 14. 18; 17. 80; 80. 5; 86. 4; 101. 21; 103. 26, 36; 103. 37; etc.
 Mychty, mychte. See Mychti.
 Myd, *a.* middle. — Myd eild, 6. 297. — Myd mast, middle of the mast, 28. 408. — Myd nycht, midnight, 59. 18; etc.
 Mydding. See Midding.
 Myghti. See Mychti.
 Mylne, *sb.* mill, 28. 275.
 Mymmerkin, *sb.* manikin, 28. 29, 162. See Jamieson under Mamerkin.
 Myn, *a.* less, small, 28. 508.
 Mynataur, *pr. n.* Minotaur, 37. 66.
 Mynd, mynde, *sb.* mind, 6. 122; 55. 28, 44; 61. 35; 96. 26; etc.
 Mynn, myn, myne, *pron.* mine, 6. 209; 28. 515.
 Mynnye, *sb.* mother, 3. 16. See note.
 Mynting, *vbl. sb.* attempting, trial, 28. 4.

- myr, *sb.* mire, mud, 37. 107; 524, 544.
v. mire, befoul, 28. 472.
e. See Mirry.
 mur, *sb.* mirror, 68. 19.
 ill, my selfin, *pron.* myself, 6. 12. 19; etc.
 See Miss.
sb. mist, 6. 514.
e, a. misty, 71. 3.
 rs. See Misteris.
sb. mite, 96. 28. — Myting, mite, 28. 142.
 ne, Myten. See Mittane.
 o, *a. adv.* no, not, 6. 200, 281, etc.
my. than, 6. 60, 176, 200; etc.
my. nor, 6. 134, 299; etc.
 ne, naceoun, natioun, *sb.* nation, 2. kin, clan, 28. 507; 41. 26; 26; 62. 29.
 attis, *sb. pl.* boys for marking tennis (? Dr Gregor), 67. 77. *naquet.* See note.
 3, *sb.* miser, 28. 305.
 , naikit, *a.* naked, 81. 29; 86. 102. 10.
 lie, *adv.* particularly, 62. 29.
 , nain, none, non, *a.* none, 4. 6. 198; 23. 39; 78. 46; etc.
 , *sb.* nonce: For the nanis, the special occasion (cf. Skeat, *Etymological Dictionary* nonce), 25. 27.
s, pr. n. Naples, 61. 85.
 7, *sb.* linen for the table and room, 92. 146.
 See Neir, *prep.*
 ng, na thing, no thing, *sb.* hing, no means, not at all, 17. 47. 29; 87. 3; etc.
 un. See Nacione.
 ve, natyve, *a.* native, 52. 24; 45.
 , natour, nateur, nature, *sb.* ure, manhood, 6. 321, 392; 9. 35; 65. 29; 78. 22; 81. etc.
 ve. See Natiwe.
 ht. See Noucht, *adv.*
neg. not, 92. 256.
 ir, *conj.* neither, 99. 76.
 Nece, *sb.* niece, 28. 188.
 Neck. See Nek.
 Nedis. See Neid, *v.*
 Neichtbouris. See Nychtbour.
 Neid, neyd, ned, *sb.* need, 6. 467; 60. 26; 67. 13; etc.
 Neid, ned, *v.* need, 6. 264; 48. 4; etc.
 Neidfull, nedful, *a.* necessary, 47. 26; 73. 33.
 Neiding, *ppl. a.* wanting, 81. 124.
 Neiff, *sb.* hand, fist, 6. 486.
 Neir, *adv.* never, 36. 21.
 Neir, *a.* near, 28. 188. — Nerrest, nearest, 72. 22. — Narrest, 37. 25; 39. 18.
 Neir, *adv.* nearly, about the time, almost, close, 6. 2, 116, 346; etc.
 Neir, nere, nar, *prep.* near, 7. 13; 28. 534; 45. 10; etc.
 Neirhand, *adv.* near at hand, close beside, 92. 475.
 Neir hand, *prep.* near, 52. 79.
 Neiss. See Noss.
 Nem, *v.* name, 101. 22. — Nemmyt, *pt. pp.* 6. 117.
 Nether, *conj.* neither, 40. 4.
 Nettill, *sb.* nettle, 16. 137.
 Nevir, neuir, neuer, never, newir, nevir, neir, *adv.* never, 6. 6, 335; 20. 4; 28. 328; 31. 6; 36. 21; 79. 76; etc.
 Nevow, *sb.* nephew, 28. 179.
 Nevyne, *v.* name, 84. 60.
 New-fund, *a.* new-found, 53. 62.
 New Troy, *pr. n.* 14. 10.
 Newir. See Nevir.
 Nichell, *sb.* nothing, 52. 74. Lat. *nihil.*
 Nichtbouris. See Nychtbour.
 Nichtis. See Nycht.
 Night. See Nycht.
 Nigirtness, *sb.* niggardliness, 8. 12.
 Nigromansy, *sb.* necromancy, 92. 324.
 Nill, do not wish, 53. 85.
 Nip, *v.* pinch, 6. 490.
 Nipcaik, *sb.* a miser, 28. 305.
 Nixt, nyxt, *a.* next, 6. 83, 246; 60. 95; etc.
 Nixt, *adv.* after that, then, 86. 41.

- Nixt, *prep.* next, 6. 490; 25. 55.
 Nobillite, *sb.* nobleness, 96. 17.
 Nobillis, *sb. pl.* nobles, 67. 2; etc.
 Nocht, nought, not, *sb.* nothing, 6. 370; 52. 78; etc.
 Nocht, *adv.* See Noucht.
 Nocturn, *a.* dark as night, 102. 26.
 Noddill, *sb.* noddle, head (in contempt), 6. 275.
 Nolt, *sb.* cattle, 37. 103; 52. 73.
 Non. See None.
 None, *sb.* noon, 7. 18; 41. 19.
 Nonn, non, none. See Nane.
 Nor, *conj.* nor, 17. 69; etc.; and not, 12. 32, 77.
 Nor, *conj.* than, 28. 70; 45. 22; etc.
 Norising. See Nvrissing.
 Northumbir, *pr. n.* Northumberland, 28. 126.
 Northway, Noroway, *pr. n.* Norway, 28. 230, 412; 29. 67, 105.
 Noss, noiss, neiss, *sb.* nose, 11. 16; 18. 81; 33. 8.
 Note, not, *sb.* music, song, 52. 17.
 — Notis, nottis, *pl.* 6. 5; 17. 21, 104; etc.
 Note, *v.* notice, use, 6. 264.
 Nothir, Nother. See Nowthir.
 Notit, *pl. a.* noted, famous, 63. 5.
 Noucht, nought, naught, *adv.* not, 6. 109; 17. 67; 60. 94; 70. 10; 95. 9. See Nocht.
 Nought, nocht, *sb.* nothing, 6. 370; 55. 80; 89. 43.
 Nought, *adv.* See Noucht.
 Nowthir, nowdir, nowder, nowther, nother, nothair, *conj.* neither, 2. 15; 4. 7; 6. 86; 28. 19; 32. 8; 88. 12; 99. 70; etc.
 Noxiall, *a.* hurtful, 102. 31.
 Noy, *pr. n.* Noah, 14. 15.
 Noy, *sb.* pain, annoyance, trouble, 6. 116; 72. 22; 101. 10; etc.
 Noy, *v.* annoy, 28. 104.
 Noyis, Noys, *sb.* noise, 28. 56; 78. 25; etc.
 Nuke, nwke, nuk, *sb.* nook, corner, 25. 111; 55. 45; 70. 33; 92. 203; etc.
 Nummer, *sb.* number, 55. 27.
 Nureiss, *sb.* nurse, 52. 61. *Fr. nourrice.*
 Nurture, nurtour, nurtur, nurtir, *sb.* nurture, good upbringing, 16. 174; 17. 163; 22. 13; 55. 54.
 Nvrreis, *v.* nourish, bring up, 97. 6; 102. 10.
 Nvrissing, norising, *vbl. sb.* nourishing, 10. 21; 17. 99.
 Nwke. See Nuke.
 Nybil, *v.* strike with the neb or bill, peck, 37. 93.
 Nycholas, Mount, *pr. n.* 28. 531.
 Nycht, nyght, nicht, *sb.* night, 6. 470; 17. 36; 76. 5; etc.
 Nychtbour, nichtbour, neichtbour, nychbour, *sb.* neighbour, 11. 2; 13. 69; 49. 31; 81. 109; etc.
 Nychtingaill, nychtingale, nychtingall, *sb.* nightingale, 16. 173; 52. 17; 78. 13, 26; 84. 34; etc.
 Nye to, *prep.* near, 14. 52.
 Nyght. See Nycht.
 Nyghttit, *v. pl. t.* benighted, 7. 15.
 Nyne, *num. a.* nine, 4. 31; 6. 117; 85. 12.
 Nynt, *a.* ninth, 16. 189.
 Nyse, nyce, nyss, *a. adv.* simple, silly, foolish, strange, 21. 22; 28. 305; 55. 65; 67. 9; 78. 15.
 Nyxt. See Nixt.
 Obscure, *v.* become dark, 86. 84.
 Obseruance, obseruanss, *sb.* homage, 17. 132; 21. 15; 25. 15; etc.
 Ocht, oucht, *sb.* aught, anything, 28. 40; 80. 24; etc.
 Oddis, *sb. pl.* inequalities, failures, 84. 56.
 Officiar, officer, *sb.* officer, 29. 21; 55. 2.
 Okkerar, *sb.* usurer, extortioner, 25. 58.
 Olibrius, *pr. n.* 28. 188.
 Ombesett, *v.* besiege, 2. 53.
 On, *num. a.* one, 58. 2.
 Onis, at, *adv.* at once, 16. 115.
 On nicht, by night, 28. 500.
 Onrycht, *adv.* wrong, 23. 4.
 Onsair, *a.* without pain, 39. 23.
 Onstable, *a.* unstable, 59. 1.
 On syd, *adv.* aside, 17. 225.
 Ontill, *prep.* to, 18. 12.
 Onto, on-to, *prep.* unto, 61. 5; 88. 4; 92. 100; etc.

urthie, *a.* unworthy, 97. 14.
a. any, 6. 16, 316; etc.
 ayiss, *adv.* in any way, 79.

ution, operation, *sb.* work, 5.
 83. 11.

opyn, oppin, *v.* open, 17. 97,
 ; 92. 289, 375; etc.

oun, *sb.* opinion, 3. 55.

1, *a.* open, 16. 59; 71. 37.

m, *v.* obtain, 61. 66.

dv. prep. before, 6. 344, 346;
 7; 92. 92, 315; etc.

ice, *sb.* a female pleader, 84.
 67.

ie, *v.* ordain, 86. 115. — Or-
 id, ordanit, ordanyt, *pt. pp.*
 5; 28. 156, 477.

ance, *sb.* law, order, 21. 22.
 Ordynance, warlike instru-
 ments, 17. 171.

ir, *sb.* order, 13. 69; 53. 30;
 462.

iance. See Ordinance.

ie, *sb.* organ, 61. 22; 85. 15.

rnalle, *a.* original, chief, 14.

h. host, army, 18. 98.

dregar, *sb.* oyster-dredger,
 370.

ir, *sb.* innkeeper, 92. 51.

t. See Ocht.

See Our.

ane, *v. pt. pp.* overrun, over-
 vered, 3. 12.

ast, *v. pt. pp.* passed over,
 18.

ie, ouerse, *v.* oversee, take
 rge of, overlook, 48. 58; 55.

word, *sb.* principal word, re-
 n, burden, 51. 4.

owle, owl, *sb.* owl, 28. 36,
 ; 34. 7; etc.

s. See Owk.

See Oure, *pron.*

ouir, ouer, ower, owre, *adv.*
 r, too, in excess, 6. 165; 13.

24. 25; 49. 13, etc.

ouir, ower, *prep.* over, 7. 17;
 18; 67. 29; etc.

ist, *v.* turn over, 26. 30.

me, *v. pt. t.* See Ourcum.

Ourcowered, *v. pt. pp.* covered over,
 overspread, 72. 15.

Ourcum, *v.* overcome, revive, re-
 cover, 100. 22. — Ourcome, *pt. t.*
 92. 536. — Ourcumin, ourcummin,
pt. pp. 6. 325; 87. 38.

Ourdirkit, *v. pt. pp.* wholly dark-
 ened, 102. 26.

Ourdraif. See Ourdryve.

Ourdryve, *v.* overdrive, go to excess,
 81. 20. — Ourdraif, *pt. t.* drove
 over, spent, 92. 407.

Oure, *pron.* our, 15. 14, 15; 17. 267.

Ourgane, overrun, 46. 99.

Our helit, *pt. pp.* covered over, 17.
 93.

Our quhare, in all, 95. 15.

Our scalit, *v. pt. pp.* overspread
 with silver spots, covered over
 with scales (the cloud now com-
 monly called 'mackerel back';
 Dr Gregor) 17. 26.

Our sett, *v. pr. t.* set over, put off,
 set aside, 80. 62. — Our sett, *v.*
pt. pp. overthrown, beaten, 28.
 373.

Ourstrid, *v.* bestride. — Overstred,
pt. t. bestrode, 28. 337.

Ourtak, *v. pr. t.* overtake, 91. 14.
 — Ourtane, *pt. pp.* overtaken, 7.

11.

Ourthort, *adv.* across, 18. 55.

Out, Oute. See Owt.

Outthrow, outthrwch, *prep.* through,
 78. 28; 99. 222.

Outther, owther, owdir, *conj.* either,
 55. 81; 92. 471.

Ower. See Our.

Ower slyd, *v.* slide past, pass by,
 24. 2.

Owk, oulk, *sb.* week, 3. 27; 6.
 177.

Owle, Owl, Owlis. See Oule.

Owt, *a.* out, extinguished, 2. 46.

Owt of, out of, oute of, *prep.* out
 of, 4. 41, 49; 90. 33; etc.

Owther, 55. 81. See Uther.

Owther, *pron.* See Other.

Owther, *conj.* See Outther.

Owtsprang, *v. pt. t.* sprang out, 37.

111.

Owt thrawis, *v. pr. t.* throng out,
 28. 345.

- Owttour, *prep.* over, right over, 92. 503; etc.
- Oxin, *sb. pl.* oxen, 32. 17; 53. 43.
- Oxstar, *sb.* armpit, 11. 17.
- Oye, *sb.* grandson, 28. 476.
- Oyly, *sb.* grease, sweat, 26. 48.
- Pacok, *sb.* peacock, 6. 379; 78. 14; etc.
- Paddok rod, *sb.* frogs' spawn, 28. 102.
- Padjane, padgean, padyan, *sb.* pageant, 25. 109; 60. 46; 63. 51.
- Page, *sb.* boy, attendant, 6. 313; 54. 36.
- Pageant. See Padjane.
- Paik, *sb.* stroke, blow, punishment, 28. 206.
- Paille, paill, *a.* pale, 16. 11; 37. 2; 87. 27.
- Paill, *sb.* pall, canopy, 63. 13.
- Pairt, pairte, *sb.* part, 28. 502; 50. 2; 81. 159; 89. 13; 92. 278; 96. 27; etc.
- Pairt, part, *v.* separate, divide, 6. 207, 305; 51. 5, 10, etc.
- Paislay, *pr. n.* 28. 214.
- Paiss. See Pasche.
- Paitlatis, *sb. pl.* ruffs, 67. 64.
- Pak, *sb.* pack, bundle, packets, 28. 380; 49. 17; 54. 58.
- Pak the, *v.* depart, 28. 378.
- Pako. See Pacok.
- Palestrall, *a.* palatial, 84. 73.
- Palfray, *sb.* palfrey, 56. 2.
- Palice, paliss, *sb.* palace, 38. 4; 58. 68.
- Pallat, *sb.* head, 37. 51.
- Pamphellet, *sb.* a plump young woman, 24. 14.
- Pane, *sb.* pain, 6. 443; 41. 35; etc.
- Panence, *sb.* penance, patience (?), 55. 73. See Penance.
- Pansches, *sb. pl.* tripe, 13. 25.
- Pans, *v. pr. t.* think, 41. 13; 51. 24.
- Panting, *pr. pp.* painting, counterfeiting (?), 54. 50.
- Pantis, *sb. pl.* hard breathings, 11. 53.
- Pantoun, *sb.* slipper, 23. 27.
- Papingo, papingay, *sb.* parrot, 6. 382; 16. 123; 92. 144. Ger. *Papagei*.
- Papis, *sb. pl.* paps, 17. 63.
- Parage, *sb.* descent, 61. 15.
- Paralous. See Perilouse.
- Paramour, parramour, *sb.* lover, 16. 180; 64. 22; 78. 47.
- Parcialitie, *sb.* partiality, 11. 25.
- Parciall, partiall, *a.* partial, one-sided, unjust, 81. 131; 67. 36.
- Pardoun, perdoun, *sb.* pardon, 6. 475; 28. 522.
- Parfyte. See Perfit.
- Parrell. See Perile.
- Parroche kirk, *sb.* parish kirk, 81. 84.
- Parrochin, *sb.* parish, 48. 56; 51. 24.
- Part. See Pairt, *sb.*
- Part, pairt, *v.* depart, 92. 323.
- Pas, *v.* pass, 13. 8; 41. 17; 25. 35; etc.
- Pasche, paiss, *sb.* Easter, 32. 49; 75. 19; etc.
- Passage, *sb.* passage, 53. 55.
- Passit, Past. See Pas.
- Pastance, *sb.* pastime, amusement, 41. 12.
- Pastouris, *sb. pl.* pastures, 56. 38.
- Pastyme, *sb.* pastime, 6. 526.
- Patrone, *sb.* pattern, 14. 31.
- Patroun, patrone, *sb.* patron, 14. 54; 22. 14; etc.
- Patter, *v.* repeat Paternosters, 11. 18.
- Paviss, pavyss, *sb.* large shield, 84. 65; 103. 36. O. F. *pavoir*.
- Pawpis, *sb. pl.* paps, 17. 63.
- Paynt, *v.* paint, 6. 379.
- Payntouris, *sb. pl.* painters, 55. 16.
- Peax, peiss, pece, peace, *sb.* peace, 11. 3; 66. 34; 87. 35; etc. Lat. *pax*.
- Pece, *sb.* piece, each, 28. 535; 101. 31.
- Pech, *sb.* panting, heavy breathing, 11. 53.
- Peciable, *a.* peaceable, 16. 112.
- Pedder, *sb.* pedlar, 6. 302.
- Pege, *sb.* page, boy attendant, 92. 425.
- Peild, Peilet, Peilit. See Pelit.
- Peip, *sb.* slightest noise, 2. 64.
- Peir, *sb.* peer, match, 6. 314; 69. 20.
- Peerless *a.* peerless, 84. 74.

- Peirt. See Pert.
 Peise, *sb.* pease (-field or straw), 28. 251.
 Peiss. See Peax.
 Pelf, pelfe, pelffe, *sb.* booty, money, 51. 5, 10, 25; 67. 43.
 Pelit, peilet, peilit, peild, *ppl. a.* skinned, made naked, bare, cropped, eaten bare, 28. 298, 365, 369; 56. 38.
 Pelor, pelour, *sb.* thief, 28. 206, 216, 378; etc.
 Pen, *sb.* pen, 6. 526; 28. 12; etc.; *membrum virile*, 6. 135.—Pennis, *pl.* feathers, wing feathers, 16. 121; 37. 83; etc.
 Penance, pennance, penence, penance, *sb.* penance, 55. 73; 83. 17; 86. 134; 88. 36; etc.
 Pendit, *v. pt. pp.* hung, 9. 60.
 Pennyis, *sb. pl.* pennies, 12. 63.
 Penuritie, *sb.* penury, poverty, 41. 13.
 Peopill, pepill, peple, people, *sb.* people, 6. 73, 332; 14. 42; 27. 34; 63. 50; etc.
 Peralous. See Perilouse.
 Pérambul, *v.* perambulate, walk through, 28. 97.
 Percaice, *adv.* perchance, 9. 52.
 Perce, *pr. n.* Persia, 102. 15.
 Perdie, *interj.* assuredly, 29. 120. *Fr. par Dieu.*
 Perdoun. See Pardoun.
 Perfay, *interj.* verily, by faith, 92. 229; 99. 35.
 Perfit, perfytt, perfyte, perfytt, parfyte, *a.* perfect, 6. 305; 28. 247; 33. 4; 78. 79; 79. 14; etc.
 Perfurneis, *v.* carry forward, 6. 84.
 Perfyte, *adv.* together, in unison, 29. 104.
 Perfyte, *a.* See Perfit.
 Perfytly, *adv.* perfectly, firmly, 93. 31.
 Perile, perrell, parrell, *sb.* peril, 28. 402; 70. 39; 80. 68; etc.
 Perilouse, peralus, perrellouss, perrellus, paralous, *a.* perilous, full of peril, causing danger, 17. 196; 24. 34; 28. 278; 68. 8, 24; 70. 29.
 Perle, *sb.* pearl, 6. 443; etc.
 Perlit, *ppl. a.* like a pearl, 17. 14.
 Permansible, *a.* lasting, 103. 31.
 Pernaso, *pr. n.* Parnassus, 28. 97.
 Peronall, *sb.* girl, 6. 231.
 Perqueir, *adv.* by heart, 80. 32; 94. 6.
 Perreiss, *v.* perish, 92. 96.
 Perrell. See Perile.
 Perrellous, Perrellus. See Perilouse.
 Pers, Perss. See Perse.
 Persaife, *v.* perceive, 101. 26.—Persault, *pt. t.* 17. 181.
 Persaving, persauieing, *vbl. sb.* thought, suspicion, idea, 46. 38; 92. 171, 349.
 Perse, pers, perss, *v.* pierce, 3. 40; 6. 249, 389; 16. 93; 17. 107, 183; etc.
 Persevier, *v.* persevere, dwell, continue, 1. 7; 29. 130.
 Persew, *v.* pursue, go, go on doing a thing, go to attend, visit, frequent, assault, 6. 478; 19. 6; 28. 470; 78. 12; 81. 84; etc.
 Persit, Perst. See Perse.
 Person, *sb.* parson.
 Perss. See Perse.
 Persute, *sb.* pursuit, 17. 182.
 Pert, *a.* brisk, lively (Dr Gregor), 6. 305.
 Pertliar, *adv.* more briskly, more lively, 6. 244.
 Pertrik, *sb.* partridge, 4. 51; 92. 155, etc.
 Perturb, *v.* put into confusion, 16. 66; 17. 115.
 Perverst, *a.* perverse, 6. 249.
 Peteous, peteouse, petewous, petouss, *a.* piteous, calling forth pity, 6. 473; 18. 31; 19. 13; 28. 291.
 Petewuslie, Petuously. See Piteuslie.
 Petie, Pety. See Pietie.
 Pettedew, *sb.* (?), 28. 189.
 Peur, *a.* pure, 81. 95.
 Peur, Feure. See Fur.
 Phane, *sb.* vane, weathercock, 53. 95.
 Phanus, *pr. n.* Faunus, 17. 119.
 Phary, *sb.* rabble, confusion, 46. 11.
 Phisnomy, phisonom, *sb.* physiognomy, face, 28. 166, 217.

- Pickit, *a.* meagre (?), ill-tempered (Dr Gregor), 28. 196.
- Pietie, petie, pety, pete, *sb.* pity, clemency, 6. 314, 442; 58. 29; 76. 17; 88. 2, 7; etc.
- Pik, *sb.* pitch, 28. 95.
- Pilgrame, *sb.* pilgrim, 91. 9.
- Pillie, *sb.* filly (?), 23. 25.
- Pin, pyn, *sb.* bolt of a gallows, 28. 509; 67. 34.
- Pingill, *v.* contend, vie with, 28. 250.
- Piscence, *sb.* power, 16. 108; 60. 33. Fr. *puissance*.
- Pische, *v.* urinate, 6. 187; etc.
- Pistill, *sb.* epistle, discourse, 92. 181.
- Piteuslie, petuously, petewuslie, *adv.* piteously, 13. 46; 51. 9; 60. 49.
- Pith, pitht, *sb.* pith, 6. 80; 80. 65.
- Pitscher, *sb.* pitcher, mug, 7. 34.
- Pitt, *sb.* pit, abyss, 25. 119; 58. 68.
- Plack, *sb.* a small coin, 99. 68.
- Pladdis, *sb.* tartan, 29. 40.
- Plaintie. See Plentie.
- Plait, *sb.* coat of mail, armour, 58. 31. — Plaitis, *pl.* plates of coat of mail, 26. 47.
- Plane, *sb.* plain, cultivated land, 18. 92; 34. 38; 72. 27; etc.
- Plane, *a., adv.* plain, 16. 181; 81. 70; etc.
- Plane, plenzie, pleyne, plenzje, plene, *v.* lament, bewail, complain, 6. 482; 16. 31; 18. 29; 48. 41; 52. 46.
- Plant. See Plaunt, *sb.*
- Plat, *v.* fall flat, 2. 58.
- Plate, *sb.* armour, 17. 152.
- Plaunt, plant, *sb.* plant, 15. 5; 22. 2; etc.
- Play, pley, *sb.* play, 4. 37; 37. 27; 66. 7; 71. 5; etc.
- Pled, pleid, *sb.* plea, pretence, lawsuit, dispute, debate, care, argument, 9. 38; 24. 14; 78. 115; 92. 70, 246.
- Pleid, *v.* contend, 38. 5.
- Pleis, pleiss, plesse, *v.* please, 11. 15; 50. 5; 63. 70; 92. 410; etc.
- Plenzie, Plenzje, Plenzje, *v.*
- Plesane
- pleasure, delight, 6. 443; 46. 31; 52. 44; etc.
- Plese. See Pleis.
- Pleseir, plesour, plessour, pleasure, *sb.* pleasure, 14. 12; 17. 92; 66. 18; 98. 11; etc.
- Plet, *ppl. a.* plaited, 6. 15.
- Plever, pluver, *sb.* plover, 92. 370, 387.
- Pley, *sb.* debate, process of law, 9. 39.
- Pley. See Play.
- Pleyne. See Plane, *v.*
- Plicht, *sb.* stay, support, 84. 31.
- Plicht anker, plycht anker, *sb.* sheet-anchor, 7. 187; 89. 46.
- Pluch, *sb.* plough, 28. 542. — Pluch ox, plough ox, 16. 111.
- Pluk, *v.* pluck, 6. 382; 28. 285. — Pluckit doun, *pl. pp.* plucked down, 58. 17.
- Plum, *adj.* round, plump, 32. 38.
- Plummys, *sb. pl.* plumes, 52. 9.
- Plunge, at the, the place into which one plunges, 37. 113.
- Plungeing, *vbl. sb.* plunging (applied to a horse), 6. 356.
- Pluver. See Plever.
- Ply, *sb.* plight, condition. — Into ply, fit for work, 56. 7. — Owt of ply, out of condition, 28. 298.
- Pockis, *sb. lues venerea*, 24. 5, 10, 15, etc.
- Point. See Pount.
- Polesie, *sb.* policy, 13. 20.
- Polist, *ppl. a.* polished, 84. 62.
- Polk, *sb.* sack, poke, 28. 273, 275.
- Polt, *v.* pelt, beat, 29. 74.
- Pomp, *v.* pump, 28. 399.
- Poore. See Pur.
- Port, *sb.* harbour, gate, 63. 17; 81. 165.
- Port, *sb.* bearing, carriage, 22. 11; 28. 291; 89. 18; etc.
- Portar, porteir, *sb.* porter, 18. 18, 22.
- Portcules, *sb.* portcullis, 92. 14.
- Porter luge, *sb.* the porter's lodge, 18. 76.
- Portier. See Portar.
- Portratour, *sb.* bearing, carriage, 63. 21. See note.
- Porting, *vbl. sb.* the act of posing, 81. 122.

- Posseid, *v.* possess, 62. 15; 70. 17; etc.
 Possodie, *sb.* sheep's-head broth, 3. 30.
 Postroun, posterne, *sb.* back door, private entrance, 92. 129.
 Potestaitis, *sb. pl.* powers, 60. 18.
 Potingaris, *sb. pl.* apothecaries, 55. 16.
 Pottingary, *sb.* the work of an apothecary, administration of drugs, 37. 29.
 Pount, point, poynt, *sb.* mark, sign, point, 21. 17; 81. 63, 87; 60. 90.
 Pow, *v.* pull, 92. 503.
 Powderit, *v.* powdered, 17. 23; 28. 320.
 Powertie. See Pouertie.
 Poynt. See Pount.
 Poysee, *sb.* motto, inscription, 28. 511.
 Poyson, *sb.* poison, 28. 214, 501.
 Poysonit, *pp. a.* full of poison, 28. 206.
 Practicianis, *sb.* practitioners, as *a.* skilful, 60. 41.
 Practik, practick, *sb.* mode of proceeding, art, 34. 26; 37. 45; 92. 311; etc.
 Prais, prys, preys, *v.* praise, 6. 482; 32. 46; 81. 109.
 Prattellie, *adv.* prettily, 63. 51.
 Pray, *sb.* prey, 17. 54, 180; etc.
 Precelling, *v. pr. pp.* excelling, 14. 23.
 Preching, *vbl. sb.* preaching, 6. 249; 78. 33.
 Prechour, *sb.* preacher, 69. 23.
 Preclair, preclare, *a.* famous, 14. 26; 63. 65; etc.
 Preiche, *v.* preach, 67. 6; etc.
 Preichingis, *pl.* preachings, 6. 71.
 Preif, preiff, *sb.* proof, 34. 18; 37. 45; etc.
 Preif, preve, preue, preiff, *v.* prove, 24. 8; 28. 502; 52. 43; etc.
 Prein, prunja, *v.* preen, deck, trim, 6. 374.
 Preis, preiss, press, *sb.* press, crush, crowd, 6. 72; 17. 149, 172; etc.
 Preiss, *v.* undertake, try, 36. 15; 70. 5; 99. 50; etc.
 Prenecod, *sb.* pin-cushion, *pudenda*, 2. 39.
 Prent, *sb.* impression, 25. 66.
 Prent, *v.* print, imprint, 80. 45.
 Prenteiss, *sb.* apprentice, 28. 534.
 Prepose, *v.* propose, 28. 394.
 Pres. See Preis.
 Presandlie, *adv.* presently, 6. 15.
 Presence, presens, *sb.* presence, company, 17. 160; 29. 18; etc.
 Presome, *v.* presume, 6. 313.
 Presone, *sb.* prison, 87. 34.
 Press, *sb.* praise, 6. 475.
 Press, *v.* press, go, strive, 37. 49; 89. 3.
 Prestyt, *v. pl. pp.* made a priest, 28. 477.
 Pretius, *a.* precious.
 Prettik, *sb.* trick, 52. 13. *Fr. pratique.*
 Preue. See Prevely.
 Preue, Preve, Preveit. See Preif, *v.*
 Prevely, priuelie, *adv.* privily, secretly, 6. 525; 92. 173, 485, etc.
 Previe, *a.* as *adv.* secretly, 6. 273.
 Prevene, *v.* prevent, anticipates, gets the better of, 11. 13; 79. 70.
 Preving, *vbl. sb.* proving, 37. 28.
 Prevy, previe, pryvie, *a.* privy, secret, 25. 46; 92. 129, 434; etc.
 Preysing. See Prais.
 Prickill, prikil, *v.* prick, annoy, 41. 5, 10, 15, etc.
 Pricklouss, *sb.* a term of contempt for a tailor, 26. 5.
 Prickliss. See Prickill.
 Priik, *sb.* prick, 18. 81.
 Prickillis. See Prickill.
 Princes, *sb.* princess, 16. 179, etc.
 Prise. See Pryis.
 Proceid, *v.* proceed, 58. 41.
 Proceir, *v.* misread for proteir, 16. 119.
 Process, *sb.* procedure, formality ado, 45. 29.
 Prodisioun, *sb.* treachery, 34. 4.
 Proffeit, *sb.* profit, 67. 33; etc.
 Prolixitnes, *sb.* prolixity, 61. 83.
 Promyt, *v.* promise, 16. 38.
 Pronunceate, *v. pl. pp.* declared, 28. 173. *Lat. pronunciat.*
 Prop, *sb.* support for a gun, 44. 12.
 Prophane, *a.* profane, 53. 35.

- Propir, proper, *a.* proper, 51. 12; 81. 85.
 Propoyss, *v.* propose, 24. 6.
 Propyne, *v.* present, offer, 63. 61.
 Prostratis, *a.* the prostrate, the cast down, 16. 119.
 Proteir, *v.* protect, 16. 119.
 Prouait, *v.* *pt. pp.* provided, 28. 401. *Fr. prévu.*
 Provit, *ppt. a.* proved, 28. 173.
 Provyde, prowye, *v.* provide, 28. 401; 91. 6; etc.
 Prowdence, *sb.* prudence, 81. 77.
 Prowdnes, *sb.* pride, 81. 116.
 Pryce, prys, price, *sb.* value, 67. 58; 84. 61; etc.
 Pryce. See Pryis.
 Pryd, *sb.* pride, 61. 19; 99. 57; etc.
 Prydfull, *a.* proud, 65. 23.
 Prydles, *a.* without pride, 28. 251.
 Pryis, *v.* prize, value, account, 9. 68; 64. 44; 80. 42; 93. 8; 95. 13.
 Prymross, *sb.* primrose, 28. 320.
 Prynce. See Princis.
 Pryntour, *sb.* printer, 55. 16.
 Pryvie. See Prevy.
 Pudding-filaris, *sb. pl.* gluttons, 67. 79.
 Puirly, *adv.* poorly, 6. 135.
 Pulcritud, pulcritude, *sb.* fairness, beauty, 15. 5; 22. 2; 84. 74.
 Pulder, *sb.* powder, 17. 203. *O. Fr. poudre.*
 Pule, *sb.* pool, 28. 102.
 Pull, *v.* pluck, pull, 28. 164; etc.
 Pultre, *sb.* poultry, 28. 285.
 Puness, *v.* punish, 38. 22.
 Punytoun, *sb.* punishment, 88. 34.
 Pur, pure, peur, peure, puir, *a.* poor, 6. 473; 13. 48; 48. 33; 51. 17; 58. 3; 90. 11; etc.
 Purchess, purchas, purchass, purchace, *v.* get, procure, 9. 53; 64. 36; 78. 82; 98. 22; etc.
 Purefeit, purifyet, *v. pt. pp.* purified, pure, 28. 100; 85. 41.
 Purehippit, *a.* having thin thighs, 28. 313.
 Purgation, *sb.* purge, purgative medicine, 37. 47.
 Purpos, *sb.* purpose, intention, 53. 27.
 Purpour, purpur, purpyr, *sb.* purple, 16. 50; 17. 7; 86. 41; etc.
 Purs, purs, *sb.* purse, 6. 136; 40. 19; 51. 5, 10, 15; etc.
 Purspyk, *sb.* one who picks purses, 28. 366, 375; 65. 12.
 Purteth, *sb.* poverty, 28. 254.
 Purviance, purveance, *sb.* provision, preparation, 92. 394, 414.
 Puscence, pussance, *sb.* power, resources, 28. 378; 34. 26. *Fr. puissance.*
 Put, *sb.* push, 6. 231.
 Putis, *v.* imputest, 28. 501.
 Pattidew. See Pettedew.
 Pyat, pyot, *sb.* magpie, 52. 16; 37. 83.
 Pyk, *v.* pick, 11. 39; 28. 285.
 Pykis, *sb. pl.* thorns, prickles, 6. 15; 43. 23; etc.
 Pykpurs, *sb.* purse-picker, 28. 250.
 Pykthank, *sb.* flatterer, parasite, 52. 43; 54. 53.
 Pylers, *sb. pl.* pillars, 40. 33.
 Pyn. See Pin.
 Pyne, *sb.* pain, distress, 4. 33; etc.
 Pynhippit, *a.* having pointed or slender hips, 28. 313.
 Pynit, *ppt. a.* shrunken, shrivelled, 28. 250, 298.
 Pyot. See Pyat.
 Py pand het, *a.* piping hot, 92. 367.
 Quaik, *v.* quake, 28. 11.
 Quair, *sb.* book, 17. 271.
 Queir, *a.* queer, 28. 346.
 Quene, quein, queyne, qwen, *sb.* queen, wife, 17. 42; 28. 274; 61. 7; 63. 6; etc. *A.-S. cwēn.*
 Querrell, *sb.* quarrel, 33. 14; 79. 22; 87. 26.
 Quha, quhai, quho, *rel. pron.* who, 33. 16; 74. 16; etc. — Quhais, quhois, whose, 21. 3; 62. 14; etc. — Quham, quhame, quhome, whom, 17. 85, 99; 86. 28; 103. 5; etc.
 Quhaill, *sb.* whale, 29. 78; 58. 46. — Quhalis bane, whalebone, 3. 33.
 Quhair, quhaire, quhar, quhare, *adv.* where, 1. 17; 4. 36; 32. 31; 86. 138; 95. 15; etc. — All our quhare, everywhere (?), 95. 15.

- Quhairfoir, quharfor, *conj.* wherefore, 27. 15; 45. 24; 92. 17.
 Quhairin, *adv.* in which, 26. 14, 44.
 Quhairrof, whereof, of what, 93. 4.
 Quhairon, whereon, on which, 6. 5; 71. 18.
 Quhairthrow, *adv.* where through, by reason of which, 26. 103; 86. 139.
 Quhairto, *adv.* to what purpose, why, 16. 29; 99. 33.
 Quhais. See Quha.
 Quham, Quhame. See Quha.
 Quhan. See Quhen.
 Quhare. See Quhair.
 Quhasa, sa quha, *pron.* he who, 7. 3.
 Quhat, *rel. pron.* what, 17. 46, 274; etc.
 Quhattrak, quhat rek, what matter, what does it signify, 9. 22; 27. 30.
 Quheill, *sb.* wheel, 74. 7; 90. 3; etc.
 Quheit, *sb.* wheat, 28. 333.
 Quhelp, *sb.* whelp, 2. 11.
 Quhen, quhone, *adv.* when, 17. 2; 71. 2; etc.
 Quhene, quhein, *a.* few, careless. See note to 67. 28.
 Quhentyne, *pr. n.* 32. 37.
 Quhettane, *pr. n.* Chattan, 32. 16.
 Quhi. See Quhy.
 Quhiddir, Quhiddir. See Quhithir.
 Quhile, *sb.* time, 6. 334. See Quhyle.
 Quhilk, *pron.* which, 17. 18; etc.
 Quhill, quhyll, quhile, quhyle, *adv.* until, till, 6. 163; 39. 1; 50. 8; 99. 8; etc.
 Quhill, *prep.* till, 7. 18; etc.
 Quhillylillie, *sb.* penis, 3. 34.
 Quhinge, *sb.* whine, 2. 10.
 Quhip, *sb.* whip, 56. 14.
 Quhit, quhite, quhyt, quhytt, quhyte, quhaite, *a.* white, 6. 25, 426; 17. 12, 51; 58. 46; 33. 1; 92. 24; 96. 33; etc.
 Quhithir, quhiddir, quhidder, *conj.* whether, 50. 6; 54. 3; 78. 46.
 Quho, Quhois, Quhoiss, Quhome. See Quha.
 Quhone. See Quhen.
 Quhorle wind, quhirle wind, *sb.* whirlwind, 29. 4.
 Quhow, quhou, *adv.* how, 23. 47; 54. 39; etc.
 Quhryne, *v.* whine, 35. 87.
 Quhy, quhi, *adv.* why, 6. 221; etc.
 Quhyle, quhile, quhyll, *sb.* time, 6. 334; 16. 38; 51. 61; etc.
 Quhylum, *adv.* at times, 6. 302.
 Quhynfell, *pr. n.* 32. 29.
 Quhynnis, *sb. pl. testiculi*, 92. 204.
 Quhyt, Quhyte, Quhytt. See Quhit.
 Quick, quik, quyk, *a.* alive, 18. 83; 60. 75; 81. 62.
 Quikin, *v.* quicken, 6. 247.
 Quintene, *pr. n.* 28. 34.
 Quitt. See Quyt.
 Quod. See Quoth.
 Quoth, quod, *v. pr. t.* says, 6. 161; 23. 6; etc.
 Quyet, *a.* quiet, 9. 49.
 Quyetly, quietlie, *adv.* quietly, secretly, 6. 453; 9. 18; etc.
 Quyt, *sb.* quiet, 88. 22; 97. 41 (?).
 Quyt, *v.* pay, 26. 60, 88 (?); 46. 54; 92. 195.
 Quytclame, *v.* give up, renounce, 28. 62.
 Quyte, *a.* quit, 25. 54; 28. 127. — Mak-quyte, cut-throats, 29. 108; 53. 74; 95. 8; 96. 18.
 Quyte, quyt, quite, *adv.* quite, wholly, 26. 84.
 Race, *sb.* a run, 2. 26.
 Ratl, *a.* afraid, 6. 320. See Red. *Red.*
 Radius, radyous, redyuss, *a.* radiant, bright, 16. 102; 85. 42; 87. 21; 100. 9; etc.
 Radyous, Radyuss. See Radius.
 Raeff vp, *v. pt. t.* of ryf (*q.v.*), rive up, break up, 24. 13.
 Rage, *sb.* rage, lust, 71. 23; 97. 8.
 Raggis, *sb. pl.* rags, 66. 27.
 Raggit, *a.* ragged, torn, 28. 57.
 Ragment, *sb.* list, catalogue, 6. 162; 76. 37.
 Raid, *sb.* incursion, encounter, 6. 141, 194, 391.
 Raid, *v. pt. t.* See Ryd.
 Raif, *v.* rave, 6. 481; 35. 93; 38. 2; etc.

- Raif, raife, *v. pt. t.* See Ryf.
 Raik, *sb.* rank, estate, 39. 5.
 Raik, rak, *v.* range, 6. 524; 38. 2 (?) ; 92. 418.
 Railje, *v.* rail, jest, 6. 149, 193, 480.
 Raip, *sb.* rope, 6. 331; etc.
 Rair, rar, *v.* roar, 28. 364; 37. 114.
 Raird, *v.* resound, roar, 46. 113.
 Raise. See Rise.
 Raiss, rais, ras, *v.* arouse, raise, increase, 16. 25; 28. 23; 49. 13; 86. 71; etc.
 Rak, *sb.* crash, noise, 17. 240.
 Rak, *v.* esteem, regard. — Rakit, *pt. t.* 6. 322.
 Rak, *sb.* care, reckoning, matter, 27. 30.
 Rak, *sb.* a very lank person, Rak sauch=lean willow (?), 28. 373.
 Rak, *v.* stretch, 6. 350.
 Rak, *v.* smoke, grasp (? Dr Gregor), 38. 2.
 Rak. See Raik, *v.*
 Rakit, *v.* See Rak.
 Rakkettis, *sb. pl.* players at tennis (?), robbers (?), 67. 76. See note.
 Rakkis (MS. rattis), *sb.* wheels, 28. 115. See Rattis.
 Rakles, *a.* unreasonable, 6. 43.
 Raknyng, *vbl. sb.* reckoning, 76. 37.
 Rame, *v.* scream, shout, roar, 13. 46; 28. 270; 54. 33.
 Rame, *sb.* ram, 2. 6; 24. 16.
 Ramowd, raw-mowit, *a.* raw-mouthed, foul-mouthed, 28. 27, 497.
 Ramyis. See Rame.
 Ran. See Rynis.
 Ranclid, *ppl. a.* rank, strong in growth, 6. 163.
 Rane, *v.* rain. — Ranyet, *pt. t.* 29. 35.
 Rane, ran, *v. pt. t.* ran. See Rin.
 Ranebow, raynbow, *sb.* rainbow, 17. 241; 46. 113.
 Rang. See Ring, *v.*
 Rangat, *sb.* disowning of the faith, unbelief, 53. 30. Fr. *renégat*.
 Rank, *a.* strong, 28. 370.
 Ransom, *v.* ransom. — Ransomit, ransomit, raunsomid, *pt. t.* 18. 88; 84. 84; 86. 38; 88. 25.
 Ransonner, *sb.* one who ransoms, 89. 45.
 Ransoun, ranson, *sb.* ransom, 87. 7, 37; 100. 4.
 Rap, *v.* strike, 6. 177. — Rappit on, *pt. t.* fell with violence, 17. 195.
 Rar. See Rair, reir.
 Rasiour, *sb.* razor, 6. 105.
 Rasoun. See Resone.
 Rattill, *sb.* rattle, 26. 74.
 Rattil, *v.* rattle, 28. 308, 483.
 Rattis, *sb. pl.* wheels, 28. 51, 520. Lat. *rota*.
 Raucht, rawcht, *v. pt. t.* reached, gave, inflicted, 6. 148; 37. 100.
 Rauf Colzard, *pr. n.* 52. 33.
 Raunsound. See Ransom.
 Ravin, ravyn, *sb.* raven, 37. 70, 114; etc.
 Ravyne, *sb.* prey. — Fowl of ravyne, *sb.* bird of prey, ravenous bird, 16. 125.
 Raw, *sb.* row, 6. 35; 28. 308.
 Rawcht. See Raucht.
 Rawchter, *sb.* rough beam, rafter, 37. 37.
 Raw-mowit. See Ramowd.
 Rax, *v.* stretch, 23. 44; 28. 544; 49. 24; 86. 68; 87. 20; 92. 498.
 Rayn, raine, rane, *sb.* rain, 17. 195; 53. 27; 72. 19.
 Rebald, ribald, *sb.* low fellow, as *adj.* loose, low, 26. 45; 28. 27, 32, 54; 53. 31; 58. 22.
 Rebaldrie, *sb.* ribaldry, 28. 57.
 Rebeatour, *sb.* a quarrelsome person, 28. 372.
 Rebellar, *sb.* rebel, 28. 109.
 Rebuik, *sb.* rebuke, 37. 85.
 Rebute, *v.* repulse, 17. 180.
 Rebute, *sb.* repulse, 7. 181.
 Receawes. See Resave.
 Reche. See Riche.
 Recidence, *sb.* residence, 61. 30.
 Reconfort, *v.* renew strength, comfort, 78. 117.
 Reconforting, *vbl. sb.* renewing of strength or comfort, 77. 31.
 Recry, *v.* revoke, 28. 224.
 Red, *a.* frightened, 30. 10. See Rad.
 Red, *v.* set to rights, put in order,

- disentangle, carry through, unravel, 28. 204; 54. 44.
- Red, Reding, *v.* See Reid, *v.*
- Reddour. See Redour.
- Reddy, reddie, *a.* ready, 6. 320; 74. 38; etc.
- Rede, reid, red, *a.* red, 2. 22; 17. 24; 22. 25; etc.
- Redemar, *sb.* Redeemer, 81. 2.
- Redeme, *v.* redeem, 81. 28; 87. 37; etc.
- Redeming, *vbl. sb.* redeeming, 81. 111.
- Rede wod, *a.* perfectly mad, 6. 141.
- Redis, *sb. pl.* reeds, 17. 56.
- Redly, *adv.* readily, 35. 5.
- Redolent, *a.* smelling sweetly, 17. 40, 275; etc.
- Redomyt, *a.* beautiful, ornate, 78. 77.
- Redound, redoun, *v.* run or come back, 46. 17; 78. 63.
- Redour, reddour, *sb.* terror, 28. 11; 85. 31.
- Redress, *v.* buy back, 100. 4.
- Refe, *v.* See Reif.
- Reflex, *sb.* reflection, 17. 33.
- Refound, *v.* found anew, 87. 28.
- Refrene, *v.* refrain, 8. 18.
- Reft, *pl. pp.* 60. 73. See Reif.
- Refuge, *sb.* shelter, 67. 27.
- Refuss, reffuse, *sb.* refuse, 28. 241; 52. 36.
- Refuss, reffus, *v.* refuse, 29. 109; 51. 5; 75. 10; 98. 19.
- Refute, *sb.* defence, 17. 185; 85. 5.
- Regeand, *ppl. a.* raging, 101. 17.
- Regioun, region, *sb.* country, 36. 31; 83. 50; etc.
- Regratouris, *sb. pl.* forestallers, 67. 53.
- Regress, *sb.* return, 57. 26.
- Regyne, *sb.* queen, 84. 6. Lat. *regina.*
- Rehator, rehatour, *sb.* an enemy, 28. 372, 497.
- Reherss, *v.* rehearse, 2. 44.
- Reid, reyd, red, *v.* read, 6. 480; 28. 109; 37. 12; 67. 14; 92. 342. — Red, *pl. t.* 92. 336.
- Reid, red, *v.* counsel, advise, 9. 37; 30. 22; etc.
- Reid, *a.* See Rede.
- Reidis, *sb. pl.* reeds, 17. 56.
- Reif, ref, reive, reve, *v.* rob, take away, plunder, 28. 500; 38. 2; 41. 14; 56. 52; 66. 37. — Reft, *pl. pp.* 60. 73.
- Reif, *sb.* robbery, 81. 121.
- Reik. See Reke.
- Reikit, *ppl. a.* smoked, tinged with smoke, 12. 57.
- Reill, *v.* reel, wheel, 26. 75.
- Reioss, reioys, reioiyss, *v.* rejoice, 16. 158; 22. 17; 28. 106; 85. 4; 101. 1.
- Reird, rerd, *sb.* noise, uproar, roar, 17. 241; 26. 85; 37. 94; 53. 31; etc.
- Reird, rar, *v.* roar, resound, 28. 364; 29. 51.
- Reist, *v.* dry, shrivel, 28. 315.
- Reive. See Reif.
- Rejoseing, rejoysing, reiosing, *vbl. sb.* rejoicing, 15. 15; 43. 26; 56. 34.
- Rejosit. See Reioss.
- Rek. See Quhattrak.
- Reke, reik, *sb.* smoke, 17. 239; 36. 36.
- Rekkyning, *vbl. sb.* counting up, 40. 6.
- Rekless, *a.* reckless, thoughtless, 47. 34; 80. 58.
- Relationis, *sb. pl.* personal appeals, entreaties, 45. 27.
- Releif, *v.* relieve, 52. 28.
- Releiffis, *sb. pl.* help, 67. 42.
- Remane, *v.* remain, 17. 228; 72. 23; etc.
- Remanes, *sb. pl.* remains, 40. 18.
- Remeid, remedy, *sb.* remedy, 47. 43; 60. 97; etc.
- Remeid, *v. pr. t.* amend, remedy, 38. 7; 81. 101; etc.
- Remenant, *a.* what remains over, 76. 12.
- Remissioun, *sb.* pardon, forgiveness, 9. 56; 62. 28; etc.
- Remord, *v.* feel remorse, 54. 42.
- Remove, remuf, *v.* remove, 6. 514.
- Rend, rent, *v.* tear. — Rent, *pl. t.* tore, 37. 70; *pl. pp.* 12. 13; 17. 278; 81. 111.
- Renegade, *a.* renegade, having denied the faith, wicked, 28. 497.

- Renovne, renowne, renoun, re-noun, *sb.* renown, good name, 17. 88; 22. 38; 61. 50; 6. 332, 368; etc.
- Renounce, *v. imp.* renounce, 12. 5, 10, etc.; 28. 54, 92; etc.
- Renje, renjie, *sb.* rein, 6. 350; 25. 74; 52. 49; etc.
- Repair, *sb.* intercourse, resort, 18. 107; 28. 134; 65. 17; etc.
- Repair, *v.* come, 17. 223; 39. 11.
- Repet, *sb.* uproar, fuss, 6. 193.
- Repreif, reprove, *v.* reprove, 28. 221; 52. 78.
- Reput, *v. pt. pp.* reputed, 66. 3.
- Requeir, *v. pr. t.* ask, 18. 70. — Requyrd, *pt. pp.* 48. 16.
- Requist, *sb.* request, 51. 2.
- Rerd. See Reir.
- Resave, ressaue, receawe, ressaif, *v.* receive, 12. 23; 33. 21; 38. 25; 63. 69; etc.
- Rese, *v.* rise, 38. 2.
- Reskew, *v.* seize, 28. 471.
- Resone, ressonne, resoun, resonn, ressoun, rasoun, *sb.* reason, 18. 111; 67. 37; 17. 151; 70. 31; 71. 24; etc.
- Resoun, resound, *v.* resound, echo, 17. 108, 240.
- Respyt, *sb.* respite, 34. 33.
- Ressaif. See Recave.
- Ressait, *sb.* reception, 81. 92.
- Ressaueing, *vbl. sb.* receiving, 40. 10.
- Ressoun. See Resone.
- Restitioun, *sb.* restitution, 88. 39.
- Rethory, rethorie, *sb.* rhetoric, eloquence, 28. 148, 233; 68. 10; etc.
- Retreit, *v. pt. pp.* reverse, rescind, 67. 31.
- Reue, *v.* See Reif.
- Reueill. See Reveil.
- Reuert, *v.* turn, 83. 42.
- Reull, rewll, rewill, rewl, rule, *v. inf.* rule, govern, 1. 14; 14. 50; 46. 105; 48. 58; 70. 7; etc.
- Reuth, rewth, rewthe, *sb.* pity, 6. 316; 20. 33, 38; 43. 9; 60. 91; etc.
- Reuthles, *a.* without pity, 43. 23.
- Revar, *sb.* stealer, pilferer, 55. 44.
- Reveil, reueill, *v.* reveal, 6. 43, 162; 37. 117; 103. 37.
- Rever, revir, ryver, *sb.* river, 4. 52; 14. 43; 78. 9; 99. 1; etc.
- Reverst, *v. pt. pp.* trimmed, turned over, bound, 101. 14.
- Revest, *v. pt. pp.* clothed, 17. 7.
- Revin, *sb.* raven, 28. 57; 25. 117.
- Revis, Revin, Rewin. See Ryf.
- Rew, *sb.* the herb rue, 19. 10.
- Rew, *v.* repent, regret, take pity, 6. 43; 37. 18; 81. 23, 87; 91. 5; etc.
- Reward, reward, rewarde, *sb.* reward, 47. 2, 14; 58. 7; etc.
- Reward, *v.* reward, 47. 42; etc.
- Rewill, Rewlis, Rewlit, Rewll. See Reull.
- Rewle, *sb.* rule, government, 53. 29.
- Rewll, *sb.* regulation, conduct, 28. 413.
- Rewoik, *v. pr. t.* revoke, recall, 81. 70.
- Rewth, *sb.* See Reuth.
- Rewthfull, *a.* full of pity, 79. 74.
- Riall, Riale, Rialest. See Ryall.
- Riatus, ryatus, ryatouss, *a.* riotous, brawling, lecherous, 6. 149, 193, 481; 24. 16.
- Ribald, Ribaldis. See Rebal, *sb.*
- Ribbis, *sb. pl.* ribs, 28. 308.
- Rich, *v.* enrich, 49. 19.
- Richt, rycht, ryght, right, *a. adv.* right, 28. 418; 61. 90; 65. 22; 76. 37.
- Richt, rycht, *sb.* right, 25. 108; 52. 52; etc.
- Richtouss, rychtous, *a.* righteous, 101. 3, 20.
- Riddill, *sb.* riddle, 35. 55.
- Riddin. See Ryd.
- Rif, *v.* See Ryf.
- Rift, *v.* belch, break wind upward from the stomach, 29. 51.
- Rigbane, *sb.* backbone, 28. 308.
- Rilling, *sb.* brogue, mocassin, 28. 273. See Ruch rilling.
- Rin, *v.* run, 100. 29. — Rane, ran, *pt. t.* 17. 28, 47; 63. 58; etc. See Ryn.
- Ring, ryng, *sb.* reign, kingdom, 65. 9; 84. 19.
- Ring, *sb.* ring, 6. 140, 367.
- Ring, *v.* ring, echo, 35. 107. —

- Rang, rong, *pl. f.* 17. 25; 51. 23; 78. 19. — ROUNG, *pl. pp.* 92. 276.
 Ring, *v.* reign, 10. 30; 16. 33; 98. 25; etc. — Rang, rong, *pl. f.* 61. 74; 101. 17.
 Rippet, *sb.* great noise, 6. 193.
 Ris, ryis, ryss, ryse, *v.* rise, 6. 163. 471; 28. 5; 79. 6, 12, etc.; 58. 22; etc. — Rais, raiss, raise, 6. 368, 523; 83. 44; etc. — Rissin, rissyn, *pl. pp.* 83. 3; 102. 27; etc.
 Risp, *sb. pl.* coarse grass, 17. 56.
 Ro, *sb.* roe, 16. 78.
 Robbis, *sb. pl.* robes, 31. 11.
 Roch, *sb.* rock, 17. 44, 240; etc.
 Rockis. See Rokkis.
 Roist, *sb.* roost, pole, 28. 27.
 Rokkat, *sb.* surplice, 54. 33.
 Rokkis, rockis, *sb. pl.* distaffs, 24. 23; 34. 46.
 Rolp, *v. pr. pp.* cry, shout, 28. 270. A.-S. *hrōpan*.
 Rong. See Ring, *v.*
 Ronk, *a.* rank, 17. 93.
 Ronk, *sb.* fold, 6. 437.
 Roose. See Ross.
 Rosere, *sb.* a rose-garden, 17. 3, 28.
 Ross, roiss, rois, roys, rose, roose, *sb.* rose, 14. 54; 16. 39, 142; 22. 6; 43. 21; 83. 44; 84. 40; etc.
 Rost, *sb.* roast, 28. 413.
 Rost, *v.* roast, 28. 259; 92. 137.
 Rosyne, *sb.* rose, 84. 8.
 Rottin, rottyn, *pp. a.* rotten, 28. 132, 376.
 Roume. See Rowme, *sb.*
 Round, Roun. See Rown.
 Round, rownd, *v.* make round, crop, 28. 495. — Roundit, rowndit, *pl. pp.* wrapped up, decked about, 38. 26; *pp. a.* rounded, made round; rowndit heid, a head with the hair cut off, 38. 19.
 Roundar, *sb.* whisperer, 70. 33.
 Roust, *sb.* tumult, disturbance, commotion, strong current, 6. 163.
 Rousty, *a.* rusty, 6. 141.
 Rout, Routt. See Rowt, *sb.* 2.
 Rovne, *v.* ruin (?), 60. 81.
 Rovne. See Rown.
 Row, *sb.* roll, list, 28. 32.
 Rowme, roume, *sb.* room, space, 25. 114. — Rowmis, *pl.* farms, property, means of living, 28. 469; 40. 6; 66. 37; 92. 206.
 Rowme, *a.* roomy, large, 53. 42.
 Rown, roun, round, *v.* whisper, 6. 480; 86. 101; etc.
 Rownar, roundar, *sb.* whisperer, 25. 52; 70. 33.
 Rowndit. See Round.
 Rowp, *v.* croak, 25. 117. A.-S. *hrōpan*.
 Rowt, rout, *sb.* heavy blow, 28. 204; 37. 100.
 Rowt, rowte, rout, routt, *sb.* crowd, large company, 26. 45; 37. 127; 58. 11; 63. 53; 100. 12.
 Rowt, *v.* scour, range, 18. 92.
 Roy, *sb.* king, 54. 33; 63. 34; etc.
 Roy, *v.* rave, 28. 54.
 Rubiatour, *sb.* robber, 67. 54.
 Rubye, rubie, ruby, *sb.* ruby, 3. 57; 6. 367; 22. 38. — Rubeis, *pl.* 16. 132.
 Ruch-rilling, *sb.* a rough shoe made of undressed hides, 28. 371.
 Rude, rud, *sb.* rood, the cross, 81. 103, 119; 86. 68; etc.
 Rude, *sb.* measure of land, rood, space, 53. 42.
 Ruffie, *sb.* ruffian, 54. 42.
 Ruffill, *sb.* loss, injury, 6. 332.
 Rug, *v.* pull, tear, take by force, 28. 500; 37. 71, 83; 86. 106.
 Ruggis, *sb. pl.* violent pulls, 86. 60.
 Ruke, rwik, *sb.* rook, 25. 117; 28. 57; 37. 117.
 Rumour, *sb.* talk, 6. 332.
 Rurple, rumpil, *sb.* tail, rough folds of a garment, 25. 26; 28. 111, 261.
 Runsy, *sb.* horse of burden, 28. 356.
 Rusche, *v.* rush, 55. 53.
 Ruse, *sb.* praise, 6. 431.
 Russ, *v.* praise, 6. 194; 52. 37.
 Rute, *sb.* root, 6. 162; 66. 31; etc.
 Ruth, *sb.* pity. See Reuth.
 Rwh, *a.* rough, 3. 44.
 Rwik. See Ruke.
 Ry, *sb.* rye, 23. 17.
 Ryall, *a.* royal, 6. 35, 140, 523; 16. 151; 22. 6; 84. 77; etc.
 Ryallie, ryally, royally, *adv.* royally 6. 30, 72; etc.
 Ryatus. See Riatus.

- Ryce, ryss, *sb.* twigs, brushwood, 6. 524; 17. 28.
 Rycht, *sb.*, *a.*, *adv.* See Richt.
 Rychtous. See Richtous.
 Ryd, ryde, *v.* ride, 24. 1; 32. 8; 37. 128. — Raid, red, *pt. t.* 7. 12; 26. 55; 99. 1. — Riddin, *pt. pp.* ridden, 2. 6; 6. 331; 56. 4.
 Ryf, ryfe, ryff, rif, ryve, *v.* tear, rive, burst, split, 6. 350; 12. 66; 28. 15, 423, 550. — Raif, raef, *pt. t.* 24. 13; 86. 60; 101. 28. — Rewin, revin, *pt. pp.* 37. 118; 86. 55.
 Ryght. See Richt, *a.*
 Ryn, ryne, rin, ren, *v.* run, 6. 320; 14. 27; 26. 42; 54. 44; 100. 29; etc. — Ran, *pt. t.* 7. 34; 81. 103; etc. — Run, *pt. pp.* 71. 25.
 Ryne, *sb.* stream, 84. 12 (?).
 Ryng. See Ring, *sb.* 1.
 Rype, *v.* search, 80. 40.
 Ryse, *v.* See Ris.
 Ryuer, rever, river, *sb.* river, 14. 25; 17. 28, 44, 131.

 Sa. See Se, *v.*
 Sa, so, *adv.* so, 6. 197; 28. 16, 22; 81. 110; etc.
 Sa quha=quhasa, *pron.* whoso, 7. 3.
 Sa, *conj.* if, 29. 171; 80. 29.
 Sabill, sable, *sb.* sable, mourning dress, darkness, blackness, 6. 418; 16. 56; 17. 126; 63. 7; 71. 2; as *attr.* black, 6. 447; 78. 2; etc.
 Sacrand, sacring, *ppl. a.* consecrating, 28. 288; 37. 50.
 Sad, *a.* sad, heavy, 6. 447; 46. 20; 64. 11.
 Sadiill, sadell, *sb.* saddle, 26. 71; 32. 47.
 Sadiye, sadly, *adv.* sadly, firmly, 89. 39; 94. 3.
 Saffrone. See Saphron.
 Saif, saiff, saue, save, *v.* save, 6. 145, 461; 32. 44; 35. 95; 53. 98; 92. 378; etc.
 Saif, *prep.* save, except, 3. 26; 76. 11.
 Saiff, *a.* safe, 81. 69.
 Saik, *sb.* sake, 7. 39; 61. 31; etc.
 Saikles. See Saldes.
 Saile, *v.* sail, 14. 29; etc.
 Saill, saile, *sb.* ship, sail, 17. 51; 28. 226; etc.
 Sailjeit, *v. pt. t.* assaulted, 18. 66, 85.
 Saip, *sb.* soap, 33. 9.
 Sair, soir, sare, *a.* sore, painful, causing pain, 4. 86; 6. 446; 7. 21; 40. 15; 86. 21; 95. 10; etc. — Sarar, fiercer, stronger, 17. 198.
 Sair, soir, sore, *a.* as *adv.* strongly, much, 6. 223; 7. 21; 17. 159; 26. 33; etc.
 Sairis, *v.* savourest, 12. 34.
 Sait, *sb.* Court of Session, 11. 41. — Saitt celestiall, court of heaven, 4. 47.
 Sakles, saikles, *a.* worthless, innocent, 6. 97; 20. 10; 86. 43.
 Salbe=shall be, 28. 35, 205; etc.
 Sald. See Sell.
 Saling, *vbl. sb.* sailing, 29. 71.
 Sall, *v. pt. t.* shall, 6. 372; 28. 39; etc.
 Sals, *sb.* sauce, 73. 19.
 Salit, *v.* See Sell.
 Salt, *sb.* assault, onset, 17. 198.
 Saluand, *v. pr. pp.* saluting, 14. 47.
 Saluse, salute, greet. — Salust, *pt. t.* 17. 95, 101; 78. 18.
 Salvatour, saluatour, *sb.* saviour, 86. 10; 102. 19; etc.
 Salvatrice, *sb.* saviour, 84. 67.
 Saviour, saluiour, *sb.* saviour, 81. 1, 9; etc.
 Sam, samin, samyn, *a.* same, 6. 156, 409; 17. 100; 31. 11; 92. 121; etc.
 Sample, *sb.* example, 99. 33, 47.
 Samyn, Samyne. See Sam.
 Sanative, *a.* health-bringing, 6. 8.
 Sandis, Leith, the sands of Leith, 46. 114.
 Sane. See Sayn.
 Sane, *v.* bless, make the sign of the cross over, 6. 444; 11. 41; 28. 393; 92. 378.
 Sang, song, *sb.* song, 6. 7; 61. 22; etc.
 Sanyne, *sb.* saining, blessing, 6. 102.
 Sapheir, *sb.* sapphire, 22. 36. —

- Sapher, as *attr.* of the colour of sapphire, 17. 37.
 Saphron, *sb.* saffron, 28. 319. — Saffrone, as *attr.* 28. 299.
 Sapience, *sb.* wisdom, 68. 1; etc.
 Sarazene, *sb.* unbeliever, heathen, 28. 173.
 Sare, Sarar. See Sair.
 Sark, *sb.* shirt or shift, 28. 351; 29. 70; 67. 19.
 Sary, sarye, *a.* sorry, useless, 24. 18; 60. 10; etc.
 Sasoun, *sb.* season, 59. 7.
 Satisfaction seur, *sb.* self-contentedness, 81. 93.
 Satisfie, *v.* satisfy, 55. 75. — Satisfait, satisfiet, *pt. pp.* 49. 37; 73. 7.
 Satt. See Sit.
 Sauar, savour, sawour, *sb.* savour, smell, 6. 8, 520.
 Sauch, *sb.* willow, 28. 373. See Rak, *sb.*
 Saue, Save. See Saif, *v.*
 Saufand, *prep.* saving, except, 95. 13.
 Sault. See Sell.
 Saule, saull, sawle, *sb.* soul, 6. 502; 35. 69; 45. 25; 49. 9; etc.
 Savour. See Sauar.
 Saw, *sb.* saw (*fig.*), grating voice, 6. 115.
 Sawis, *sb. pl.* sayings, decisions, legal judgments, 65. 37; 67. 36; 68. 22; 69. 19.
 Sawle, Sawlis. See Saule.
 Sawour. See Sauar.
 Sawrand, *v. pr. pp.* savouring, 28. 320.
 Sawst, soust, *pp. a.* pickled, soaked, drenched, 28. 319; 92. 251.
 Sax, *a.* six, 23. 43; 28. 45, etc.
 Say, sane, seyne, *v.* say, 6. 248; 17. 198; 18. 31; 79. 67; etc. — Sayd, said, *pt. t.* 6. 146; 28. 452. — Sayand, *pt. pp.* 27. 3; etc.
 Saying, *pr. pp.* seeing, 54. 49.
 Scabbitt, skabbitt, *a.* covered with scab, scabby, 6. 92; 28. 143; 56. 16.
 Scaffaris, *sb. pl.* collectors of provisions, parasites, 55. 45. Probably connected with *scaffenger*. N.S. *Saffy*.
 Scaile, scale, skal, *v.* drive away, disperse, dismiss, scatter, dispel, 28. 343, 494; 84. 28; 67. 74.
 Scaith, *sb.* loss, 6. 358.
 Scaitis, *sb. pl.* skates, 13. 9.
 Scaldit, *pp. a.* scurfy, scabby, 28. 26, 37.
 Scaldit, *v. pt. pp.* made hot, 28. 58.
 Scale. See Scaile.
 Scamlar, *sb.* intruder, 55. 45.
 Scant, *a. adv.* small, scantily, scarcely, sparsely, 42. 5; 53. 86.
 Scape, schaipe, *v. pr. t.* escape, 28. 526. — Scapit, *pt. t.* 6. 358.
 Scar, *v.* take fright, frighten. — Scart, *pt. t.* 26. 74; 28. 494.
 Scarpry, Mount, 28. 530.
 Scart, *v.* scratch, 6. 93.
 Scarth, *sb.* a dwarfish hairy creature (Dr Gregor), 28. 58.
 Scawpe, *sb.* scalp, head, 35. 52.
 Scer, sker, *a.* harebrained, easily frightened, 6. 357.
 Schaiffyn, *v. pt. pp.* shaven, 6. 105.
 Schaik, *v.* shake, 28. 9. — Schuk, schuke, 2. 10; 6. 515; 17. 14; 18. 36. — Schakyn, *pt. pp.* 95. 3.
 Schaip. See Scape.
 Schaip, schape, schepe, *v.* shape, fashion, undertake, try, 27. 26; 28. 207; 92. 508. — Schup, schupe, *pt. t.* 2. 27; 17. 268; 18. 65; 36. 61.
 Schairge, *sb.* See Chairge.
 Schakyn. See Schaik.
 Schak, schalk, *sb.* rogue, knave, 6. 105.
 Schame, *v.* to be ashamed, 47. 13. — Schamit, *pt. pp.* put to shame or disgrace, 29. 197; 49. 44.
 Schape, *sb.* escape, 92. 527.
 Scharp. See Scherp.
 Schavein, schaffyn, schevin, *v. pt. pp.* shaven, 6. 105; 25. 16.
 Schaw, *sb.* grove, wood, 6. 516; 37. 116. — Schawis, *pl.* 16. 104.
 Schaw, *v.* show, 6. 72, 185; 92. 500; etc. — Schawand, schawing, *pr. pp.* 22. 20; 63. 28. — Schew, *pt. t.* 6. 252; 37. 2. — Schawin, schewin, *pt. pp.* 86. 142; 80. 13, 19; 102. 3.
 Schaw, Quintyne, *pr. n.* 60. 86.

- Sche. See Scho, *pron.*
 Sched, *v.* divide, 6. 106. — Sched, *pl. pp.* divided, parted, 6. 21.
 Scheild, scheld, *sb.* shield, 17. 151; 33. 16; 60. 22; etc.
 Scheild, *pl. a.* sealed (?), 28. 30.
 Scheipisheid, *sb.* sheep-head, 92. 251, 265.
 Scheir, *v.* shear, tear, 25. 42. — Schewre, *pl. t.* 37. 105.
 Scheit, *sb.* sheet, 99. 54.
 Schekkaris, *sb. pl.* shakers, 67. 57. See Haland.
 Scheld, Schelde. See Scheild.
 Schell, *sb.* shell, 44. 13.
 Schene, shene, *a.* beautiful, 15. 7; 17. 45; 140; 37. 105; etc.
 Schent, *v.* destroy, 17. 145; *pl. pp.* 18. 51; 81. 22; 98. 11; etc.
 Schepe. See Schaip.
 Scherp, sharp, *a.* sharp, 6. 105, 109; 17. 111, 170; etc.
 Scherp, *v.* sharpen, 16. 121.
 Scheruiice. See Schervice.
 Scheruitour, *sb.* servant, 97. 16.
 Scheruiture, *sb.* service, 21. 8.
 Schervand, servand, schirwand, *sb.* servant, 39. 31; 54. 69; 92. 438, 452; etc.
 Schervice, scheruice, *sb.* service, 56. 69; 78. 8, 24, 40; etc.
 Schevin, *pl. a.* shaven, 25. 16. See Schavein.
 Schew, Schewin. See Schaw.
 Schewill, *a.* wry, twisted, 6. 106.
 Schewre. See Sheir.
 Schill, *a.* shrill, clear, 6. 516.
 Schilling, *sb.* grain deprived of the shell or husk, 28. 275. — Lik schilling, 28. 371.
 Schinnis, *sb. pl.* shins, 24. 23; 31. 14.
 Schip, ship, *sb.* ship, 14. 30; 17. 235; etc.
 Schip-wrichtis, *sb. pl.* shipwrights, 55. 14.
 Schir, *sb.* sire, sir, 52. 1, 53; etc.
 Schirwand. See Schervand.
 Schit, *sb.* shit, contemptible little person, 28. 144.
 Schittin, *v. pl. pp.* evacuated, 28. 323.
 Scho, sche, *pron.* she, 17. 86, 137; etc.
 Scho, *a.* she, female, 36. 27.
 Scho, *sb.* shoe, 80. 54. — Schone, *pl.* 27. 13.
 Scho beir, *sb.* she-bear, 28. 427.
 Schog, *v.* shake, 30. 23.
 Schoir. See Schore.
 Schoir, *v. pr. t.* threaten, 67. 46.
 Schoirt. See Schort.
 Schom, *a.* shorn (?), 56. 52. — Schomd (?), 56. 3.
 Schone. See Schyne.
 Schone. See Scho, *sb.*
 Schore, schoir, *sb.* threatening, noise, noisy clamour, 6. 110; 71. 8.
 Schorne, *v. pl. pp.* shorn, cut, 29. 82.
 Schort, *v.* become short, 71. 47.
 Schort, schoirt, *a.* short, 60. 75; 90. 6; etc.
 Schortly, *adv.* 17. 136; etc.
 Schot, *v. pl. t.* shot, discharged, 17. 179; 35. 61; 46. 112. — Schot furth, *pl. t.* pushed violently, 86. 11. — Schott furth, *pl. pp.* 56. 26.
 Schote, schot, *sb.* shot, shooting, 17. 199; 25. 64; 32. 30.
 Schour, *sb.* shower, 17. 14, 178, 195; etc.
 Schout, schowt, schowte, *sb.* shout, 12. 83; 16. 183; 37. 125.
 Schout, schowt, *v.* shout, cry, 6. 109, 516; 28. 207; etc.
 Schow, *sb.* shove, push, 86. 11.
 Schow, *v.* shove, push with force, 86. 126.
 Schowaris, *sb. pl.* shovers, those that push for place, 55. 49.
 Schowt, Schowte. See Schout, *sb.*
 Schowt. See Schout, *v.*
 Schrenk, *v.* shrink, 6. 109; 26. 29.
 Schrew, *v.* curse, 32. 36; 35. 52.
 Schrew, *sb.* shrew, worthless person, 6. 110, 126, 251; 25. 7; 48. 52; 70. 27.
 Schrewit, *a.* accursed, 28. 144.
 Schrift, *sb.* confession, 6. 251; 80. 19, 24.
 Schrive, schryve, schirryve, schryif, *v.* shrive, confess, 80. 10; 81. 9, 137, 162. — Schrevin, *pl. pp.* shriven, absolved after confession, 25. 7.

- Schroud, *v. pt. pp.* covered, 56. 3.
 Schrowd, *sb.* garments, clothes, 6. 252.
 Schuke, Schuk. See Schaik.
 Schulteraris, *sb. pl.* those who push with the shoulder, 55. 49.
 Schulderis, *sb. pl.* shoulders, 6. 22, 429; 54. 57.
 Schupe, Schup. See Schaip.
 Schute, schut, *v.* shoot, 17. 188; 53. 59; etc.
 Schyfir, *sb.* shiver, fragment, 28. 78.
 Schyne, *v.* shine, 17. 1; 84. 2; etc.
 — Schone, *pt. t.* 78. 14, 78; etc.
 — Schynnyng, *pr. pp.* 6. 22; 36. 1.
 Schynnyng, *vbl. sb.* shining, 68. 20.
 Schyre, *sb.* shire, 6. 472.
 Schyre; *adv.* sheer, wholly, 6. 22.
 Science, sciens, *sb.* knowledge, learning, 28. 60; 37. 28; 68. 1, 11; etc.
 Scip, *v.* skip, jump, 6. 357.
 Scitterrand, *pr. pp.* jumping, writhing, 28. 58.
 Sclander, sklander, *sb.* slander, 13. 21, 28, 35, 49; 18. 91; 28. 21; 38. 12, 17; etc.
 Scoir, *sb.* score, twenty, 26. 14; 32. 16.
 Scorde, *v. pt. pp.* cut, 86. 55.
 Scowle, *v.* scowl, 29. 35.
 Scowlis, *sb. pl.* angry looks, sullenness, 37. 123.
 Scule, scull, *sb.* school, s., 28. 343, 494; 67. 24.
 Scunner, *sb.* loathing, disgust, 6. 93; 26. 34.
 Scurrilitie, *sb.* scurrility, a jest, 28. 58.
 Scutarde, *sb.* one that scatters or pours out, 6. 92.
 Se, see, sei, sey, *sb.* sea, 28. 14; 34. 21; 81. 71; 49. 26; 62. 13; etc. — Se cost, sea-coast, 18. 100.
 Se, sie, sey, sene, seyne, 6. 429; 17. 43; 19. 8; 46. 99; 70. 41; etc. — Saw, *pt. t.* 17. 17, 50; etc.
 — Sene, seine, *pt. pp.* 17. 80; 63. 22; etc. — Seand, seing, *pr. pp.* 4. 18; 52. 83; etc.
 Seak, *sb.* sake, 23. 33.
 Seasoun, *sb.* season, 38. 18. See note.
 Sectour, *sb.* executor, 28. 182; 99. 78.
 Sedull, *sb.* writing, 98. 7.
 Sege, *sb.* man, 6. 96, 469; 28. 13. A.-S. *secg*.
 Sege, *sb.* siege, 18. 53.
 Sei. See Se, *sb.*
 Seid, *sb.* seed, 37. 4.
 Seik, *a.* sick, 37. 19; 60. 10; 81. 28; 93. 16.
 Seik, *v. pr. t.* seek, 59. 1; 76. 13; 92. 26; etc. — Sought, socht, *pt. t., pt. pp.* 37. 115; 74. 4; etc.
 Seikness, *sb.* sickness, 6. 446; 60. 2; etc.
 Seilis, *sb. pl.* seals, 9. 60.
 Seill, *sb.* happiness, prosperity, 4. 61. A.-S. *sæl*.
 Seime. See Seme.
 Seimlie. See Semely.
 Seing, *vbl. sb.* seeing, 81. 12.
 Seir, seyr, *a.* various, 37. 57; 83. 10; 92. 423; etc.
 Seiss, *v.* cease, stop, put an end to, cause to stop, turn away, 67. 23; 70. 31; 78. 33; 88. 20.
 Sek, *sb.* sack, 18. 87; 92. 516.
 Sekernes, *sb.* security, 95. 17.
 Sekir. See Sickir.
 Seland, *pr. n.* Zealand, 28. 230; as *attr.* 28. 412.
 Selcitud, *sb.* highness, 22. 7.
 Seldin, *adv.* seldom, 80. 57.
 Self, *pron.* self, 34. 14; 68. 14; 76. 27.
 Selit, *v. pt. pp.* sealed, 6. 344, 347.
 Sell, *v.* sell, 4. 95; 12. 49; etc. — Sald, salit, sauld, *pt. t.* 28. 379, 411; 56. 10; 66. 30.
 Selleir, *sb.* cellar, 12. 47.
 Sely, sillie, *a.* harmless, frail, weak, simple, 6. 502; 80. 25. A.-S. *sælig*, *sely*, happy, innocent, etc.
 Seme byttaris, *sb. pl.* biters of seams, tailors, 26. 10.
 Seme, seime, *v.* seem, 6. 200, 444; 17. 216; 46. 13, 24; 61.
 Semely, semelie, semlie, ~~sew~~ seimlie, *a.* seemly, becoming, 68, 217; 27. 23; 63. 46; 97. etc.
 Sempill, semple, sympell. -

- guile, simple, lowborn, 6. 255, 468; 17. 272; 52. 32, 64.
- Sempillnes, *sb.* simplicity, guilelessness, 5. 21.
- Sempitern, *a.* everlasting, 84. 5.
- Semple. See Sempill.
- Sen, *prep.* since, 98. 34.
- Sen, *conj.* since, 60. 93; 99. 73; etc.
- Sence, *sb.* incense, 53. 27; 61. 22.
- Sene. See Se, *v.*
- Sene. See Sayn.
- Sensyne, *adv.* since, ever since, 37. 127.
- Sentence, sentens, *sb.* sentence, meaning, speech, idea, legal decision, 6. 146, 248; 59. 2; 60. 75; 65. 48; 67. 31; etc.
- Senjeour, senjour, *sb.* lord, master, 28. 240; 100. 25. Fr. *seigneur*.
- Senjie, *sb.* court, synod (?), mark, token (?), 28. 267; 67. 69. O. Fr. *scinie*.
- Senjour. See Senjeour.
- Sepultour, sepulture, *sb.* sepulchre, grave, 71. 24; 103. 11.
- Serf, serff, serve, serue, serwe, *v.* serve, behave towards, have charge of, discharge the duties of, be sufficient for, gratify, provide for, 6. 491; 25. 72; 46. 97; 52. 31; 87. 24; 73. 18; 97. 21; etc.
- Seriand, *sb.* sergeant or Syrian, 29. 5.
- Serk, *sb.* shirt, 6. 471; 16. 46.
- Sers, *v.* search, 29. 162.
- Seruatur, *sb.* servant, 61. 7.
- Seruce. See Servyiss.
- Seruiss. See Serve.
- Servand. See Serwand.
- Serve, Seruit, Serwit. See Serf.
- Serve, serue, *v.* deserve, 4. 81; 38. 12; 47. 12; 81. 22.
- Service, Seruce. See Servyiss.
- Servitour, *sb.* servant, 55. 1.
- Servyiss, servyys, seruce, service, serwice, *sb.* service, 6. 469; 10. 34; 47. 21; 54. 14; 58. 7.
- Serwand, servand, *sb.* servant, 6. 466; 47. 41; 48. 38; 92. 438; etc.
- Serwice. See Servyiss.
- Sesone. See Sessone.
- Session, *sb.* Court of Session, 11. 7, 14; 81. 134; etc.
- Sessone, sessoun, *sb.* season, flavour, 6. 289; 16. 33.
- Set, sett, *v.* set, beset, place, 6. 176, 327, 449; 69. 18; 75. 27; 76. 25.—Set by, *v.* value, esteem, 28. 366; 44. 22; 98. 9; etc.—Set at nocht, *v.* esteem for nothing, 97. 5.
- Sett, *v.* sit, fit, 6. 146; 46. 74.
- Seue, *sb.* sieve, 35. 55.
- Seuer, *v.* sever, deprive, 6. 337.
- Seueranis, *sb.* severance, difference, 6. 311.
- Seuin. See Seven.
- Seur. See Sure.
- Seven, sevin, seuin, sewin, seweyne, *num. a.* seven, 6. 177, 218; 53. 47; 54. 5.—Be sic sevyne, seven times as many, by far, 27. 27; 45. 22; 84. 50.
- Sew, *v.* sue, ask, 6. 285.
- Seweyne, Sewin. See Seven.
- Sey, Seyis. See Se, *sb.*
- Sey, *v.* essay, try, 92. 358.
- Seyis, Seyne. See Se, *v.*
- Sha, Robert, *pr. n.* 23. 7.
- Shaddow, *v.* reflect, 17. 31.
- Shaip, *sb.* shape, 16. 95.
- Shamefull, *a.* modest, 17. 155.
- Shawand. See Schaw.
- Shene. See Schene.
- Shere, *v.* See Scar.
- Shew. See Schaw.
- Ship. See Schip.
- Shut, *v.* shoot, 53. 59.
- Sib, *a.* related, 35. 55.
- Sic, sik, sick, siche, *a.* such, 6. 324, 462; 17. 169; 28. 551; etc.—Sic thre, sic sevin, 27. 27; 45. 22.
- Sich, sych, *v.* sigh, 6. 218, 446.
- Sichand, *vbl. sb.* sighing, 77. 39. Mr Syke.
- Sicht, sight, *sb.* sight, 6. 468; 14. 2; 17. 277; 84. 31; etc.
- Sickerlie, *adv.* assuredly, 92. 264.
- Sickir, sickier, sicir, *a.* sure, safe, steadfast, 6. 468; 60. 13; 86. 130; as *adv.* assuredly, 70. 47.
- Siclyk, *a.* such, the same, 29. 156; 70. 36.

- Sie. See Se, *sb.*
 Sie. See Se, *v.*
 Sighis, *sb. pl.* sighs, 62. 2.
 Sight. See Sicht.
 Signakle, *sb.* sign, 84. 18.
 Sik. See Sic, *a.*
 Sile, syle, *v.* conceal, hide, 6. 449; 17. 217.
 Silly, sillie, *a.* simple, poor, good, 6. 502; 92. 34. 273; etc. See Sely.
 Silwer, silvir, siluer, *sb.* silver, 92. 128, 141; etc.; as *attr.* 17. 14; etc.
 Simon Magus, *pr. n.* 36. 32.
 Simon of Quhynefell, *pr. n.* 32. 29.
 Sin. See Syn.
 Sinclair, Schir John, 23. 1.
 Sindrie, syndry, *a.* sundry, different, 25. 14; 26. 16; 92. 311; etc.
 Sinfull, Sinffull. See Synfull.
 Sing. See Syng.
 Singis, *sb. pl.* signs, 102. 36.
 Single, *sb.* handful of what is gleaned, 28. 252.
 Singular, singulair, singulare, *a.* personal, single, peculiar, 13. 71; 39. 31; 96. 8.
 Sink, *v.* sink, 6. 155; 28. 13; etc.
 — Sunkin, *pl. pp.* 28. 391.
 Sirculit, *v. pl. pp.* encircled, 17. 98.
 Circumstance, *sb.* circumstance, 45. 30.
 Sise, *num.* six, 100. 37.
 Sith, *prep.* since, 14. 15.
 Skabbit. See Scabbit.
 Skaff, *v.* extort, 28. 69.
 Skail, scale, *a.* scatter, pour out, 11. 30; 28. 343, 494.
 Skaitbird, *sb.* Arctic gull, 28. 37.
 Skaith, scaith, *sb.* loss, injury, 16. 107; 67. 64; 97. 27.
 Skal. See Scaile.
 Skald, *sb.* scald, poet, 28. 82.
 Skaldand, *pl. a.* scalding, 25. 29.
 Skaldit, scaldit, *pl. a.* disconnected (?), scurvy (?), scorched (Dr Gregor), 28. 26, 37. See note.
 Skamelar, *sb.* frequenter of shambles, 28. 37. See Scamlar.
 Skar, *v.* frighten, become frightened, ~28. 342; 45. 6, 11. See Scar.
 Skarath, *sb.* the cormorant, puny creature, 6. 92; 28. 322.
 Skeich, *a.* shy, timorous, 6. 357.
 Skeilis, *sb. pl.* tubs, 28. 359.
 Skellat, *sb.* small bell, 37. 50. O. Fr. *eschielete*.
 Sker, *a.* easily frightened, 6. 357.
 Skerche, *a.* near, niggardly, 69. 5.
 Skill, did nane, did not do a wise thing, 99. 63.
 Skillis, *sb. pl.* wicker baskets, 28. 359.
 Skin. See Skyn.
 Skip, *v.* jump, 25. 29; 56. 15; 92. 543.
 Skippar, *sb.* captain of a ship or boat, 28. 397.
 Skippis, *sb. pl.* jumps, 17. 19.
 Skirle, *v.* shriek, 28. 39.
 Sklander, Sklandir. See Sclander.
 Sklander, *v.* slander, 69. 22.
 Sklender, sklendir, *a.* slender, 2. 24; 29. 52.
 Skolder, *a.* scorch, wither, dry up, 28. 258, 299.
 Skomer, *v.* to dung, to evacuate, 28. 113. O. Fr. *escumbrer, escumbrier* (Dr Gregor).
 Skorn, *v.* scorn, 35. 98.
 Skornar, *sb.* scorner, 70. 35.
 Skorne, scorne, *sb. (personif.)* scorn, 18. 61; 28. 46.
 Skowry, *a.* wasted, withered, shrunken (Laing), 2. 15.
 Skrip, *v.* mock, 37. 97.
 Skrow, *sb.* scroll, writing, 28. 26.
 Skrumple, *sb.* wrinkle, 28. 258.
 Skryke, *sb.* screech, shriek, 37. 97.
 Skryking, *vbl. sb.* shrieking, screech, 37. 123.
 Skrymming, *vbl. sb.* screaming, crying, 37. 123.
 Skryp, *sb.* bag, wallet, 28. 157.
 Skurge, *v.* scourge, 28. 87.
 Sky, *sb.* sky, 17. 50; etc. — Skyis, skyiss, skyes, *pl.* heavens, clouds, 17. 25; 71. 3; etc.
 Skyn, skin, *sb.* skin, 6. 93, 107; 11. 37; 28. 258; etc.
 Skynk, *v.* skink, fill up (of liquor), 29. 173.
 Skyre, *sb.* a hard knot on any part of the body, scirrhous, 28. 258.

- Skyt, schit, *v.* shit, evacuate. — Skyttand, *pr. pp.* 28. 322. — Schittin, *pt. pp.* 28. 323.
- Sla, slay, sley, *v.* slay, destroy, 28. 363; 29. 107; 31. 44; 67. 63; 75. 15. — Slew, *pt. t.* 25. 106; etc. — Slaine, slane, slayne, *pt. pp.* 17. 196; 34. 44; 60. 70; 72. 35.
- Slaw, *a.* slow, 25. 76.
- Slawchter, slawchtir, slauchter, *sb.* slaughter, 20. 6; 37. 39; 81. 141.
- Slawsy, *sb.* slow, lazy fellow (Dr Gregor), 3. 41. — Slawsy gawsy, 3. 39.
- Slay, Slayis, Slayne. See Sla.
- Sle. See Slie.
- Sleif, *sb.* sleeve, 52. 68; 92. 502.
- Sleikit, *a.* smooth, sly, 97. 38. — Sleikit stane, stain of deceit, reputation for deceitfulness (Dr Gregor), 97. 38.
- Sleip, *sb.* sleep, 2. 65; etc.
- Sleip, slep, *v.* sleep, 35. 14; 36. 40; etc.
- Slepy, *a.* sleepy, 25. 69, 71.
- Slew, Sley. See Sla.
- Slewth, *sb.* sloth, 44. 17; 81. 20.
- Sleyar, *sb.* murderer, 81. 50.
- Slicht, *sb.* cunning art, contrivance, skill, 22. 18; 34. 28.
- Slichtfull, *a.* dexterous, 53. 7.
- Slie, sle, *a.* sly, skilful, skilled, 28. 60; 60. 7, 39; 97. 33; etc.
- Slip, *v.* slip, escape, 23. 41; 37. 106; 92. 543.
- Slokin, slokyn, *v.* extinguish, damp out, slake, satisfy, 6. 283; 92. 209. — Sloknit, *pt. pp.* 6. 522.
- Slomering, *vbl. sb.* slumbering, 16. 13.
- Slop, *sb.* gap, 17. 26.
- Slugird, *sb.* sluggard, 16. 22; 78. 86.
- Slummer, *sb.* slumber, 36. 9; 67. 1.
- Slute, slut, *sb.* as *attr.* slovenly, slattern, 25. 71.
- Slydand, slyding, *ppl. a.* sliding, slipping away, 53. 5; 90. 3.
- Sma, small, *a.* small, weak, 12. 97; 14. 46; 17. 63; 76. 37; etc.
- Smaike, *a.* weak, 6. 113.
- Smiy, *sb.* sneak, 6. 113. Sw. *smyger*.
- Smertlie, *adv.* smartly, quickly, 92. 521.
- Smoch, *a.* smoking, mouldy, stinking, 28. 540.
- Smolet, *sb.* mouth (?), Ed., 6. 113.
- Smor, *v.* smother, 25. 120. — Smord, *pt. pp.* 34. 28.
- Smowk, smvke, *sb.* smoke, 25. 120; 45. 48.
- Smowking, *vbl. sb.* smoking, 37. 56.
- Smvke. See Smowk.
- Smydy, *sb.* smithy, workshop of a smith, 37. 56.
- Smyling, *vbl. sb.* smiling, 6. 230; 58. 58.
- Smyll, smyle, *v.* smile, 16. 36; 17. 218; etc.
- Smyrk, *v.* smirk, 6. 113.
- Smyt, *v.* smite, 86. 29.
- Smyth, *sb.* smith, 12. 61.
- Snawe, *sb.* snow, 28. 530.
- Snawith, *a.* snow-white, 103. 9.
- Snevill, *v.* snivel, 28. 198.
- Snovt, *sb.* snout, 28. 198.
- So. See Sa.
- Sobir, *a.* sober, meek, slight, 6. 255, 466; 9. 63; etc.
- Sobirly, *adv.* quietly, moderately, 16. 36; 17. 130.
- Sobirmes, *sb.* (*personif.*) soberness, 17. 167.
- Socht, soucht, *v. pt. t., pt. pp.* 37. 115; 74. 4. See Seik.
- Sodomyte, sodomyt, *sb.* one that defiles himself with man, 28. 77, 175.
- Soft, *v.* soften, 43. 22.
- Sogeorn. See Sugeorne.
- Soik, sowk, *v. pr. t.* suck, 10. 18. — Sowkand, *pr. pp.* 60. 26.
- Soir. See Sair, *a.* and *a.* as *adv.*
- Soldane, Sowdan, *sb.* Sultan, 29. 5, 97; 30. 19.
- Solist, *v.* solicit, ask, 9. 27. — Solistand, *pr. pp.* 12. 87.
- Solistaris, *sb. pl.* suitors, 5 (heading).
- Solistationis, *sb. pl.* requests, 15. 2.
- Solisting, *vbl. sb.* soliciting, 81. 133.
- Solitar, solitair, *a.* solitary, 4. 17; 98. 37.
- Somer. See Symmer.
- Sonce, *sb.* plenty, prosperity, 4. 61.
- Sondir, sowndir, schundir, into,

- asunder, in pieces, 6. 350. — In sounder, 46. 114. — In sowndir, 20. 47.
- Sone, *sb.* son, 6. 292; etc.
- Sone, son, soun, *sb.* sun, 6. 471; 61. 43; 83. 39; etc.
- Sone, soun, soon, *adv.* soon, 17. 49; 23. 41; 28. 44; 46. 81; 98. 31.
- Song. See Sang.
- Song. See Syng.
- Sonkar, *sb.* loiterer, driveller, 55. 41.
- Sonkin. See Sink.
- Sonjie, *sb.* See Sounjie.
- Sophie, 29. 97.
- Soppis, *sb. pl.* sops, 3. 30.
- Sore, *sb.* pain, 84. 53.
- Sore. See Sair, *a.* as *adv.*
- Sort, *sb.* company, 25. 82; etc.
- Sossery, *sb.* sorcery, 32. 6.
- Souch, *sb.* a soft whistling wind, 6. 519.
- Souerane, sovereign, *sb.* sovereign, 14. 2; 16. 170.
- Souerane, souerayne, souuerane, *a.* sovereign, 17. 104; 28. 129; 84. 64; etc.
- Sould, sowld, suld, sulde, *v.* should, 28. 5, 9; 60. 91; 67. 8; 80. 2; etc.
- Soume, *sb.* sum, 40. 10, 12.
- Soun, sounn, sovne, sowne, sonne, sound, *sb.* sound, song, music, 16. 57; 17. 47; 61. 22, 43; etc.
- Soun. See Sone, *sb.* and *adv.*
- Sound. See Soun.
- Sounder, Sowndir. See Sondir.
- Sounjie, sunjie, sonjie, *sb.* care, excuse, 25. 72; 40. 3.
- Soup, sweip, *v.* sweep, 67. 73.
- Soupill, *a.* supple, easily bent, 6. 96.
- Soust, *ppl. a.* seasoned with pickle, 28. 319; 92. 251. See Sawst.
- Souttar, Soutter. See Sowtar.
- Sovne. See Soun.
- Sowdan, 30. 19. See Soldane.
- Sowk, *sb.* suck, 3. 24.
- Sowkand. See Soik.
- Sowklar, *sb.* one who sucks (Dr Gregor), 3. 53. See Sucker.
- Sowld. See Sould.
- Sowm, *sb.* sum, debt, 66. 38.
- Sownyng, *ppl. a.* sounding, 14. 44.
- Sowp, *sb.* small quantity, spoonful: sowp and sowp, mouthful after mouthful, 8. 27.
- Sowp, *v.* sweep, 92. 214.
- Sowp, *v.* sup, 71. 45.
- Sowsit, *ppl. a.* See Sawst, Soust.
- Sowtar, sowttar, soutter, *sb.* souter, cobbler, mender of old shoes, shoemaker, 12. 31; 26. 4; 56. 57; etc.
- Sowttar lyk, *a.* like a shoemaker, 26. 46.
- Sox, sokkis, *sb. pl.* socks, 28. 272.
- Spair, spar, *v.* spare, 6. 39, 161; 60. 47; etc.
- Spais. See Space.
- Spak. See Speik.
- Spald, *sb.* shoulder, joint, 56. 64.
- Spane, Spain, 53. 19.
- Spane, *v.* wean, 3. 54. — Spanit, *ppl. a.* 3. 24.
- Spanjie pockis, *lues venerea*, 24. 30.
- Spanjie seyis, Spanish seas, 29. 69.
- Spar, Sparit. See Spair.
- Sparhalk, *sb.* sparrow-hawk, 37. 79.
- Spark, *sb.* spark, beau, 17. 24; 67. 18; etc.
- Spatt. See Spitt.
- Speche. See Speiche.
- Sped. See Speid.
- Spedyly, spedelie, *adv.* speedily, 6. 40; 92. 208.
- Speiche, speche, *sb.* speech, 6. 12, 239; etc.
- Speid, *sb.* speed, 37. 24.
- Speid, *v.* speed, have success, make haste, 79. 32; 49. 39; 89. 37; 92. 64; 98. 39; etc. — Sped, *pl. t.* 37. 79.
- Speik, speke, *v.* speak, 6. 161; 95. 9; 99. 7; etc.
- Speiking, *vbl. sb.* speaking, 81. 107.
- Speir, spere, *sb.* sphere, 83. 12; 85. 11; etc.
- Speir, *sb.* spear, spar, splinter, 67. 47; 97. 40; 89. 44; etc.
- Speir, *v.* ask, 6. 52; 28. 201; 92. 59, 192, 268; etc.
- Speirit. See Spreit.
- Speit, *sb.* spit, 92. 134.
- Speke. See Speik.

- Spelunk, *sb.* cave, 28. 443. Lat. *spelunca*.
 Spensie, fleis of, flies of Spain, cantharides, 44. 14.
 Spere. See Speir, *sb.* 1 and 2.
 Sperk. See Spark.
 Spew, *v.* vomit, 26. 59; 28. 398.
 Spill, *v.* lose, 47. 22.
 Spink, *sb.* chaffinch, 28. 200. See note.
 Spirituall state, the church, 98. 25.
 Spiriling, *sb.* sprats, 4. 95.
 Splene, *sb.* spleen, the seat of the affections, 16. 12; 17. 106; 79. 6; etc.
 Sport, *v.* enjoy, 92. 180, 405.
 Spottismuir, *pr. n.* 28. 437.
 Spousage, *sb.* marriage, 6. 155.
 Spowt, *sb.* discharge, 37. 104.
 Sprang. See Spring, *v.*
 Spray, *sb.* branch, 6. 29; etc.
 Spredding, *vbl. sb.* spreading, 28. 334.
 Spreid, *v.* spread, 17. 22; 28. 108; 51. 17. — Spred, *pt. t.* 17. 97.
 Spreit, spirit, spireit, spirit, *sb.* spirit, 6. 112; 17. 242; 29. 14; 71. 8; 92. 459; 103. 19.
 Sprend, *v.* spring suddenly. — Sprent, *pt. t.* 17. 242.
 Spreyth, *sb.* prey, booty, 67. 43.
 Spring, *sb.* leap, contest, tune, 35. 109; 37. 79.
 Sprunning, *v. pr. pp.* sticking out, projecting, 56. 40.
 Spryng. See Spring, *sb.* 1.
 Spulzeit, *v. pt. t., pl. pp.* carried off in spoil, despoiled, 6. 397; 28. 445.
 Spum, *sb.* foam, 89. 44.
 Spyce, *sb.* spice, sample, proof, 66. 19; 84. 71; 92. 40.
 Spynist, *a.* full spread, in full blossom, 6. 29.
 Spynnand, *v. pr. pp.* spinning, 34. 46.
 Sqwair, sqware, *a.* square, 17. 111; 29. 44.
 Squeill, *v.* squeal, 28. 39.
 Stacker, *v.* stagger, 23. 11, 17.
 Stafische, *a.* stubborn, 54. 17.
 Staif, *v.* stuff, thrust, 6. 486.
 Stagis, *sb. pl.* young horses, 28. 524.
 Staigis, *sb. pl.* stages, 36. 18.
 Stal, *v.* urinate, 29. 62.
 Stait, *sb.* state, 53. 37; 67. 28; 92. 351; etc.
 Staitelie, *adj.* stately, 92. 12.
 Stakkis, *sb.* stacks of grain, 28. 538.
 Stald, *v. pt. pp.* stalled, put into a stall, 56. 28.
 Stalkaris, *sb. pl.* poachers, rangers after deer, 28. 284.
 Stall. See Stele.
 Stall, staw, *sb.* stall in a stable, 53. 49; 56. 19, 33.
 Stanch, stench, *v.* staunch, 28. 191, 410.
 Stanchell, *sb.* the kestrel, 37. 82.
 Stand, *v.* stand, 61. 47; etc. — Stude, stud, stuid, 17. 268; 103. 20.
 Stane, *sb.* stone, 6. 140; 58. 47; 92. 508; etc.
 Stane, *v.* stone, 28. 344.
 Stang, *sb.* sting, 87. 10; penis, 3. 48.
 Stang, *v.* sting, 6. 266; 52. 28; 59. 9.
 Stank, *sb.* ditch, 92. 10.
 Stanneris, *sb. pl.* small stones in the bed of a river, gravel, 17. 36.
 Stant, *v. pr. t.* standest, 14. 11. See Stand.
 Stark, *a.* stiff, strong, 12. 77; 24. 21; 79. 64; etc.
 Starn, *sb.* stern, 28. 386.
 Starnis. See Stern.
 Start. See Stert.
 Starvit. See Stervis.
 Staw. See Stall.
 Stayr, *sb.* stair, 92. 518; etc.
 Sted, *v.* supply, help, press, 24. 12.
 Stedis. See Steid.
 Steid, *sb.* stead, place, farm, moment, 9. 41; 28. 541; 46. 93; 86. 139. — In stede, instead of, 28. 164.
 Steiddis, the United States of the Netherlands, 29. 106.
 Steidfast, *a.* steadfast, 78. 47.
 Steik, *v.* shut, close, 20. 46.
 Steill, *sb.* steel, 6. 340; 26. 81; etc.
 Steir. See Stere, *sb.*
 Steir, *sb.* helm, 89. 46. See Stere.
 Steir, *sb.* stir, commotion, 26. 51; 92. 472. — On steir, astir, 18. 78; 86. 121.

- Steir, *v.* stir, 20. 48; 28. 191; 99. 70.
 Steir, *v.* steer, guide, 1. 15; 36. 15; etc.
 Stelar, *sb.* thief, 26. 11.
 Stele. See Steill.
 Stele, *v.* steal, 28. 284, 500. — Stall, staw, *pl. t.* stole, 28. 524, 537. — Stollin, *pl. pp.* 26. 16.
 Stench, *v.* See Stanch.
 Stent, *v.* stretch, 16. 236. O. Fr. *estendre*.
 Stenje, *v.* stain, 81. 158.
 Ster. See Stern, *sb.*
 Ster. See Steir, *v.*
 Stere, steir, *sb.* helm, 28. 386, 396; 89. 46.
 Sterling. See Striulling.
 Stern, sterne, ster, *sb.* star, 17. 1, 36; 83. 3; 84. 53; 101. 26; etc.
 Stern, sterne, *a.* brave, dauntless, 17. 113; 25. 81.
 Stert, start, *v.* start, 6. 234; 46. 31; etc. — Start, stert, *pl. t.* 6. 339; 92. 478, 479, 529.
 Sterve, starve, *v.* starve, die, 37. 22; 47. 14.
 Stevin, stevyne, *sb.* voice, sound, shout, 27. 3; 35. 103; 58. 69; 84. 54.
 Stew, *sb.* dust, 6. 339.
 Stickit, *ppl. a.* choked, suppressed, 28. 196. See note.
 Stik, *v.* stick, stab, 12. 72.
 Stilis. See Style.
 Stink, *v.* stink. See Stynkand.
 Stirk, *sb.* ox, young bullock, 3. 54; 23. 17; 28. 524.
 Stirling. See Striulling.
 Stobo, *pr. n.* 60. 86.
 Stoip. See Stowp.
 Stoir, store, *sb.* store, 4. 18; 28. 538; 67. 59.
 Stok, *sb.* stock, 4. 18; 16. 151. — Stockis, *pl.* 24. 28.
 Stole, *sb.* stole, 37. 55.
 Stommok, stomok, *sb.* stomach, 6. 162; 26. 11, 52.
 Stone. See Stane, *sb.*
 Stoppell, *sb.* stopper, plug, 6. 339.
 Stoppit, *v. pl. t., pl. pp.* stopped, choked, filled, 2. 48; 6. 99.
 Store, *sb.* trouble, 84. 59.
 Store. See Stoir.
 Stound, *sb.* pang of sudden pain, 6. 109; 81. 157; 86. 98.
 Stound, *sb.* sound, noise, 6. 341.
 Stoure, stour, *sb.* onset, assault, battle, 17. 202; 60. 29; 61. 9; 62. 21; 85. 26; etc.
 Stowin. See Stele.
 Stowp, stoip, *sb.* a kind of pitcher, 8. 26; 92. 66.
 Stowt. See Stout.
 Strae. See Stray.
 Straik, strok, *sb.* stroke, 6. 234; 46. 49; 60. 35; etc.
 Straik. See Strik.
 Strait, *a.* straight, 92. 12.
 Straitit, *v. pl. t.* stretched, 86. 67.
 Strak. See Straik.
 Stramp, *v.* trample, 6. 493.
 Stranawer, Strenevern, *pr. n.* 56. 27; 23. 13.
 Strand, *sb.* current, 17. 43; 86. 37.
 Strand, *sb.* sea-beach, shore, 17. 61; 55. 14; 61. 52.
 Strang, strong, *a.* strong, 87. 13; 61. 9; etc.
 Stranth. See Strenth.
 Straucht, stricht, *a.* straight, 84. 35; 90. 1.
 Stra wispis, *sb. pl.* small bundles of straw put on the soles of boots or shoes, 28. 341.
 Stray, straw, stray breid, *sb.* breadth of a straw, 6. 234; 56. 52; 92. 104, 168. — Strais, *pl.* 28. 242.
 Streiche, *a.* stiff, affected, 65. 32.
 Streine, *v.* bind, 6. 59.
 Streit, stret, *sb.* street, 13. 37; 14. 35; etc.
 Strekour, *sb.* flatterer, 54. 17.
 Strem, *sb.* stream, 6. 519; 17. 28; etc.
 Strene, *v.* constrain, force, 8. 28; 26. 81.
 Strenevern. See Stranawer.
 Strenewite, strenuytie, *sb.* strength, 14. 19; 61. 93.
 Strange, *a.* strange, 25. 86; 101. 11.
 Strenth, *sb.* strength, 6. 171, 383; 56. 21; 99. 73; etc.
 Stret. See Streit.
 Stricht. See Straucht.

- Strik, stryk, straik, *v. inf.* strike, 6. 384; 37. 99; 70. 36; 92. 513; etc. — Straik, *pt. t.* 18. 68; 37. 84; etc. — Strikken, strikin, strikkin, *pt. pp.* 2. 66; 88. 33; 92. 542; etc.
- Striuilling, Stirling, Sterling, *pr. n.* 4. 6, 110; 23. 13; etc.
- Stro. See Stray.
- Strok. See Straik.
- Strong. See Strang.
- Strow, *v.* strew, 92. 215.
- Strumbell, strummel, strummall, strwmmill, *sb.* stumbler, stupid stuttering fellow, 3. 54; 23. 11; 54. 17, 62.
- Stryk. See Strik.
- Strynd, stryndie, *sb.* strain, race, breed, 28. 55, 194; 29. 30; 54. 21.
- Strypis of stieil, *sb. pl.* strips or bands of steel, 25. 37. See note.
- Stude, Stuid. See Stand.
- Studeying, *vbl. sb.* studying, 92. 341, 356.
- Study, studdy, stuthy, *sb.* anvil, stithy, 37. 52.
- Stuff, *sb.* material, 12. 38.
- Stuffet, *sb.* groom, lackey, 54. 17.
- Stuid. See Stand.
- Stunei, *v.* astonish, 6. 340.
- Sture, *a.* strong, 58. 63, see also note; as *adv.* 92. 357.
- Sturt, *sb.* trouble, vexation, 25. 31; 44. 6.
- Stychling, *vbl. sb.* rushing, rustling sound (Dr Gregor), 18. 78.
- Styld, *v. pt. p.* styled, named, placed, 28. 3, 239.
- Style, *sb.* mode of living, title, writing, 17. 68; 28. 450; 45. 41; 97. 22.
- Styng, *sb.* pole, 35. 100.
- Stynk, stink, *sb.* stink, 13. 9; 26. 57; 28. 200; 45. 48.
- Stynkand, stinkand, *ppl. a.* stinking, 13. 15; 25. 83.
- Stynt, *sb.* stint, stop, 37. 84.
- Stynt, *v.* stop, cease, 20. 6; 78. 29.
- Stynting, *vbl. sb.* stopping, ceasing, 28. 5.
- Sua, swa, *adv.* so, 32. 45; 80. 19; 92. 469.
- Suallow, *sb.* swallow (the bird), 16. 80.
- Subchettis, *sb. pl.* subjects, 73. 19.
- Subiect, *a.* under the power of, subdued, 17. 272; etc.
- Subjectit, *v. pt. pp.* subjected, 6. 327; 88. 20.
- Substance, substaunce, *sb.* means, 6. 337, 394; 14. 7, 45.
- Substantious, *a.* full of matter, weighty in meaning, 6. 248.
- Subtelte, subtilte, *sb.* cunning, trick, skill, 92. 17, 395.
- Subtillie, subtelly, subtelie, suttellie, *adv.* wisely, artfully, skilfully, 6. 254; 65. 48; 82. 14; 92. 163.
- Sucker, *sb.* sugar (?), 3. 53. See Sowklar.
- Suddane, *a.* sudden, 28. 10; 37. 46.
- Suddanly, suddanelie, suddainly, sudandlie, suddandlie, suddanlye, *adv.* suddenly, 17. 134, 141, 207, 232; 86. 8; 92. 394, 422; 97. 17; 99. 4.
- Sueir, sweir, *a.* lazy, 25. 70; 28. 66; 78. 85; etc.
- Sueird. See Sweyrd.
- Sueit. See Sweit, *a.*
- Suellit, *v. pt. pp.* swelled, 6. 167.
- Suely, *v.* swallow, 28. 164; 51. 6.
- Suer, Suere, Sueir. See Sweir.
- Suerf, *sb.* swoon, 6. 225.
- Suete, Suetar. See Sweit, *a.*
- Suetnes, *sb.* sweetness, 22. 15.
- Sueving, *vbl. sb.* dreaming, 17. 244.
- Suey, *v.* sway, turn to one side, 46. 104.
- Suffer. See Suffir.
- Sufficence, sufficience, sufficiency, plenty, content, 5. 26; 46. 110; 73. 1; 92. 402.
- Suffisance. See Sufficence.
- Suffragene, suffragane, *sb.* suffragan, one that stands in place of another, 16. 173; 84. 68.
- Sugeorne, *sb.* rest, 6. 176. — Sogeorne, 102. 31.
- Sugurit, suggurit, sugarat, *ppl. a.* sugared, sweet, 6. 7; 17. 263; 53. 9; 78. 13.
- Suld, Sulde. See Sould.
- Sum, *adv.* some, 6. 480; etc.

- Summondie, summondie, *sb. pl.*
 summons, 6. 319; 11. 29.
 Sumtyme, *adv.* sometime, 47. 42.
 Sunjie, *sb.* excuse, 40. 3. See
 Saunzie.
 Supernale, *a.* supernal, high, 88. 9.
 Superne, *a.* high, 84. 1; 102. 30.
 Super spendit, super expendit, *ppl.*
a. bankrupt, 6. 397; 11. 23.
 Suppand, *v. pr. pp.* sipping, 8. 4.
 Supple, *sb.* profit, help, 27. 35; 34.
 22; 48. 8.
 Supple, *v.* help, rescue, 60. 43.
 Suppois, *v.* suppose, 6. 293; 43.
 22; as *conj.* suppose, though, 47.
 41; 49. 9; etc.
 Suppryiss, *v.* get the better of, 9. 47.
 Suppryss, *sb.* violence, oppression,
 82. 7.
 Surcharge, *sb.* overcharge, 73. 19.
 Sure, seur, *a., adv.* sure, firm,
 surely, firmly, strongly, 6. 284;
 81. 76, 93; 89. 41.
 Surffet, *sb.* surfeit, 25. 96.
 Surrigianis, *sb. pl.* surgeons, 60.
 42.
 Sustene, *v.* sustain, maintain, 17.
 202; 79. 22; etc.
 Suth, south, *sb.* truth, 6. 157, 217,
 448; etc.
 Suth, swth, *a., adv.* true, truly, 92.
 383.
 Suthfast, *a.* true, speaking the truth,
 86. 43.
 Suttelly, *adv.* See Subtillie.
 Suttillar, *a.* more cunning, 6. 256.
 Swa, *conj.* so. See Sua.
 Swadrik. See Swetherik.
 Swage, *v.* assuage, allay, 55. 88.
 Swair. See Sweir.
 Swaittis, *sb.* new ale, 28. 66.
 Swak, *sb.* heavy dash, 86. 76.
 Swalme, *sb.* swelling, tumour, 6.
 167; 55. 88.
 Swan. See Swanne.
 Swane, *sb.* swain, common fellow,
 6. 226; 53. 31.
 Swanky, swanking, *sb.* active fellow,
 big strong fellow, 3. 26; 28. 66.
 Swanne, swan, *sb.* swan, 14. 28;
 43. 19; 51. 6.
 Swan-quhit, *a.* swan-white, 6. 243.
 Swap, *v.* draw, throw with violence.
 — Swapit of, *v. pt. t.* drank
 heartily, 6. 243. — Swappit, *pt.*
pp. huddled together, 28. 66.
 Sward, *sb.* sward, turf, 6. 520.
 Sweip, soup, sowp, *v.* sweep, 67.
 73; 92. 215.
 Sweir. See Sueir.
 Sweinjour, *sb.* idle sturdy vagabond,
 sluggard, 13. 44.
 Sweir, swer, *v.* swear, 6. 233; 48.
 47; etc. — Swair, swoir, swere,
 sweirit, *pt. t.* 2. 38; 12. 7, 86;
 92. 306, etc.
 Sweiring, *vbl. sb.* swearing, 81. 106.
 Sweirnes, *sb.* laziness, sloth, 25. 67.
 Sweit, *sb.* sweat, 86. 53.
 Sweit, sweitt, swet, swete, sueit,
 suete, *a.* sweet, 6. 28; 15. 9;
 35. 24; 63. 22; 78. 25; 100.
 15; etc.
 Sweitlie, *adv.* sweetly, 63. 45.
 Sweitnes, *sb.* sweetness, 4. 81.
 Swelleis. See Suelly.
 Sward. See Sweird.
 Swet, Swete, Swetar. See Sweit.
 Swetherik, Swadrik, *pr. n.* Sweden,
 29. 105.
 Sweuyng, *sb.* vision, 37. 3.
 Sweird, swerd, sueird, *sb.* sword,
 18. 10; 61. 69, 82.
 Swirk, *v.* spring with quickness, 16.
 84.
 Swnyie, *v.* make excuse, refuse, 61.
 31.
 Swoir. See Sweir, *v.*
 Swop. See Sweip.
 Sword. See Sweird.
 Swoun, swowne, *sb.* swoon, faint,
 6. 175; 26. 89.
 Swounce, swowne, *v.* swoon, faint,
 5. 14; 6. 225.
 Swth. See Suth.
 Swyfe, *v.* swive, copulate, 12. 67.
 Swyr, *sb.* a gorge between two
 hills, 6. 519.
 Swyth, *adv.* quickly, 37. 3; 64. 7;
 etc. A.-S. *swiþe*.
 Sych. See Sich.
 Sycht, sicht, *sb.* eyesight, sight, 6.
 449; 20. 35, 45.
 Syd, syde, *sb.* side, 28. 365; 31. 18;
 71. 16.
 Syd, *a.* long, 30. 3; as *adv.* 6. 196.

- Syght. See Sycht.
 Sygn, signe, syn, *sb.* sign, 6. 467 ; 84. 23 ; 87. 4.
 Syysis, *sb. pl.* sixes at dice, 12. 73.
 Syle. See Sile.
 Symbilyne, *sb.* cymbal, 85. 15.
 Symmer, somer, *sb.* summer, 28. 251 ; 59. 16 ; 71. 10, 49 ; *attr.* 66. 30 ; 89. 26.
 Symone Magus, *pr. n.* 60. 32.
 Symonyte, *sb.* one guilty of simony, 28. 173.
 Sympill, *a.* See Sempill.
 Syn, syne, sin, *sb.* sin, 6. 97 ; 54. 29 ; 67. 33 ; etc.
 Syne. See Sygn.
 Syne, syn, *adv.* then, afterwards, 17. 100 ; 44. 9 ; 92. 363 ; etc.
 Synk and sise, cinque and six at dice, five and six, 100. 37.
 Syphareit, *v. pp.* cancelled out, separated, 28. 77.
 Sypher, syphir, *sb.* cipher, 6. 184 ; 51. 20.
 Syre, *sb.* man, 6. 145, 218, 337 ; 17. 196.
 Syse, syiss, *sb.* time (repetition), 17. 101 ; 82. 2.

 Ta, *num. a.* — The ta=the one, 79. 9.
 Tabernakle, *sb.* tabernacle, body, 84. 16.
 Tabile, tabill, tabell, table, *sb.* table, 6. 34, 38 ; 54. 51 ; etc.
 Tag and tatter, in perfect rags, 25. 115.
 Taid, *sb.* toad, 28. 455.
 Taik, tak, tane, *v.* take, 6. 281 ; 12. 52 ; 81. 50 ; 97. 12 ; 99. 77 ; etc. — Tuke, tuk, tuik, towk, *pt.* 1. 17. 187, 222 ; 40. 11 ; 45. 49 ; 92. 336 ; etc. — Tane, tein, tone, *pt. pp.* 6. 179 ; 56. 39 ; 78. 102.
 Taikin, *sb.* token, 36. 20.
 Tail, taill, tayle, *sb.* tail, train, 2. 10 ; 6. 266 ; 7. 12 ; 67. 73 ; etc.
 Taidl, *ppl. a.* having a tail, 2. 17.
 Taill, tale, *sb.* tale, argument, 6. 38, 246 ; 78. 29 ; 97. 35 ; etc.
 Tailye, *sb.* tally, account, 28. 382.
 Tailjeour, tailjour, teljour, *sb.* tailor, 13. 36 ; 26. 4, 7, 18, 25, 70 ; 27. 24 ; etc.
 Taing is, *sb.* tongs, 31. 14.
 Tais, taiss, *sb.* toes, 27. 19 ; 29. 45 ; 54. 54.
 Taist, *v.* taste, 4. 82, 85.
 Tait, *a.* active, quick, 67. 39.
 Tak, Takis, Takkis. See Taik.
 Takaris, takkaris, *sb. pl.* thieves, 26. 11 ; 49. 33.
 Takkis, *sb. pl.* See Tax.
 Takkis, *sb.* leases, farms, 28. 541 ; 86. 69.
 Taklit, *v. pt. pp.* provided with tackle, rigged, 89. 41.
 Tald. See Tell.
 Talis. See Taill.
 Tane. See Taik.
 Tane, thane, ta, *pron.* that one, 8. 3 ; 55. 83 ; 79. 9.
 Tap, *sb.* head. — Tap our taill, head over heels, 92. 549.
 Tardation, *sb.* delay, 98. 35.
 Tarmegantis, *sb. pl.* termagants, bold quarrelsome persons, 25. 115.
 Tarsall, *sb.* the male of the peregrine falcon, 37. 81.
 Tarter, Tartarus, *pr. n.* the place of eternal punishment, 85. 20.
 Tartary, *pr. n.* 37. 5.
 Tauch, *sb.* cord (Sch.), grease, tallow (S.T.S.), 28. 373. See note.
 Taucht. See Teiche.
 Tauld, Tawld. See Tell.
 Tavernneir, *sb.* tavern keeper, 12. 46.
 Tax, takkis, *sb. pl.* nails, 86. 69.
 Tayle. See Tail.
 Teching, teiching, *vbl. sb.* teaching, 6. 507 ; 81. 34.
 Tedder, *sb.* tether, rope, 28. 304.
 Tegir, *sb.* tiger, 87. 11. — Tygiris, tigiris, *pl.* 6. 261 ; 28. 455.
 Tehe ! giggling exclamation, 3. 22.
 Teiche, *v.* teach, 45. 13 ; 48. 58. — Teichit, *pt. t.* taught, 45. 40 ; 97. 27. — Taucht, *pt. pp.* 78. 22.
 Teiching. See Teching.
 Tein. See Taik.
 Teind, *sb.* the tenth, 81. 82.
 Teine, *sb.* loss, hence vexation, rage, 86. 25.

- Teiris, teris, *sb. pl.* tears, 6. 439; 20. 32; etc.
- Teirrand, 28. 211. See Tirr.
- Teith, *sb. pl.* teeth, 87. 11; 29. 44.
- Tell, *v.* tell, 6. 151, 217; etc. — Tald, tauld, tawld, *pl. t.* 2. 2; 92. 83; 99. 12. — Tauld, told, *pl. pp.* 14. 39; 56. 5; 69. 3.
- Teljour, Teljouris. See Tailjeour.
- Teme, tume, tome, *v.* empty, pour out, 25. 64; 28. 168, 541; 35. 47; 65. 39; 87. 36.
- Tempand, *v. pr. pp.* tempting, 12. 2.
- Tempill, *sb.* temple, 85. 19.
- Tene, teyne, *sb.* anger, rage, vexation, misery, 6. 229; 55. 69; 84. 47; 86. 25. A.-S. *teoma*.
- Tene, teyne, *v.* annoy, enrage, 8. 22.
- Tennandis. See Tennentis.
- Tennentis, tennandis, *sb. pl.* tenants, 49. 11; 66. 30; 67. 62.
- Tent, *sb.* care, attention, heed, 81. 30; etc.
- Ter, *sb.* tar, 28. 95.
- Terand, *sb.* tyrant, 86. 25.
- Teris. See Teiris.
- Termes, termis, *sb. pl.* words, 17. 70, 257; etc.
- Termegant, *pr. n.* 28. 180.
- Tern, *sb.* trouble, 84. 7. — Terne, as *attr.* wrothful, fierce, 6. 261.
- Tersis, *sb. pl. penes* (Dr Gregor), 25. 88.
- Tertara Termagorum, 28. 200.
- Tesment, testment, *sb.* testament, last will, 35. 117; 99. 71.
- Test, *sb.* witness, protest, 18. 7.
- Test, *v.* taste, 8. 13.
- Teuch, *a.* See Twch.
- Teyne. See Tene, *sb.* and *v.*
- Thae, Thai. See Thay.
- Thaim. See Tham.
- Thair, ther, *pron.* their, 6. 264; 17. 11; etc.
- Thair, thar, thare, there, ther, *adv.* there, 6. 161; 17. 57; 28. 1; etc. — Thairfurth, from that place, 18. 66. — Thare down, down in that place, 28. 132. — Therfra, away from, different from, 45. 10; 53. 9. — Thirtill, thereto, 92. 484.
- Thairfoir, thairfor, *conj.* therefore, 24. 31; 81. 149; etc.
- Thair selfis, *pron.* themselves, 76. 27.
- Tham, thame, thaim, *pron.* them, 17. 158; 24. 12; 26. 92; etc. — Tham selfis, themselves, 24. 21. — Thame self, 60. 43. — Thame selffe, 5. 20.
- Than, thane, *adv.* then, 17. 133, 139; 56. 2, 14.
- Thane. See Tane.
- Thank, thonk, *v.* thank, 17. 99, 101; etc.
- Thar. See Thir.
- Thar, Thare. See Thair, *adv.*
- Thare down. See Thair, *adv.*
- Thar of. See Thair, *adv.*
- Thay, thai, thae, *pron.* they, those, 17. 128, 205; 25. 115; 54. 71; 67. 33; 86. 25; etc.
- Thef, theif, theiff, *sb.* thief, 28. 121; 34. 32; etc. — Theiffis, theivis, *pl.* 54. 22; 67. 41; etc.
- Theologis, theologgis, *sb.* theologians, 60. 38; 68. 13.
- Ther. See Thir.
- Ther. See Thair, *pron.* and *adv.*
- There. See Thair, *adv.*
- Therfra. See Thair, *adv.*
- Thesaurer, thesaurair, *sb.* treasurer, 50. 11; 56. 67; etc.
- Thewis, *sb. pl.* qualities, dispositions, 6. 119; 48. 51. A.-S. *theawas*.
- Theyis, *sb. pl.* thighs, 29. 70.
- Thift, *sb.* theft, 98. 21.
- Think, thynk, *v.* think, 6. 46, 126; etc. — Thought, thocht, thoct, *pl. t.* 6. 329; 7. 27; etc.
- Thir, thar, ther, *pron.* these, 17. 80, 127; 54. 10.
- Thirsill. See Thrissil.
- This. See Thus.
- Thiss, this, *pron.* this, 17. 269; 45. 4; etc.
- Thocht, thocht, *sb.* thought, 6. 389, 411; etc.
- Thocht, thocht, thought, *conj.* although, 6. 135, 144, 187; etc.
- Thocht, Thoght. See Think.
- Thoght, Thoghtis. See Thocht, *sb.*
- Thoill, thole, *v.* suffer, endure, allow, 6. 231; 14. 215; 28. 14; 29. 55; 33. 13; etc.
- Thole, Thold, Tholit. See Thoill.

- Thone. See Than, *adv.*
 Thonk. See Thank, *v.*
 Thou, Thoue. See Thow.
 Thought. See Thocht, *conj.*
 Thowm, *sb.* thumb, 40. 7.
 Thra, *a.* as *adv.* eagerly, boldly, 6. 195.
 Thraif, *sb.* two stooks of grain, twenty-four sheaves, 23. 55.
 Thraip, *v.* thrive, 12. 64.
 Thrang, *sb.* throng, crowd, press, 6. 488; 55. 52.
 Thraw, *v.* swarm, 28. 345.
 Thraward, *a.* twisted, perverse, 28. 244.
 Thre, thrie, three, *num. a.* three, 6. 34; 63. 25; etc. — Be sic thre, 27. 27; cf. Seven.
 Threidbair, *a.* threadbare, 28. 30; 93. 19.
 Threid, thred, *sb.* thread, 17. 62; 63. 43.
 Threip, *v.* threap, assert persistently, 7. 5.
 Thrid, *num. a.* third, 81. 61.
 Thrif, thryff, *v.* thrive, 6. 488; 46. 91.
 Thrift, *sb.* property, success, 28. 379; 36. 48; 56. 55.
 Thriftaris. See Thristar.
 Thrill, *sb.* slave, thrall, 69. 12.
 Thrimlaris, *sb. pl.* those that press forward in a crowd, 55. 47.
 Thring, *v.* push violently, 84. 17; 92. 134. — Thrungin, *pl. pp.* 86. 46.
 Thrise, thryss, *adv.* thrice, 92. 346; 95. 6.
 Thrissil, thirsill, *sb.* thistle, 16. 129; 43. 22.
 Thrist, *sb.* thirst, 7. 5, 16.
 Thrist, *v.* press, squeeze, 36. 28; 92. 164.
 Thrist, *v.* thirst, 50. 7, 13.
 Thristar, *sb.* thruster, 55. 47.
 Thristy, *a.* thirsty, 7. 36; 81. 27.
 Throip, *pr. n.* (?), 28. 188.
 Throppil, *sb.* throats, 29. 108.
 Thrott, throt, throte, *sb.* throat, 6. 335; 25. 65; 52. 19; etc.
 Throu, throw, thruch, thrwch, thrucht, through, *prep.* through, 17. 24, 28; 18. 81; 20. 14; 49. 38; 81. 102, 157; etc.
 Thrungin. See Thring.
 Thrwch. See Throu.
 Thryff. See Thrif.
 Thryiss. See Thrise.
 Thryse scheild, *a.* branded as a criminal three times, 28. 30.
 Thunner, thundir, *sb.* thunder, 26. 35; 29. 54.
 Thus, this, thuss, *adv.* thus, 6. 358; 18. 82; 32. 46; 34. 45; etc.
 Thy. See Thi.
 Thyn. See Thin.
 Thyne, thine, *pron.* thy, thine, 76. 5, 11; etc.
 Thyne furth, *adv.* thenceforth, from that time forward, 33. 19.
 Thynkand. See Think.
 Thy self. See Thi.
 Till, *prep.* to, 4. 80; 81. 49; etc.
 Timberallis, *sb. pl.* timbrels, 63. 45.
 Time. See Tyme.
 Tine, Tint. See Tyne.
 Tinsale. See Tynsall.
 Tirly (?), 3. 46.
 Tirr, *v.* snarl, 28. 211.
 Tirrant, tirrand, tirrane, *sb.* tyrant, 28. 170, 211 (?); 60. 25; 86. 25; 101. 17.
 Tirve, *v.* strip, 86. 23; 33. 57.
 Tithing, tithingis, *pl. sb.* news, tidings, 46. 95; 100. 18.
 Tit vp, *v.* pull up by a jerk, 49. 28.
 To-breik, *v.* break to pieces (intensive form of brek), 55. 81.
 Tocher, *sb.* as *attr.* dowry, 29. 167.
 Tod, *sb.* fox, 2. 3, 15; 28. 456; etc.
 Todil, *v.* toddle, 2. 11.
 Togiddir, togidder, *adv.* together, 6. 59; 26. 69; etc.
 Tolbuyth, *sb.* tolbooth, prison, 55. 60.
 Tome, *a.* empty, 28. 541.
 Tomit. See Teme.
 To-forrow, *adv.* before, 16. 188.
 To morne, *sb.* to-morrow, 75. 10; 88. 38.
 Tone, toun, *sb.* tune, piece of music, 13. 29; 46. 16; 41. 16.
 Tone, *sb. pl.* toes, 28. 150.
 Tone, *sb.* tun, barrel, paunch, 28. 150, 168.

- Toppe-royall, *sb.* top-sails, top-gallants, 14. 30.
 Torkin, *v.* harden, 3. 48.
 Tortch, *sb.* torch, 25. 87.
 To-schuke, *v.* *pl.* *t.* of to-schaik, shake, 17. 231.
 Tother, tothir, tothair, tuder, *pron.* other, 6. 84; 8. 11; 78. 12; 79. 10.
 Totum, *sb.* all, 52. 74.
 Toune, toun, tovine, town, townie, *sb.* town, 56. 23; 35. 36; 72. 27; 92. 21; etc.
 Tounge, tovnge, towng, tong, tonge, tung, *sb.* tongue, 6. 466; 14. 39; 17. 71, 260; 20. 44, 48; 64. 47; etc.
 Tour, *sb.* tower, 60. 30; 92. 12; etc.
 Tovne. See Toune.
 Tovng. See Tounge.
 Towart, *prep.* (time) toward, 17. 223; etc.
 Towdy, *sb.* *pudenda*, 3. 48.
 Towis, *sb.* *pl.* ropes, 28. 388.
 Towk. See Taik.
 Town, townie, townes. See Toune.
 Townage, *a.* belonging to the town (Dr Gregor), 18. 39; cf. Townyche.
 Towng. See Tounge.
 Townyche, *a.* townish, having the manners of one living in town, 3. 10. See note.
 Towr. See Tour.
 Towsy, *sb.* a tawdry uncultivated person, slattern, 65. 32.
 Trace, *sb.* row, file, chain, 46. 26.
 Traikit, *v.* *pl.* *pp.* fatigued, exhausted, in a weak state of health, 28. 254.
 Traill, Sandy, *pr. n.* 60. 69.
 Traist, *sb.* trust, 60. 25; 97. 7; etc.
 Traist, trest, *a.* trusty, true, 6. 159; 9. 28.
 Traist, Traistand. See Trest.
 Traitour, Traitouris. See Tratour.
 Trak, *v.* roar, 46. 112.
 Tramort, *sb.* dead body, 25. 83; 28. 289.
 Tramp, *v.* tread, 6. 493.
 Trane, *sb.* vow, 72. 15.
 Trane, trayne, *sb.* snare, 53. 7; 84. 66.
 Trap, *sb.* trap-door, 92. 519; etc.
 Trappit, *v.* *pl.* *pp.* decked in trappings, 56. 20.
 Trappours, *sb.* *pl.* ornamental housings, 56. 63, 74.
 Tratlar, *sb.* idle talker, 60. 10.
 Tratling, *ppl. a.* tattling, babbling, 65. 39.
 Tratour, traitour, traytour, *sb.* traitor, 25. 46; 28. 170, 499; etc.
 Trattil, *v.* tattle, 28. 481.
 Travale, travell, *sb.* travel, journey, 84. 35; 92. 65.
 Travall, travail, *sb.* labour, 78. 31, 116.
 Trawe, *sb.* device, 6. 124.
 Traytoure. See Tratour.
 Trayne. See Trane.
 Tre, tree, *sb.* tree, the cross, 49. 28; 81. 143; 95. 2; etc. — Treis, *pl.* 17. 27; etc. — The stocks, pillory, gallows (?), 28. 496.
 Trechour, *a.* cozening, cheating, 28. 55.
 Treit, *v.* treat, entertain, manage, govern, address, 6. 280; 13. 64; 63. 60; 70. 42; 93. 6, 34.
 Treit, *v.* obtain by entreaty, 48. 14.
 Trentalis, *sb.* thirty masses, hence a great number, 28. 487.
 Tressis, *sb.* *pl.* tresses, 6. 19; etc.
 Tressit, *ppl. a.* tressed, tied in tresses, 17. 140; etc.
 Tressonable, *a.* full of treason, 28. 209.
 Tressone, tressoun, *sb.* treason, 34. 2; 38. 17; etc.
 Trest. See Traist, *a.*
 Trest, traist, *v.* trust, 36. 19; 92. 430; 98. 29; etc.
 Tresure, tresor, tresur, tresour, tressour, *sb.* treasure, 76. 8, 16, 40; 81. 126; 87. 39; etc.
 Tretabill, *a.* tractable, compliant, 6. 261.
 Treuth, Treuthe. See Trewth.
 Trevmphe, *sb.* triumph, 103. 27.
 Trew, traw, *sb.* device, 6. 124.
 Trew, *a.* true, 81. 85; etc.
 Trewly, trewlie, *adv.* truly, 35. 7; 64. 28.

- Trewth, treuth, treuthe, *sb.* truth, 35. 7; 71. 22; 72. 30; etc.
 Tribbill, *sb.* treble, 2. 19.
 Trigedie, *sb.* tragedy, 60. 59.
 Trimlye, *adv.* neatly, 23. 31.
 Trimmill. See Trymble.
 Trist. See Tryst.
 Troch, troche, trouche, *sb.* trough, 92. 203, 338, 493; etc.
 Trone, *sb.* public beam, place for weighing heavy goods, 13. 24.
 Trone, *sb.* throne, 85. 13.
 Trone, *v.* throne, enthrone, 28. 496.
 Trop. See Trap.
 Trouble. See Truble.
 Trow, *v.* believe, pretend, 6. 238, 280; 26. 108; etc. — Trowit, trowd, *pl. t.* 2. 40; 40. 16.
 Trowane, *sb.* truant, vagabond, 28. 161.
 Trubill, *v.* trouble, 70. 6. — Trublitt, *pl. t., pl. pp.* put into confusion, afflicted, 29. 36; 36. 21; 60. 2.
 Truble, trubbill, trouble, *sb.* trouble, 58. 32; 71. 19; 91. 7; etc.
 Trulis, *sb.* a kind of game, 67. 22. See note.
 Trumpir, trumpour, *sb.* deceiver, trumpour, 25. 28; 28. 30, 170, 266; 48. 52.
 Try, *v.* try. — Tryid, tryit, *pl. pp.* tried, convicted, 28. 161; 55. 1.
 Tryackill, tryacle, *sb.* treacle, medicine, electuary, 20. 26; 55. 87.
 Trymbill, trymmel, trymmyll, trimmill, *v.* tremble, 3. 20; 28. 9; 86. 83, 138; 87. 5. — Trymlit, trymbillit, trymmylt, *pl. t.* 25. 46; 85. 31.
 Trymmyll, Trymlit. See Trymble.
 Tryst, *sb.* appointment, 6. 124; 39. 13.
 Tua. See Twa.
 Tuder. See Tother.
 Tug, *sb.* pull, 37. 81.
 Tug, *v.* tug, pull, 37. 69.
 Tuke, Tuk, Tuik. See Taik.
 Tumbill, *v. imp.* tumble, 92. 499.
 Tume. See Teme.
 Tumlit. See Tumbill.
 Tung, Tungis. See Tounge.
 Tuo. See Twa.
 Turattis, *sb. pl.* turrets, 92. 12.
 Turss, turse, *v.* carry, 11. 38; 28. 152; 40. 18; 92. 504; etc.
 Turtour, *sb.* turtle-dove, 6. 262; 20. 37.
 Tute mowitt, *a.* having the under-jaw projecting, 33. 6.
 Tutiullus, *pr. n.* a fiend, 28. 161.
 — Tutivillaris, *pl.* fiends, 67. 76.
 Tuyse. See Twyiss.
 Twa, tway, tua, tuo, two, *num. a.* two, 2. 52; 3. 59; 6. 99, 159; 8. 2; 86. 81; etc. — Twane, *num. a.* 16. 172.
 Twch, *a.* tough, 2. 24; 28. 543.
 Twell, twelve, *num. a.* twelve, 27. 1; 28. 439.
 Twich, *v.* touch, 2. 39; 28. 150.
 Twichand, *pp. a.* touching, caustic, biting, 6. 303.
 Twiching, *vbl. sb.* the sense of touch, 81. 12.
 Twme. See Tome.
 Two. See Twa.
 Twyiss, tuyse, *adv.* twice, 6. 303; 48. 9; etc.
 Ty, *v.* tie, 86. 69.
 Tyd, tyde, *sb.* tide, time, water, 29. 64; 37. 124; 70. 6; etc.
 Tyd, *v.* belong, befall, 6. 246.
 Tyding. See Tything.
 Tygris. See Tegur.
 Tyk, tyke, *sb.* dog, 23. 48; 28. 301; 65. 14; 97. 10.
 Tympane, *sb.* a musical instrument, 85. 15.
 Tyne, tyne, tine, *v.* lose, 11. 31; 13. 4; 33. 22; 41. 24; etc. — Tynt, *pl. t.* 26. 20. — Tint, tynt, *pl. pp.* 17. 212; 28. 542; 68. 5; etc.
 Tynsall, tinsale, *sb.* loss, 28. 20; 74. 26.
 Tynt. See Tyne.
 Tyran, Tyrand. See Tirrant.
 Tyresum, *a.* tiresome, 53. 82.
 Tyrlie myrlie, *sb.* plaything, pet, 3. 46.
 Tyss, *v.* entice, draw, 54. 29.
 Tyt, tyte, *adv.* quickly, 29. 100; 55. 87.
 Tything, tythings, tydingis, *sb. pl.* tidings, 11. 3, 8, 14, 28; etc.

- Uglie, *vgly*, *a.* ugly, 25. 82; 56. 58; etc.
- Ugsum, *a.* ugly, 89. 20.
- Unabaisitly. See Vnabaisitly. — Other compounds with Un- see under Vn-, Wn-.
- Under. See Vnder.
- Ungracious, *a.* unbecoming, 29. 164.
- Unhelit, *a.* not healed, 80. 22.
- Unplane, *a.* deceitful, 53. 11.
- Unreist, *misread* for nureist, 97. 6.
- Upoun. See Vpon, Wpon. — Other compounds with Up- see under Vp-, Wp-.
- Uther, uthir, vther, vthir, vder, vdder, vdir, owther, *a.* other, 6. 59; 25. 61; 28. 71; 52. 31; 55. 81; 56. 45; 72. 39; etc.
- Vacand, *a.* vacant, 98. 26.
- Vacandis, *sb. pl.* those who are free, without mates, 6. 206.
- Vaill, vale, *sb.* vale, valley, 17. 248; 78. 28; etc.
- Vailyeant, Vailjeand. See Valjeand.
- Vaine. See Vane.
- Vaistie, *a.* desolate, 25. 24. See note.
- Vakit, *v. pt. t.* were vacant, 50. 16.
- Valay, *sb.* valley, 92. 22.
- Vale. See Waill.
- Vale, *v.* See Wale.
- Vall, *sb.* well, fountain, 63. 7.
- Valjeand, valjeant, vailyeant, vailjeand, valiant, valyeant, valyeand, *a.* valiant, 6. 183; 32. 11; 61. 4, 19, 59; 55. 7; 62. 9.
- Valjeandly, valiantlie, *adv.* with vigour, 6. 431.
- Valyeandnes, valyeantnes, *sb.* vigour, bravery, energy, 6. 339; 61. 93.
- Vane, *sb.* vein, 36. 35, 74; 37. 21.
- Vane, vaine, *a.* vain, empty, 6. 431; 68. 8; etc.
- Vane glory, *sb.* vanity, 78. 92.
- Vaneis, *v.* vanish, 45. 48.
- Vantar, *sb.* vaunting, 67. 51.
- Variance, varians, *sb.* disagreement, 21. 6; 44. 17; 92. 371; etc.
- Variant, variant, *ppl. a.* varying, 16. 1; 17. 123; etc.
- Varite, *sb.* truth, 78. 100.
- Varld. See Warld.
- Varlot, werlot, *sb.* servant, 26. 40; 28. 43.
- Vassalage, *sb.* valour, 61. 10, 59.
- Vax. See Wax.
- Vder, Vderis, Vdder, Vdir. See Uther.
- Velth. See Welth.
- Veluet, velvet, *sb.* velvet, 14. 36; 63. 12. — Veluet cramase, velvet cloth of a crimson colour, 63. 13.
- Vengeable, *a.* excessive, revengeful (?), 81. 140.
- Vengence, vengeance, *sb.* punishment, 34. 30; 40. 42; etc.
- Venim, venome, vennaum, *sb.* venom, 6. 166; 28. 10; 55. 85.
- Vennemous, *a.* venomous, 28. 75.
- Vennesoun, *sb.* venison, 66. 19.
- Vent. See Went.
- Vent, *sb.* belch, 6. 166.
- Veraly, verralie, verely, *adv.* truly, verily, 32. 52; 52. 57; 60. 90.
- Verifeit, *v. pt. pp.* verified, 28. 114.
- Verite, veretie, *sb.* truth, 9. 69; 103. 23.
- Verry, verey, verray, verrie, *a.* true, real, 12. 7; 22. 19; 41. 9; 97. 2.
- Vertew, vertu, wertew, *sb.* virtue, power, 6. 189; 20. 40; 28. 61; etc.
- Vertuousnes, *sb.* dexterity, 6. 295.
- Veseit. See Vissy.
- Vesper, *sb.* the evening star, Venus, 17. 2.
- Vgly, Vglye. See Uglie.
- Victor, victour, wictour, *sb.* victor, 6. 326; 61. 4, 20; etc.
- Victory, *sb.* victory, 103. 27.
- Victryce, *sb.* victress, 84. 63.
- Vilipentioun, *sb.* the act of vilifying, 81. 116.
- Virgene, virgin, virgine, wirgin, *sb.* virgin, 4. 30, 46; 14. 47; 17. 154; 84. 11, 32; 85. 44.
- Virginall, *a.* belonging to a virgin, 84. 79; 85. 1.
- Virgynis, Virgyns. See Virgene.
- Virrok, *a.* knotted, 54. 54.
- Virry, *v.* worry, choke, 44. 24.
- Vis. See Wise, *v.*
- Visar, *sb.* visor, 61. 76.

- Vissy, *v.* visit, 4. 72.—Veseit, *pt. t.* 81. 28.
- Vitnes, *sb.* witness, 54. 73.
- Vmbrakile, *sb.* shade, 84. 20.
- Vmquhile, *adv.* lately, 61 (heading).
- Vnabaisitly, *adv.* unabashed, without fear, 17. 194.
- Vnblist, *a.* unblest, 26. 99.
- Vncow, *a.* unknown, 44. 13.
- Vncunnandly, *a.* unknowingly, unintentionally, involuntarily, 37. 101.
- Vndemit, *a.* unjudged, 65. 5, 10, 20, 30, 35, 50.
- Vnder, *vndir*, under, *prep.* under, 6. 419; 17. 89; 60. 22; etc.
- Vndertaker, *sb.* undertaker, 46. 87.
- Vndirstand, *vnderstand*, *v.* understand, 28. 105; 49. 20; etc.
- Vndo, *v.* kill, ruin, 18. 89; 28. 213.
- Vndocht, *sb.* coward, weak creature, 28. 156.
- Vndoing, *sb.* undoing, ruin, 92. 355.
- Vndynd, *a.* without dinner, 52. 14.
- Vnneiss, *vnese*, *adv.* scarcely, 86. 45; 95. 6.
- Vnevin, *adv.* uneven, to one side, 46. 96.
- Vnfaidit, *a.* unfaded, 77. 34.
- Vnfulzeit, *a.* undefiled (?), not exhausted (?), 6. 62. See Fulzeit.
- Vnɔoun, *sb.* onion, 3. 53.
- Vnicornis, *unicornis*, *sb. pl.* unicorns, gold coins, 16. 109; 53. 78.
- Vnkend, *a.* unknown, 9. 47; 27. 9.
- Vnknawin, *a.* unknown, 92. 130, 426.
- Vnkouth, *a.* uncouth, strange, 6. 528.
- Vnkyndness, *sb.* unkindness, 74. 31.
- Vnleisum, *a.* unlawful, 49. 16.
- Vnluffit, *a.* unloved, 6. 498.
- Vnmenzeit, *a.* unmaimed, without pain, 81. 155.
- Vnmerciabie, *a.* unmerciful, 6. 329.
- Vnmercifull, *a.* unmerciful, 60. 25.
- Vnmmyndful, *a.* unmindful, 11. 47.
- Vnquit, *vnquyt*, *a.* unrewarded, without receiving payment, 47. 41; 79. 67.
- Vnrestorit, *a.* unrestored, 58. 64.
- Vnrewairdit, *a.* unrewarded, 46. 110.
- Vnsall, *a.* unhallowed, 67. 69.
- Vnsatiable, *vnsasiable*, *a.* unsatiable, 25. 92; 49. 38.
- Vnseyne, *a.* unseen, 84. 39.
- Vnsicker, *a.* uncertain, 75. 3.
- Vnslane, *a.* unslain, 37. 20.
- Vnslaipit, *a.* restless, 42. 9.
- Vnspaynit, *a.* unweaned, 3. 36.
- Vnspyt, *a.* unnoticed, 6. 427.
- Vnstable, *a.* unstable, 17. 123; 28. 211.
- Vnstedfastnes, *sb.* unsteadfastness, fickleness, 95. 19.
- Vnswpit, *a.* without supper, 28. 414.
- Vntill, *prep.* to, 63. 59.
- Vnto, *prep.* unto, 17. 55, 236; etc.
- Vntrew, *a.* untrew, 6. 258; 94. 13; etc.
- Vnweildable, *a.* unwieldy, 25. 98.
- Vnwittering, *prep.* unknown to, 81. 138.
- Vnworthy, *vnworthie*, *a.* unworthy, 55. 26; etc.
- Vnwyce, *a.* unwise, 67. 59.
- Voce, *sb.* voice, 6. 302; 65. 4; etc.
- Vod, *a.* mad, 38. 18.
- Vode, *a.* void, free, 86. 97.
- Voxe, Vox. See Wax.
- Voyder, *sb.* dispeller, 102. 35.
- Vp, *prep., adv.* up, 17. 84, 236; 92. 290; etc.
- Vpaland, *vpoland*, *wpaland*, *vp-*landis, *vpolandis*, *a.* uplandish, highland, rustic, unpolished, 11. 1; 28. 333; 32. 19; 52. 71.
- Vp-bricht, *a.* perfectly bright, 91. 19.
- Vp-daw, *v.* dawn, 6. 512.
- Vpdost, *v. pt. pp.* dressed up, 28. 416.
- Vp-flureiss, *v.* spring up, flourish, 16. 166.
- Vphe, *vphie*, *v.* raise up, exalt, uphold, 41. 8; 48. 3; 81. 52.—Vpheytt, *pt. pp.* 61. 5.
- Vpon, *vpoun*, *vpone*, *upoun*, *prep.* upon, 4. 54; 17. 20, 51; 19. 9; etc.
- Vpper, *a.* upper, 92. 22.
- Vpplane, *a.* very plain, rustic, 72. 3. See Vpaland.

- Vpricht, *adv.* upright, 101. 33.
 Vpryss, wprise, *v.* rise up, 16. 29; 42. 11; etc. — Vpraiss, upraiss, 18. 176; 92. 329.
 Vpsitt, Wpsitt, *v.* sit upright, 26. 51.
 Vpskail, *v.* put in motion, throw up, 67. 74.
 Vpskipp, *v.* to be turned up, 33. 8. See Skip.
 Vpspreid, *v.* spread in flower, 17. 59. — Vpspred, *pt. pp.* 6. 29.
 Vpspring, *v.* upspring, spring up, 72. 2; etc. — Vpsprungin, *pt. pp.* 6. 412.
 Vpstude, *v. pt. t.* stood up, 16. 15. See Stand.
 Vpwart, *adv.* upward, 83. 42.
 Vp-with, at the, at the critical point (Dr Gregor), 6. 401.
 Vs, ws, *pron.* us, 6. 65; etc.
 Vsche, *v.* go out, 92. 130. See Ische.
 Vse, *sb.* use, 53. 22.
 Vse, *v.* use, 17. 126; 28. 18; etc.
 Vther, Vthir, Vthiris. See Uther.
 Vwk, *sb.* week, 6. 177. See Owk.
 Vyce, vyss, vice, *sb.* vice, 34. 1, 2; 54. 30; 81. 17; etc.
 Vyle, vyll, *a.* vile, mean, 13. 36; 81. 17; etc.
 Vysdome, *sb.* wisdom, 54. 12.

 Wa, *sb.* woe, 6. 213, 288; etc.
 Wa, *sb.* wall, 5. 11.
 Wachman, *sb.* outlaw (Dr Gregor), 28. 271.
 Wag, *v.* move in a tottering or rolling manner, 25. 98.
 Wage, *sb.* wages, 39. 22.
 Waid, *v.* wade. — Woid, *pt. t.* 92. 524.
 Waik, waek, *a.* weak, 24. 22; 28. 43.
 Waiknit. See Walk.
 Waill, vale, *v.* choose, 6. 75, 530; 29. 163.
 Wair, *sb.* sea-weed, 29. 80.
 Wair, war, *v.* spend, bestow on, 6. 39, 229, 394; 40. 12; 65. 13; 79. 68; 97. 13.
 Wairld. See Warld.
 Waist, *v.* waste. — Waistit *pt. pp.*, *pt. a.* wasted, 6. 90, 127, 178; 17. 179.
 Waistless, *a.* without waist, overgrown, 25. 97.
 Waistre, *a.* waste, void (?), 67. 39.
 Waistour, *sb.* waster, 67. 17.
 Wait, *a.* wet, 86. 133.
 Wait, *sb.* watch, 58. 34; 87. 12; etc.
 Wait, waitt, wat, *v.* know, 35. 12, 51; 40. 14; 99. 18; etc.
 Waithman, *sb.* as *attr.* exile, stroller, wanderer, 37. 8.
 Wald, wold, *v. pt. t.* would, 17. 146; 93. 18; etc.
 Wale. See Waill.
 Walidrag, Wallidrag, Wallydrag, *sb.* sloven, slovenly woman, 6. 89; 25. 97; 28. 43.
 Walk, *v.* walk, 4. 17; 16. 35; 17. 84; 91. 9.
 Walk, walkin, *v.* lie awake, awaken, 42. 15; 59. 14; 71. 11; 82. 4; 92. 116. — Walkinit, waiknit, *pt. t.* 26. 103; 37. 125; 86. 139. — Walkand, walking, *pt. pp.* 6. 213; 36. 40; 78. 116.
 Wally gowdy, *sb.* precious jewel, 3. 45.
 Wallit, *v. pt. pp.* walled, 92. 9.
 Wallowed, *a.* faded, 46. 25.
 Walt, *sb.* welt, 28. 341.
 Walter, *v.* welter, toss, 6. 213. — Walterand, *pr. pp.* 29. 80.
 Wame, wamb, wambe, *sb.* belly, womb, 6. 131; 25. 92.
 Wan, *a.* pallid, 85. 35; etc.
 Wandis, *sb. pt.* wands, 17. 63.
 Wandrecht, *sb.* misfortune, trouble, 98. 33.
 Wane, *sb.* wain, waggon, 53. 43.
 Wane, wayn, *sb.* dwelling, 29. 137. — Wanis, *pt. (?)*, 25. 24.
 Wane, *a.* in wane = in vain, 92. 415.
 Wanewerd, *sb.* hard lot, 99. 76.
 Wan-fukkit, *a.* misconceived, misbegotten, 28. 38. Sch.
 Want, *v.* want, lose, 6. 238; 37. 42; etc.
 Wan-thryvin, *a.* not thrive, sickly, dwarfed, 28. 141.
 Wantones, wantoness, *sb.* mirth, 29. 146; 66. 5.

- Wantoun, wanton, *a.* wanton, 6. 37; 99. 58.
 Wan-wisaged, *a.* pale-faced, livid, 28. 237.
 Wapin, *sb.* weapon, 6. 340.
 War, *a.* aware, wary, careful, 2. 51; 24. 34; etc.
 War, *a.* worse, 6. 200, 321.
 War, *v.* See Wair.
 War, *v.* *pt. t.* was, were, 6. 64, 65; 28. 473; etc.
 Warbil, *sb.* warble, 17. 107.
 Wardour, *sb.* verdure, 6. 30.
 Wardraipper, Wardraipar, *sb.* ward-robe-keeper, 30. 1; 31. 2.
 Wardroippe, Wardrope, *sb.* ward-robe, 30. 18; 31. 10.
 Wariet, *pp. a.* accursed, 28. 461. See Wary.
 Wark, *sb.* work, 12. 87; etc.
 Warld, world, warld, *sb.* world, 28. 15; 35. 34; 60. 6; etc.
 Wardly, wardlie, *a.* worldly, 72. 13; 54. 7; etc.
 Warldlines, *sb.* worldliness, 6. 463.
 Warlo, *sb.* sorcerer, 25. 60.
 Warly, *adv.* cautiously (Dr Gregor), 17. 201.
 Warme hairtit, *a.* warm-hearted, 3. 32.
 Warne, *sb.* warning, 6. 129. Ed.
 Warp, *v.* throw. — Warpit wordis, spoke, 6. 150.
 Warrant, *sb.* warrant, 92. 488.
 Warrant, *sb.* warrant, surety, 92. 475.
 Warsill, *v.* wrestle, 74. 16.
 Wary, *v.* curse, 6. 214; 28. 480.
 Wary, *v.* vary, change, 74. 6; 29. 9.
 Wasp, *sb.* wasp, 28. 323.
 Wass, was, vas, wes, *v.* *pt. t.* was, 17. 35; 92. 6; etc.
 Wat. See Wait.
 Water, *v.* run water, 6. 439.
 Wattir, watir, watter, water, *sb.* water, 16. 66; 51. 18; 83. 13; etc.
 Wattis, *sb.* *pl.* See Walt.
 Waucht, *v.* drink freely, 6. 39.
 Waverand, *pp. a.* wavering, 53. 1.
 Waw, *sb.* wave, 28. 228.
 Wawart, *sb.* vanguard, 18. 58.
 Wawer, *v.* waver, 23. 10.
 Wawering, *vb. sb.* wavering, 76. 1.
 Wawill, *a.* flat-soled, 54. 54.
 Wawis, *sb.* *pl.* walls, 28. 436; 67. 39.
 Wax, vax, *v.* stretch, 79. 9; 86. 66. — Wax, wox, vox, voxce, voxit, *pt. t.* grew, became, 6. 175, 329; 46. 36; 86. 85; 87. 27.
 Webbis, *sb.* *pl.* webs, 26. 16.
 Weche, *sb.* watchman, guard, 18. 33.
 Wecht, *sb.* weight, 46. 39; 53. 78.
 Weckit. See Wickit.
 Wed, *sb.* pledge, 11. 22. A.-S. *wedd.*
 Wede. See Weid.
 Wedow, wedo, weido, *sb.* widow, 6. 37, 41; 36. 34.
 Wedsett, *v.* *pt. t.* pledge, 28. 379.
 Wedy. See Widdy.
 Weid, *sb.* weed, 16. 139.
 Weid, wede, *sb.* clothing, 6. 447; 37. 8; 103. 9; etc.
 Weido. See Wedow.
 Weild, weld, *v.* possess, enjoy, 6. 77, 372; etc.
 Weilfair, weifayr, *sb.* welfare, health, delight, pleasure, 6. 479; 76. 10; etc.
 Weill, *a.* well, 4. 60; 91. 21; 92. 451.
 Weill, wele, wel, *adv.* well, 6. 415; 14. 44; 17. 64, 188.
 Weill, *sb.* joy, 53. 21.
 Weilmaid, *a.* well made, 27. 21; 145. 27.
 Weip, *v.* weep, 6. 288, 415; etc.
 Weir, *sb.* doubt, uncertainty, 75. 1; 80. 30; 99. 37, 54; etc.
 Weir, were, wer, *sb.* war, 25. 36; 61. 11; 62. 20; 98. 33; etc.
 Weir. See Wer, *v.*
 Weir, *v.* wear, 62. 7; 92. 457, 467; etc. — War, woir, *pt. t.* 18. 108; 88. 30. — Worne, *pt. pp.* 6. 127; etc.
 Weird, *sb.* fate, lot, 97. 20. A.-S. *wyrd.*
 Weirie, *a.* weary, 92. 38.
 Weirines, *sb.* weariness, 36. 9.
 Weirly, *adv.* warily, carefully, 17. 201. See Warly.
 Weit, *v.* wet, 6. 438.
 Wel. See Wele.

- Weld. See Weild.
 Wele. See Weill.
 Welter, *v.* roll, 29. 80.
 Welth, velth, *sb.* wealth, 6. 394; 63. 7; etc.
 Wem, *sb.* spot, blemish, 101. 38. A.-S. *wam*.
 Wemen. See Woman.
 Wend, *v.* go, 36. 39; 67. 44; 92. 230; etc. — Went, vent, *pt. t.* 26. 36; 32. 31; *pt. pp.* 6. 395; 78. 93; etc.
 Wene, *v.* ween, know, think, 7. 9; 35. 62. — Went, wend, *pt. t.* thought, 2. 65; 6. 201; 37. 74; 92. 236, 532.
 Went. See Wend.
 Went. See Wene.
 Wer, Were. See Weir, *sb.* 2.
 Wer, war, weir, *v.* *pt. t.* were, 6. 415; 17. 23, 32; 28. 279; 43. 7; 56. 55; 60. 91; 96. 22.
 Wer, war, *a.* worse, 6. 469. — Wers, 28. 400. — Werst, worst, 69. 9; 92. 540.
 Wer, war, *adv.* worse, 6. 176. — Werst, *adv.* worst, 27. 22.
 Wering, *vbl. sb.* wearing, 55. 31.
 Werk, work, *sb.* work, 6. 84, 462; 81. 78; etc.
 Werk, *v.* work, 6. 236. See Wirk.
 Werlot. See Varlot.
 Wersling, *sb.* wrestling, 32. 22.
 Werwolf, *sb.* werewolf, 28. 75.
 Wertue. See Vertew.
 Wery, werie, *a.* weary, 20. 16; 86. 116.
 Wes, *v.* *pt. t.* was, wast, were, 28. 238, 444; 60. 1.
 Wesche, *v.* wash, 100. 31.
 West, *sb.* waist, 2. 29.
 Wey, *v.* weigh, incline, 46. 103.
 Weycht, *sb.* woman, 3. 17.
 Weyng, *sb.* wing, 61. 50.
 Whos, *pron.* whose, 14. 39.
 Wichiss, *sb. pl.* witches, 36. 35.
 Wicht, *sb.* wight, man, person, 17. 273; 76. 33; etc.
 Wicht, wucht, wight, *a.* strong, 16. 124; 28. 421; 61. 11; 62. 12; 65. 24; 92. 43; 99. 36; etc. — Wicht horss, *sb.* stallion (Dr Gregor), 37. 42.
 Wichtnes, *sb.* strength, 6. 295.
 Wickir, *sb.* willow, osier, 35. 45; 60. 14.
 Wickit, wicket, weckit, *a.* wicked, 6. 214; 53. 33; 81. 135; etc.
 Wictour. See Victour.
 Widdefow, *sb.* one who deserves to fill a widdy or halter, an impudent worthless person, 28. 237.
 Widdy, *sb.* rope, halter, 12. 77; 28. 509, 543; 37. 48; 65. 24. — Widdis, *sb. pl.* withes, boughs, 78. 19.
 Wif, wyf, wyff, wyfe, *sb.* wife, 6. 178, 403, 472; 44. 9; 92. 54; etc. — Wyffis, wyvis, wives, *pl.* 6. 42; 14. 46; 34. 45; etc. — Wif carll, 6. 351.
 Wight. See Wicht, *a.*
 Wilfull, *a.* obstinate, 70. 30.
 Wilk, *sb.* whelk, 13. 24.
 Willing wandis, *sb. pl.* willow-wands, 24. 22.
 Wilsome, *a.* having lost the way, 84. 35; causing to go astray, bewildering, 92. 399.
 Wimple, *sb.* veil, 28. 260.
 Win, *sb.* gain, 49. 16.
 Win, *v.* See Wyn.
 Wind. See Wynd.
 Windene scheit, *sb.* winding-sheet, 99. 54.
 Winder, wundir, *sb.* wonder, astonishment, 46. 37; 101. 37.
 Windir, winder, as *attr.* wonderful, very great, 2. 2; 36. 35; as *adv.* 39. 13.
 Windis, *sb. pl.* wounds, 12. 12.
 Windo, window, *sb.* window, 16. 10; 92. 223.
 Wink, wynk, *sb.* wink, 35. 14; 97. 35.
 Wirchip. See Wirschip.
 Wird. See Woord.
 Wirgin. See Virgene.
 Wiker, *sb.* creator, 78. 53, 60.
 Wirk, wyrke, *v.* work, do, create, cause, build, 6. 51; 46. 47; 80. 70; etc. — Work, *pr. t.* 46. 47. — Wrocht, wroucht, *pt. t., pt. pp.* 6. 294; 26. 100; 47. 2; 78. 44; 81. 98; etc.
 Wirling, *sb.* puny, weak person, 28. 321. *dim.* of wer.

- Wirriand, *v. pr. pp.* worrying, 30. 7.
 Wirry, *v.* gnaw, worry (of food), 44. 24.
 Wirschip, *v.* pay honour to, 81. 51.
 Wirschip, wirschip, wirschep, worschepe, worschepe, *sb.* worthiness, homage, respect, 4. 36; 6. 372; 29. 144; 43. 15; 61. 2; etc.
 Wirth, worth, wourth, *a.* worth, 6. 90; 8. 23; 96. 28; etc.
 Wirthy, worthye, worthie, worthy, wourthy, worthi, *a.* worthy, 6. 307; 61. 11, 20; 62. 5; 83. 47; 89. 9.
 Wist, *v.* See Wit, *v.*
 Wisly, *adv.* wisely, 6. 496.
 Wisp, *sb.* wisp, stopper, bunch, 6. 335; 28. 64.
 Wissitt, *v. pt. t.* wished, 29. 33.
 Wit, witt, *sb.* wit, intellect, sense, knowledge, 6. 257, 288, 395; 62. 20; 81. 11; 92. 350; etc.
 Wit, *v.* know, 9. 25; 17. 177. — Witting, *pr. pp.* 81. 138. — Wist, *pt. t.* 36. 48; 65. 36; 92. 373, 416; etc. — Wittin, *pt. pp.* known, 28. 321.
 Withe, wyth, *prep.* with, 17. 148, 149; 61. 30; etc.
 Without, *conj.* unless, 98. 30.
 Withoutyn, withouttin, withoutin, withouttin, *prep.* without, 17. 60; 18. 7, 102; 77. 29; 86. 106.
 Wittandlie, *adv.* knowingly, 80. 21.
 Witte, witty, *a.* having judgment, possessed of understanding, 67. 67.
 Wlonk, *sb.* fair woman, 6. 36, 150. A.-S. *wlan*, proud.
 Wnder, wnder, *prep.* under, 32. 25; 61. 43; etc.
 Wndirmethe, *prep.* underneath, 61. 51.
 Wndought, *sb.* without pith, coward, worthless fellow, 28. 156.
 Wnhonest, *a.* dishonest, 28. 528.
 Wnourcumable, *a.* that cannot be overcome, 61. 44.
 Wnto, *prep.* unto, 54. 7; etc.
 Wo. See Wa.
 Wo, *a.* full of woe, sad, 18. 29.
 Wobat, *a., sb.* as *attr.* weak, wasted, feeble, 6. 89.
 Wod. See Woid.
 Woddis, woidis, *sb. pl.* woods, 16. 104; 17. 76.
 Wodnes, *sb.* madness, 17. 229.
 Woid, wod, *a.* mad, 28. 227; 55. 47; 72. 18; 92. 340; etc.
 Woide, *pt. t.* of wade, 92. 524.
 Woir. See Weir, *v.*
 Woix, *v. pt. t.* See Wax.
 Wold. See Wald.
 Wolf. See Wowf.
 Wolrun, *sb.* thief, blackguard, 6. 90; 28. 528. O. Fr. *volereau*.
 Wolsome, *a.* lonely, solitary, 81. 29.
 Woman, *sb.* woman, 6. 294; etc. — Wemen, *pl.* 6. 41; etc.
 Womanheid, *sb.* womanhood, 6. 77; etc.
 Wond, *v.* wound, 18. 10.
 Wont. See Wount.
 Woord, word, wound, wurd, *sb.* word, 6. 12; 58. 41; 81. 6; 86. 12; 103. 5.
 Work, *v.* See Wirk.
 Work. See Werk.
 Worne. See Weir, *v.*
 Worschepe, Worschepe. See Wirschip.
 Worth. See Wirth.
 Wosp, *sb.* wisp, 35. 110.
 Wouk, wouke, *v. pt. t.* awoke, kept awake, kept the eyes open, 18. 34, 45. See Walk.
 Wount, wont, *v. pt. pp.* wont, 52. 66; 95. 5; etc.
 Wourdis. See Woord.
 Wourthe. See Wirth.
 Wourthines, worthines, *sb.* worthiness, 61. 95; 63. 4.
 Wourthy. See Wirthy.
 Woustour, *sb.* boaster, 67. 51.
 Wow, *v.* vow, 11. 44.
 Wow, *v.* woo, 3. 17.
 Wowf, wolf, *sb.* wolf, 2. 53, 57; etc.
 Wox. See Wax, *v.*
 Woyd, *a.* void, 28. 61.
 Wp, *prep.* up, 17. 4; etc.
 Wpaland. See Vpaland.
 Wpone, *prep.* upon, 54. 42.
 Wprise. See Vpryss.
 Wraiglane, *v. pr. pp.* wriggling, 28. 323.
 Wrait. See Wryt.

- Wraith, *sb.* wrath, 35. 28.
 Wrak, wrack, *sb.* what is thrown upon the surface, hence refuse, anything of little worth, 58. 76; 76. 10; 99. 66.
 Wrang, *sb.* wrong, 54. 9; 80. 70; 101. 19.
 Wrang, *a.* wrong, 7. 33; 81. 11; etc.
 Wrang, *v.* wrong, injure, 51. 3; etc.
 Wranguss, wrangus, wrangous, *a.* unjust, 46. 65; 66. 10; 81. 122.
 Wreche, wretch, *sb.* wretch, niggard, 61. 5; 69. 5; 81. 36.
 Wrechit, wretchit, *a.* wretched, miserable, 74. 19; 81. 17.
 Wreik, wreke, *v.* wreak, avenge, 55. 82; 95. 11. — Wrokin, *pt. pp.* 6. 341.
 Wreke. See Wreik.
 Wrennis, *sb. pl.* wrens, 16. 124.
 Wret. See Wryt.
 Wretchis. See Wreche.
 Wrechit, *a.* See Wrechit.
 Wretchitly, *adv.* niggardly, 48. 21.
 Wretchitness, wretchidness, wretchit-ness, wretchitnes, *sb.* niggardliness, 44. 4; 53. 1; 66. 6; 72. 29; 96. 21.
 Wrettingis. See Wrytting.
 Wrink, *sb.* trick, 45. 42; 97. 35.
 Writ, *sb.* writing, 28. 426.
 Wrocht, *v. pt. l., pt. pp.* See Wirk.
 Wrokin. See Wreik.
 Wryt, wryte, *v.* write, 17. 67; 28. 12; 37. 12; etc. — Wret, wrait, *pt. l.* 18. 45; 86. 141. — Wryt-ty, writtin, *pt. pp.* 6. 529; 28. 511; etc.
 Wrytting, wrytting, *vbl. sb.* wrettingis, *pl.* writing, letter, written order, 30. 9; 54. 74; 56. 67; 96. 32.
 Ws, *prom.* us, 6. 153; 60. 62; etc.
 Wther, *a.* other, 33. 24.
 Wunder. See Winder.
 Wune, *v.* dwell, 92. 51.
 Wy, *sb.* man, 36. 43; 45. 50; 79. 45; etc.
 Wyce, *sb.* vice, 84. 63.
 Wycht, *sb.* man, 46. 61.
 Wycht. See Wicht.
 Wyd, wyde, *a.* wide, 6. 76; 37. 112; etc.
 Wyf, Wyff, Wyffis. See Wif.
 Wyce. See Wyse.
 Wyis, Wyiss. See Wyse.
 Wyisman, *sb.* wise man, 6. 408; 64. 2; 99. 63; etc.
 Wyiss, wyis, wys, wyse, wyss, wise, *sb.* wise, way, manner, 17. 100; 64. 1; 80. 41; 92. 447; etc.
 Wylcum, *interj.* welcome, 3. 51.
 Wyld, vyld, *a. adv.* wild, mad, 16. 139; 32. 25; 88. 22; etc.
 Wyld, *v. pt. pp.* laid in order, combed (Dr Gregor), 25. 23.
 Wyld fowill, *sb.* wild fowl, 66. 19.
 Wyle, wyll, *sb.* wile, 6. 295, 463; 17. 224; 98. 3; etc.
 Wyle, *a.* wild, 28. 456.
 Wyle, *a.* vile, 28. 49.
 Wylely, *adv.* in wily manner, 6. 438.
 Wylie, *a.* full of wiles, cunning, 2. 58.
 Wyn, win, *v.* gain, get, rescue, reach, 2. 60; 11. 31; 18. 64; 50. 15; 99. 52; etc. — Wan, *pt. l.* 6. 295; 12. 63; etc. — Win, *pt. pp.* won, 87. 38.
 Wynd, wind, *sb.* wind, 53. 27; etc.
 Wyne, wyn, *sb.* wine, 6. 39; 11. 32; etc.
 Wyngis, *sb. pl.* wings, 14. 28.
 Wynning, *vbl. sb.* whining, weeping, 35. 65.
 Wynk. See Wink.
 Wyntoun, *pr. n.* 60. 54.
 Wynnyng, winnyng, *vbl. sb.* gaining, procuring, 6. 475; 28. 19; 66. 10; 76. 30.
 Wyp, *v.* tie, bind, 17. 62.
 Wyrke. See Wirk.
 Wyrok, *sb.* corn, bunion, 27. 18.
 Wys, wyse, wss. See Wyiss.
 Wyse, wys, wyss, wyis, wyiss, wyice, wis, wise, *a.* wise, 6. 294; 47. 24; 61. 4; 66. 39; 69. 21; 80. 55; 84. 65. — Wysar, *comp.* wiser, 90. 31.
 Wysmen. See Wyisman.
 Wyte, wyt, *sb.* blame, 46. 101; 56. 44; 96. 13.
 Wyte, *v.* blame, find a fault with, 97. 20.

- Wyth, with, *prep.* with, 17. 12, 13, 18; etc.
 Wyve, Wyvis. See Wif.
- Yarrow, *sb.* the herb milfoil (*Achillea millefolium*), 16. 83. Dr Gregor says: One of the plants used by witches in their midnight rides to give them swiftness—
 'By yarrow true
 And my redcap too
 Hie over to England.'
- Ydilnes, *sb.* idleness, 25. 81; 81. 110.
 Yeir, yer, *sb.* year. See 3eir.
 Yfere, *adv.* See Fere.
 Yhouth, *sb.* youth, 61. 63. See 3outh.
 Ying. See 3oung.
- Yit, *conj.* yet, 17. 69; etc. See 3ett.
 Yle, *sb.* island, 34. 21; 53. 62, 71.
 Ymagyne, *v.* imagine, 6. 390.
 Ynd, Ynde, *pr. n.* India, 53. 66; 73. 6; etc.
 Yngland, *pr. n.* England, 45. 34.
 Ynk, *sb.* ink, 28. 12.
 Yoldyn, *v. pt. pp.* surrendered, given up, 17. 209. See 3eild.
 Ypocreit, *sb.* hypocrite, 78. 36.
 Yre, *sb.* ire, anger, 16. 119; 86. 20; etc.
 Yrfull, *a.* full of ire, 28. 171.
 Yrland, 29. 66, 109; 55. 43.
 Yrle, *sb.* dwarf, imp, 28. 38.
 Yrnis, *sb. pl.* irons, instruments, 37. 37.
 Ythand, *a.* busy, diligent, continual, 78. 115; 91. 12.

INDEX OF FIRST LINES.

- Amang thir freiris, within ane cloister, 199
 Ane mvrlandis man of vplandis mak, 29
 Apon the Midsummer ewin, mirriest of nichtis, 10
 As jung Awrora, with cristall haile, 105
 As it befell, and hapnit into deid, 211
- Be dyuerss wayis and operatiounes, 9
 Be 3e ane luvar, think 3e nocht 3e suld, 165
 Be mirry, man! and tak nocht far in mynd, 176
 Betuix twell houris and ellevin, 70
 Blyth Aberdein, thow beriall of all tounis, 154
- Complane I wald, wist I quhome till, 134
- Devorit in dreme, devysing in my slummer, 162
 Done is a battell on the dragon blak, 203
 Doun by ane rever as I red, 231
- Eftir geving I speik of taking, 125
- Faine wald I, with all diligence, 227
 -Fane wald I luv, but quhair abowt, 224
 Ffredome, honour and nobilnes, 160
 Four maner of folkis ar evill to pleis, 141
 Full oft I mvss and hes in thocht, 173
- Gif 3e wald lufe and luvit be, 225
 Gladethe thoue Queyne of Scottis regioun, 59
- Hale, sterne superne! Hale, in eterne, 195
 Harry, harry, hobillschowe, 89
 He that hes gold and grit richness, 115
 How sowld I rewill me, or quhat wyiss, 156
- I, Maister Andro Kennedy, 100
 I seik aboute this warld onstable, 145
 I that in heill wes and glaidness, 146
 I thocht lang quhill sum lord come hame, 110
 Illuster Lodovick, of France most Cristin king, 153
 -In all oure gardyn growis thare na flouris, 226

- In May as that Aurora did vpspring, 178
 In secreit place this hindir nycht, 4
 In to thir dirk and drublie dayis, 168
 In vice most vicius he excellis, 98
 —Jerusalem reioiss for joy, 235
 Lang heff I maid of ladyes quhytt, 97
 London, thou art of townes A per se, 36
 Lucina schynnyng in silence of the nicht, 104
 Madame, þour men said thai wald ryd, 62
 Man, sen thy lyfe is ay in weir, 174
 Memento, homo, quod cinis es, 206
 Musing allone this hinder nicht, 158
 My guddame wes ane gay wyfe, bot scho wes rycht gend, 23
 My hartis tresure, and swete assured fo, 57
 My heid did jak þesternicht, 113
 My Lordis of chacker, pleis þow to heir, 111
 My prince! ma God gif the guid grace, 1
 Nixt at a Tornament was tryit, 67
 Now culit is dame Venus brand, 182
 Now fayre, fayrest off every fayre, 38
 —Now glaidith euery liffis creature, 233
 Now lufferis cummis with largess lowd, 139
 Now lythis of ane gentill Knycht, 96
 Now of wemen this I say for me, 28
 O gracious Princes, guid and fair, 95
 O lusty flour of þowth, benyng and [sweet], 177
 O synfull man, thir ar the fourty dayis, 185
 O wreche, be war! this warld will wend the fro, 207
 Off benefice, Sir, at everie feist, 127
 Off every asking followis nocht, 121
 Off Februar the fyftene nycht, 63
 Off Lentren in the first mornyng, 170
 Quha will behald of lueve the chance, 58
 Quhat is this lyfe bot ane straucht way to deid, 207
 Quhen Merche wes with variand windis past, 39
 Quho thinkis that he hes sufficence, 171
 Quhome to sall I complene my wo, 142
 Quhy will þe, merchantis of renoun, 34
 Renownit, ryall, right reuerend and serene, 150
 Rorate celi desuper, 193
 Ross Mary most of wertewe virginall, 197
 Rycht airle on Ask Weddinsday, 25
 Rycht as the sterne of day began to schyne, 45
 Saluiour, suppois my sensualite, 193
 Sanct Saluatour! send siluer sorrow, 112

- Schir, at this feist of benefice, 126
Schir, for your Grace bayth nicht and day, 113
Schir, 3e haue mony servitouris, 136
Schir, 3it remembir as of befoir, 128
Schir, I complane of iniuris, 109
Schir Jhon Sinclair begowthe to dance, 60
Schir Johne the Ross, ane thing thair is compilit, 71
Sen that I am a presoneir, 53
— Surrexit Dominus de sepulchro, 237
Sweit roiss of vertew and of gentilnes, 56

— The beistlie lust, the furious appetyte, 228
— The Sterne is rissin of our redemptioun, 236
The Wardraipper of Venus boure, 94
Thir ladyis fair, 26
This [hinder] nycht befoir the dawing cleir, 116
This hinder nycht halff-sleiping as I lay, 117
This hindir nycht in Dumfermeling, 2
This nycht in my sleip I wes agast, 31
This waverand warldis wretchedness, 131
Thow that in hewin for our salvatioun, 204
To dwell in court, my freind, gif that thow list, 166
To speik of giftis or almouss deidis, 123
To speik of science, craft, or sapience, 165
To The, O mercifull Salviour, Jesus, 187

We Lordis hes chosin a chiftane mervellus, 230
We that ar heir in hevins glory, 6

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